Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs
Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

12 Gold Street — New York, N. Y.

July 25, 1932

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[We shall welcome an opportunity to present further details]

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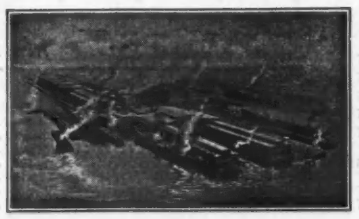

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

Thymol Strong

Thymol was scarce and higher at $1.40 to $1.50 per pound. Stocks of imported material were reserved to apply on outstanding contracts.

Tallow Firm

Tallow was quiet at the week-end but offerings were light and the market remained firm at the advance previously noted. Chinawood oil was quiet with quotations more or less nominal; the Hankow market remained firm with offerings light. Coconut oil lacked quotable change but the tone of the markets here and on the coast appeared to be somewhat firmer. Hogs and lard prices rallied. Receipts of hogs were smaller.

Heavy Chemicals Dull

Demand in the market for industrial chemicals was dull at the close of the week. Shipments consisted of comparatively small lots reflecting the continuance of hand-to-mouth buying. Quotations for copper salts were unchanged. Electrolytic copper continued quiet in the domestic market, while copper was offered abroad by certain Japanese producers at the new low price for all time of 4.50c. per pound, c.i.f. European ports. Tin salts remained steady.

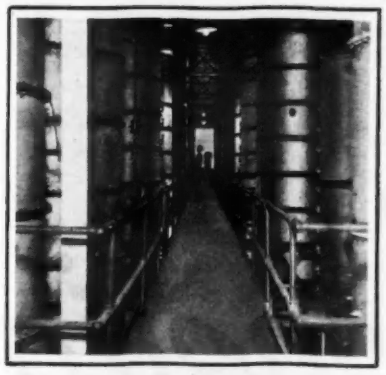
Nitrogenous Material Rising

Prices for foreign nitrogenous material were advanced again just before the week came to a close. The market was quote at $1.45 to $1.50 per unit, for prom shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. This w 5c. to 10c. per unit higher than Wedne day's market and 20c. to 25c. above t week's opening.

Shellac Steady

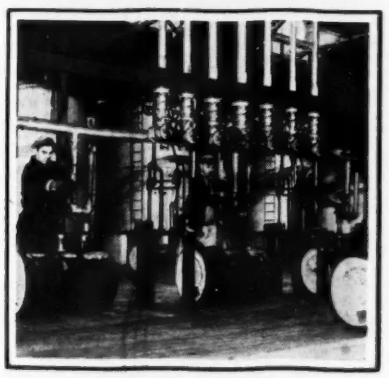
The local shellac market was stea following the advance in prices earli in the week. Calcutta had a firm b quiet undertone.

• DIVISION OF U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. •



In these large distilling columns all chemical solvents are produced.

An assembly of 20 large storage tanks for solvent chemcals.



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ETHYL OXALATE

(Diethyl Oxalate)

$(COOC_2H_5)_2$

SPECIFICATIONS

Color & Properties:
Colorless liquid

Constants:
Ester—at least 97%
Sp. gr. 1.077 at 20°/20°C.
Wt. per gal. 8.96 lb.
Acidity: not over 0.1% as oxalic acid
Boiling points: 184°—185°C.

Solubility:
Miscible in all proportions with alcohol. ether, ethyl acetate, and other common organic solvents. Only very slightly soluble in water

Derivation:
Esterification of oxalic acid

Method of Purification:
Distillation

Grades:
Technical 96-100% diethyl oxalate

Containers:
Steel or tin-lined drums
Glass bottles

Fire Hazard:
Combustible, but not inflammable, flash point above 80°F.

Railroad Shipping Regulations:
None

LEADING manufacturers in the pharmaceutical and dyestuff industries are the largest tonnage purchasers of this important chemical. Ethyl oxalate is also used extensively by research chemists as its structure lends itself readily to organic coupling.

The extreme purity and uniformity of ethyl oxalate is guaranteed by a rigidly enforced manufacturing standard supervised by a corps of 24 chemists. Today, the U. S. I. C. Company is the largest producer of ethyl oxalate.

Trial samples will be furnished on request while working quantities are supplied to manufacturers and laboratories at a nominal cost. U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

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Pharmaceutical manufacturers using Dow Acetphenetidin U. S. P. have come to rely upon its uniform high quality. You, too, will find its remarkable purity a valuable asset. Try it. A sample will be sent you on request.

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- Cinchophen, U. S. P.
- Epsom Salt, U. S. P. (Recrystallized)
- Ferric Chloride, U. S. P. (Solution or Crystals)
- Magnesium Sulphate Desiccated
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- Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.
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- Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation 10% Starch (White, Pink, Green)
- Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
- Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
- Minor Salicylates
- Tetrachlorethylene, Purified
- Trichloracetic Acid, U. S. P.

DOW CHEMICALS

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Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.20	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.22 @	.24
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
less car lots	lb.	.10¾@	.11
tanks	lb.	.09¾@	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.75
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		2.65 @	2.90
carboys..100 lbs.		3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		5.00 @	5.25
carboys..100 lbs.		5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		5.34 @	5.59
carboys..100 lbs.		5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		6.23 @	6.48
carboys..100 lbs.		6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		7.11 @	7.36
carboys..100 lbs.		7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		7.47 @	7.83
carboys..100 lbs.		7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels..100 lbs.		9.14 @	9.39
carboys..100 lbs.		9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99¼ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots..100 lbs.		9.14 @	—
less car lots..100 lbs.		9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots..100 lbs.		9.64 @	—
less car lots..100 lbs.		9.89 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		3.74 @	3.99
carboys..100 lbs.		4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		4.21 @	4.46
carboys..100 lbs.		4.71 @	4.96
60 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		7.06 @	7.31
carboys..100 lbs.		7.56 @	7.81
80 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		8.90 @	9.15
carboys..100 lbs.		9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		2.93 @	3.18
carboys..100 lbs.		3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		5.55 @	5.80
carboys..100 lbs.		6.05 @	6.30
60 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		5.94 @	6.19
carboys..100 lbs.		6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		6.90 @	7.43
carboys..100 lbs.		7.40 @	7.93
80 p.c., barrels..100 lbs.		7.90 @	8.15
carboys..100 lbs.		8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03½@	.05
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.90
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.42 @	.45
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½c. p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..ton.		80.00 @	—
barrels..ton.		90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.		85.00 @	—
barrels..ton.		95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.		90.00	@95.00
barrels..ton.		100.00	@105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..ton.		85.00 @	—
barrels..ton.		95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.		90.00 @	—
barrels..ton.		100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.		95.00	@100.00
barrels..ton.		106.00	@110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.25 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol)			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.12½@	.15
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
kegs	lb.	.30½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
kegs	lb.	.30½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.30½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb.		.33 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.33½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.40 @	.41
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.45 @	.49
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels, lb.		.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.60 @	.61
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 P.c., demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P.X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.50 @	—
U.S.P.VIII, 75 p.c., carboys, lb.		.48 @	—
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Acid, mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric unit	lb.	.03½@	.04
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls	lb.	.20 @	.28
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.55 @	1.65
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd...100 lbs.		1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		2.20 @	—
C.P., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.17
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs.		5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs.		5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs.		6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works..100 lbs.		6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd..100 lbs.		6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.13 @	.33
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	4.00
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen)			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns..100 lbs.		.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08¼@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
80 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys, lb.		.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.40
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.50
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
single pressed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	.72 @	.90
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.09 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
kegs	lb.	.23½@	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.23½@	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	—
kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.17
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.65 @	.66
No. 2, bales	lb.	.60 @	.61
No. 3, bales	lb.	.39 @	.40
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.33 @	.43
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.80 @	.82
technical, cases	lb.	.80 @	.82
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks, ton.		50.00 @	—
unground, carloads, sacks, ton.		40.00 @	—
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.182 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.189 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.176 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	2.00
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.128 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21½@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, drums	gal.	.38½@	—
less car lots, drugs	gal.	.44½@	.46½
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Diacetone, tanks (contract)	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
Alcohol, ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.56½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can, gal.		4.00 @	4.50
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.60 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.19
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
Cape, cases	lb.	.10 @	.11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13 @	.14
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.30 @	.31
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Alphanapthol, refined, lots	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.16 @	.18
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
1,100 to 5,000 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
5,500 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
12,100 to 33,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16¼
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.20 @	.21
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.17 @	.20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.15 @	16
Stearate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.15¼@	.18
car lots, bbls	lb.	.15 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.229 @	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	32.00	@35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05¾@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
drums, car lots	lb.	.02½@	—
less than car lots	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05½@	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs.		5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs.		5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., dom., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks, lb	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.50 @	4.55
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb.		.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.48
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, July delivery, bulk, ton.		17.00	@20.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	20.00	@22.00
100-lb. bags	ton.	21.00	@23.00
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices.	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, July-Aug. shipment, bulk, ton.		18.00	@19.00
bags	ton.	19.50 @	—
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, shipment, Northern ports, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Southern ports, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels..100 lbs.		5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs.		5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	5.25
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.16 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½@	—
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.18 @	—
Amyl acetate, normal (from pentane), works, tanks	lb.	.157 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.168 @	—
less carlots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.179 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.122 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Fusel Oil, refined)			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.20
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb.		.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.128 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.06
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.44
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
star, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.35
Seed, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.05 @	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins	lb.	.20 @	.28
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.08¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.00	@22.50
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrebromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.75 @	5.00
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.12½@	.13¼
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Root, bales	lb.	.38 @	.40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases	lb.	.27 @	.30
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb.		6.00 @	6.06
Red, kegs	lb.	.09¾@	.10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb		1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.25 @	.30
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00	@150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.00
ex warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00	@23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, ton.		23.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.80 @	2.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.25 @	.30
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.50 @	3.60
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 90 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	47.00 @	—
90 p.c., through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	44.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	@58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.13¾@	.14¾
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb.		.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00	@65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	67.00	@69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels, lb.		.04¾@	.05½
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	5.07
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.13
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton.		23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
imported, car lots, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	—
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	32.00 @	—
Bauxite, mines, bulk	top.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.13½
Root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.14
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb.		.80 @	.83
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.31 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.69 @	.73
Benzol (see Benzene)			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.90

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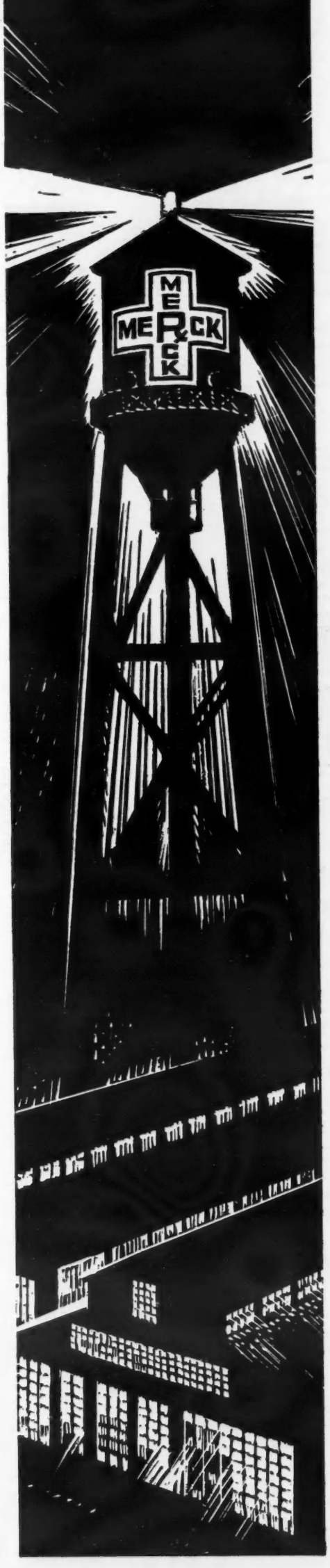

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Industrial Division: Philadelphia, Pa.
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Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.52	@ 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.10
Chloride, 96@97 p.c. refined, drums	lb.	.40	@ .41
technical, drums	lb.	.30	@ .31
Formate, cans	lb.	3.00	@ 4.00
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15	@ 3.00
Berberis aquifolium root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Betamethylanthraquinone, barrels	lb.	.58	@ —
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels	lb.	.60	@ —
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24	@ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35	@ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.58	@ .66
Beth root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65	@ 2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	.85	@ —
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	.95	@ —
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.60	@ —
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.25	@ —
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ —
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.85	@ —
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	3.70	@ 3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.10	@ —
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels—lb.		2.15	@ —
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20	@ 5.25
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05	@ —
cartons	lb.	.05½	@ —
cases	lb.	.06½	@ —
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.0272	@.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282	@.0285
varnish grade, highest, bags	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .26
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.29	@ .30
in japan, cans	lb.	.42	@ .44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .17
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .22
special high-grade, bbls	lb.	.26	@ .42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .12
in oil, cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Root bark, bales	lb.	.13	@ .15
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Blanc fixe, dry, precip. car lots, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
by-product, car lots, works,	ton.	60.00	@62.50
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75	@ 2.00
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk,	unit.	1.50	Nom.
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	.95	@ 1.10
soluble, see Albumen, blood, dark.			
imported, July shipment, bags,	unit.	1.75	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10	@ .12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .36
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51	@ .52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans,	lb.	.45	@ .46
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51	@ .52
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .30
in oil, cans	lb.	.43	@ .44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs,	lb.	.84	@ .86
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.90	@ 3.45
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	21.00	@22.00
Indian	ton.	24.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	21.00	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	14.00	@15.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	21.50	@ —
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	18.00	@21.00
imported, bags	ton.	19.00	@ —
Bonnest herb, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
leaves, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.15	@ .30
Borax, technical, 99½ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 50 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	46.00	@ —
carlots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	40.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	50.00	@ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	41.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	51.00	@ —
carlots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	45.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	55.00	@ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls	lb.	.11½	@ .14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ .14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35	@ 1.75
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36	@ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38	@ —
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43	@ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk,	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.60	@ 1.20
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
Spanish, high grades, bulk,	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼	@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .05
in oil, cans	lb.	.30	@ .31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10	@ .11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05	@ .06
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Berries, bags	lb.	.28	@ .29
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½	@ .07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04	@ —
Butternut bark, bales	gal.	.07	@ .08
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.134	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.139	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.124	@ —
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.109	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.114	@ —
tanks	lb.	.099	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.31½	@ .38
Lactate, drums	lb.	.29	@ —
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20	@ .22
works, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80	@ —

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.35	@ 1.40
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.30	@ 4.35
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.55	@ .60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs or more, bulk	lb.	2.40	@ —
less than 1,000 lbs, cans, cases	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.92	@ 4.97
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.28	@ .30
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		2.50	@ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .06¼
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60	@ .62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags, 100 lbs.		1.83	@ 1.98
drums, 100 lbs.		1.83	@ 1.98
car lots, works, drums,	ton.	21.00	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	21.00	@ —
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c. drums, 100 lbs.		1.69	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	18.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125-lb. barrels		.47	@ —
25-pound lots		.54	@ —
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.25	@ —
Glycerophosphate, bbls, kegs	lb.	1.05	@ 1.27
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55	@ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.30	@ 4.45
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25	@ .37
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex vessel, ports, bags	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .21
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16½	@ .19
car lots	lb.	.16	@ —
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .24
luminous, tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.25	@ .28
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ —
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.39	@ .40
tablets, tins	lb.	.48	@ .49
powdered, barrels	lb.	.39	@ .40
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls	lb.	.16	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.0310	@ .0350
Moroco, bags	lb.	.0350	@ .0370
Turkish, bags	lb.	.0350	@ .0370
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets—set		.09	@ .09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set	.08½	@ .08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.09	@ .09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases,	set	.12	@ .20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.22	@ .24
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.17	@ .20
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	1.60	Nom.
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.90	Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.80	@ .85
powdered, boxes	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.15½	@ .16¼
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@ .09½
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	.72	@ 1.10
decorticated, cases	lb.	.58½	@ .60
green, bags	lb.	.48	@ .49
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
two years, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
new crop, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10¾	@ —
granular, drums	lb.	.11¾	@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.04¾	@ .06
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½	@ .09
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
No. 3, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
shortstick, bales	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
China, selected, cases	lb.	.07	@ .07½
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.02¾	@ .03
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16½	@ .16½
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.17	@ .18
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.18	Nom.
Castile soap, white	case.	10.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	15.00	@18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5¼ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, Sept./Oct. delivery, bags	ton.	12.00	@ —
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, bags	ton.	14.00	@ —
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .17
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.30	@ .32
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.14	@ .15
black, mixed	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
colored, single	lb.	.03	@ —
transparent	lb.	.15	@ .16
ivory, grained	lb.	.13	@ .14
ungrained	lb.	.13	@ .14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10	@ .12
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ .08
ivory	lb.	.11	@ .12
white	lb.	.11	@ .12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80	@ .90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00	@ —
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65	@ —
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.25	@ —
works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.28	@ —
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .03½
light, casks	lb.	.03½	@ .05½
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.12½	@ .13
Roman, bales	lb.	.30	@ .35
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .01¾
tanks	lb.	.01¼	@ .01¾
powdered f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04¼	@ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.70	@ .75
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.05½	@ —
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05½	@ —
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½	@ —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75	@ —
Pacific Coast, delivered	lb.	.02¼	@ —
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, 3-ton lots, drums	lb.	2.92	@ —
2-ton lots, drums	lb.	4.22	@ —
1-ton lots, drums	lb.	4.52	@ —
less than 1 ton, drums	lb.	5.00	@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.13	@ .16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25	@ .28
resale, drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Chlorophyll, bottles	lb.	3.75	@ 4.00
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.08	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40	@ .45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	2.50	@ 2.55
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.45	@ .50
long, cases	lb.	.48	@ .55
broken, bags	lb.	.17	@ .18
chips, bags	lb.	.17	@ .18
Cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.60	@ .69
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.35	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.38	@ .47
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85	@ 3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.15	@ 2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.10	@ .11
No. 2, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.65	@ 4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.62	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	1.50	@ 2.25
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.25	@ 3.25
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.13	@ .13¼
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.13	@ .13¼
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75	@ .80
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	1.54	@ 1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66	@ 1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .41
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26	@ —
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.25	@ 1.35
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½	@ —
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾	@ —
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.45	@ .49
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.46	@ .50
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.19	@ .20
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.10¾	@ .11
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20	@ 9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75	@ 7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25	@ 8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.58	@ .60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13	@ .14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Colocynth, pulp, sales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.15	@ .16
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.16	@ .17
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.05¾	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .15½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39	@ .44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.72	@ 5.77
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.23	@ .24
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.14½	@ .17
red, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	13.00	@14.00
barrels	ton.	15.00	@16.00
bulk	ton.	11.00	@12.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ —
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.02	Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.05¼	@ .05¾
bleached, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Russian, bags	lb.	.02¼	@ .03
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls	100 lbs.	2.55	Net
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	2.58	Net
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.82	@ .97
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35	@ —
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.26	@ .28
so-called, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .10
Cream tartar, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17¼
kegs	gal.	.17½	@ .17¾
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45	@ .47
Carbonate bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40	@ 1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11	@ .13
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10	@ .12
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09	@ .12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10½	@ .11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Cubeb, berries, XX bags	lb.	.31	@ .32
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.33	@ .34
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .25
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .05¾
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.08¼	@ .08
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bags, delivered	unit-ton.	.97½	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14	@ .15
granular, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ —
single barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04
German, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08¼
English, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08
German, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Dextrin, British, gum, bags, 100 lbs.		3.40	@ 3.60
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	3.24	@ 3.44
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.19	@ 3.39
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08	@ —
tapioca, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
small lots	lb.	.77	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.31	@ .32
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35	@ 2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.218	@ —
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.21½	@ —
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23	@ .28
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60	@ .68
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums,	lb.	.27	@ .30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.25	@ —
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½	@ —
Dill seed, recleaned, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26	@ .32
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15¾	@ .16¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .36
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.29	@ .30
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .44½
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.28	@ .38
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls	lb.	.30	@ —
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Dipenylamine, barrels	lb.	.38	@ .40
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .33½
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	28.00	@27.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04	@ .06
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07¼	@ .07¾
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.65	@ 1.25
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	34.50	@35.00

Dye, coaltar:—

Color Index No.			
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb. 1.10	@ 1.35
20	Chrysoidin Y	lb. .50	@ .54
24	Sundan I	lb. 1.00	@ 1.28
27	Orange G	lb. .60	@ .75
31	Amido naphthol red G	lb. .50	@ .54
36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb. .65	@ .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb. .50	@ 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb. .80	@ 1.00
57	Amido naph. red 6B	lb. .35	@ .40
73	Sudan II	lb. 1.00	@ 1.28
79	Ponceau 2R	lb. .50	@ .60
88	Bordeaux B	lb. .90	@ .96
125	Metanil yellow	lb. .75	@ .80
151	Orange II	lb. .28	@ .35
165	Lake red C	lb. 1.15	@ 1.28
176	Fast red A	lb. .60	@ .75
179	Azo rubin	lb. 1.00	@ 1.04
180	Fast red VR	lb. 1.50	@ 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb. .85	@ .90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb. 3.00	@ 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb. .30	@ .40
204	Chrome black A	lb. 1.75	@ 2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb. 1.75	@ 2.00
216	Chrome red G	lb. 1.75	@ 2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb. .75	@ .80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb. .75	@ .80
246	Acid black 10B	lb. .50	@ .70
252	Brilliant concent	lb. .90	@ 1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb. 1.00	@ 1.20

Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index			
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @	2.00
795 Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @	1.85
812 Primulin	lb.	.50 @	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
855 Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35 @	.50
Sulphur black	lb.	.15 @	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40 @	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 @	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @	.54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 @	.50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 @	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15 @	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @	.80
Dyes, natural see name of article).			

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.40 @	.41
spray, cases	lb.	.42 @	.43
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
dark, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.15 @	.16
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.18 @	.20
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles,	vials..oz.	13.00 @	14.00
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Ephedrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.40 @	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.15 @	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.15 @	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags,	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.00
dried, bags, l.c.l.	lb.	.06 @	—
Imported, U.S.P., barrels,	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.39 @	.42
Spanish, bags	lb.	.52 @	.53
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials,	oz.	20.00 @	21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00 @	21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34 @	.35
synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.09 @	—
acetic, drums	gal.	1.15 @	—
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10½ @	—
tankcars	lb.	.09 @	—
tank wagons	lb.	.11½ @	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums,	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
tanks	lb.	.10 @	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.114 @	—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12½ @	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.20 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.85 @	5.90
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30 @	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½ @	.50
cans	lb.	.52 @	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30½ @	.32½
Ethylbenzylaniliin, drums	lb.	.88 @	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Dichloride, drums	lb.	.11½ @	—
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.24 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.25 @	.27
tanks, works	lb.	.23 @	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.18 @	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.16 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.19½ @	.20
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.20½ @	.21
tanks, works	lb.	.22 @	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Ethylortho ratoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.04½ @	.05
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.25 @	3.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk,	ton.	15.00 @	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
German, large, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
small, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03¾ @	.04¼
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	8.50 @	9.00
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.85 @	.90
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk contracts, futures	unit-ton.	1.60 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	33.00 @	—
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts, unit-ton		1.50 &	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10¾ @	.13¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.17 @	.22
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	35.00 @	—
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	32.00 @	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	38.50 @	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	32.50 @	—
bags	ton.	36.50 @	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	15.00 @	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00 @	15.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	31.00 @	31.50
imported, 97 p.c., ground, bulk	ton.	30.00 @	35.00
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½ @	.07
Formaldehydeanilin, drums	lb.	.37½ @	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00 @	26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½ @	—
refined, car lots, drums, works,	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½ @	.25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	lb.	.14½ @	—
refined, drums	lb.	.245 @	.281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.18 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
Sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00 @	26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.06½ @	.06¾
plantation bags	lb.	.07¾ @	.08
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.07¾ @	.08
Extract, bbls.	lb.	.08 @	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¼ @	—
60 octane	gal.	.06¼ @	—
branded qualities	gal.	.08¾ @	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04¼ @	.04½
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.04¼ @	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.04½ @	—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.04¾ @	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.04¾ @	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05½ @	.05¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor,	gal.	.06½ @	.06¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06½ @	.06¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.06¾ @	.06¾
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p.,	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
50-52, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.05½ @	.05¾
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.05¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.05¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.05½ @	.05¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.06
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04½
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03½ @	.03¼
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03½ @	.03¼
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
56-58, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
58-60, 437 e.p.	gal.	.05 @	.05¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.05¼ @	.05½
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.05¾
64-66 390 e.p.	gal.	.05¼ @	.05¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.06
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05¾ @	.06
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04½
AA, 80-87, 99 p.c., recovery	gal.	.03½ @	.03¼
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03½ @	.03¾
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c., recovery	gal.	.03½ @	.03¼
C, 89-95, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03½ @	.03¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.07¾ @	.07½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.07½ @	.07¾
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r.	gal.	.07¼ @	.07½
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.07¾ @	.07½

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.		S.S.
Atlanta	gal.	.205	.225
Boston	gal.	1.35 @	1.45
Chicago	gal.	.17	.17
Cincinnati	gal.	.175	.185
Denver	gal.	.18	.21
Louisville	gal.	.18	.19
Minneapolis	gal.	.154	.164
New Orleans	gal.	.155	.155
New York	gal.	.135	.135
San Francisco	gal.	.145	.18

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49 @	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.07¾ @	.08
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.11 @	.12
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.35 @	3.25
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	4.00
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Cochin, abc, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
lemon, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.09½ @	.10
bright, bags	lb.	.09¾ @	.10¼
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06½ @	.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases,	lb.	8.50 @	10.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	11.00 @	13.00
fibers, cases	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10 @	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.23 @	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75 @	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).			

Glue:—

Bone, common grades, car lots, bbls.	lb.	.06 @	.10
better grades, car lots, bbls.,	lb.	.09½ @	.13
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bbls.	lb.	.17 @	.23
medium grade, car lots, bbls.	lb.	.12 @	.16
low grade, car lots, bbls.,	lb.	.10½ @	.14
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.10 @	.15
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼ @	.10½
cans	lb.	.11¾ @	.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.07½ @	.07¾
less car lots, drums included,	lb.	.08¼ @	.08½
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05½
soapiye, loose, drums	lb.	.04 @	.04½
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.09¾ @	.10
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
powdered, boxes	lb.	.90 @	.95
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)			

Grease:—

House, tierces	lb.	.02¾ @	.02⅞
White, tierces	lb.	.02¾ @	.03⅛
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)			
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.02 @	.02⅛

Green:—

Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.55 @	.56
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼ @	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27 @	.29
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼ @	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼ @	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½ @	.07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
strained, cases	lb.	.70 @	.71
Wood	lb.	.04 @	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.65 @	1.92
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	1.70
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.80 @	.83

Gum, Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
No. 2 bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10 @	.11
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.55
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.21 @	.24
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, in bond, bags	lb.	.27 @	.28
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
dark, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
Sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.05½ @	.06¾
kettle size, bags	lb.	.04½ @	.05½
chips, bags	lb.	.03½ @	.04¾
dust, bags	lb.	.02¾ @	.03¾
Ivory quaqie, bold, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
kettle-size, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
kettle-size No. 2, bags	lb.	.12 @	.14
sorts, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
Pale, bags	lb.	.20 @	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15 @	.18
Picture, bags	lb.	.40 @	.45
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.04½ @	.05½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½ @	.04¾
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags,	lb.	.12½ @	.14
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11 @	.13
nube, Singapore, bags	lb.	.06½ @	.07⅛
Macassar, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chips, bags	lb.	.04½ @	.06
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.07 @	.08
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.05½ @	.06½
CBB, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¼ @	.06¼
DBB, baskets	lb.	.05 @	.06
DK, baskets	lb.	.05¼ @	.06¾
Dust, baskets	lb.	.03½ @	.04½
MA, baskets	lb.	.04¾ @	.05½
MB, baskets	lb.	.04 @	.05
WS, baskets	lb.	.06½ @	.07¼
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chips, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06
split, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Nubs, bags	lb.	.07 @	.09
Mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.10 @	.12
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases	lb.	.08¼ @	.09¼
A/D, cases	lb.	.09¾ @	.11⅞
E, cases	lb.	.05¼ @	.06
Dust	lb.	.04 @	.05
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.09½ @	.10
No. 2, cases	lb.	.05½ @	.06
No. 3, cases	lb.	.04½ @	.05¼
Chips, cases	lb.	.05½ @	.06
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.05
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.09½ @	.10
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09 @	.10
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04¾ @	.05¼
light, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases	lb.	.58 @	.60
powdered, barrels	lb.	.68 @	.70
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
superior, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Guaiac (see G).			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.25 @	.26
XX	lb.	.16 @	.17
No. 1	lb.	.09½ @	.10
No. 2	lb.	.08 @	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30 @	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½ @	.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½ @	.13
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½ @	.08¾
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52 @	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13 @	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11 @	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08 @	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
Mastic, cases	lb.	.36½ @	.37
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.07 @	.08
tears, cases	lb.	.11 @	.21
Opium (see O).			
Paracoumarone (see P).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.23¼ @	.24
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Talha, bags	lb.	.03½ @	.04
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—			
No. 1, cases	lb.	.80 @	.85
No. 2, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
No. 3, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
No. 4, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
No. 5, bags	lb.	.11 @	.18
No. 6, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
sorts, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
Yucca, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	2.00 @	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½ @	—
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.08½ @	.09
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.14
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13 @	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15 @	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.23 @	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46 @	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00 @	13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.		.80 @	.90
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	1.25	Nom.
Hops, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Horehound, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	11.00 @	11.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	11.00 @	11.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	13.00 @	13.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.03¾ @	.04
bottles	gross.	6.75 @	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	14.00 @	18.00
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00 @	—
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½ @	.08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00 @	32.00
Infusorial earth, white, bags,	ton.	35.00 @	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kegs	lb.	2.98 @	—
resublimed, kegs	lb.	3.65 @	3.70
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	5.25 @	5.40
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	6.75
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
powdered, boxes	lb.	.90 @	.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.06½ @	.07
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½ @	.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½ @	.09
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼ @	.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	.94 @	.99
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.65 @	3.50
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.45 @	.50
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾ @	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47 @	.50
scales, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.)			
Phosphate, ferric, cans	lb.	.64 @	.69
ferrous, cans	lb.	.29 @	.35
Pyrophosphate, cans	lb.	.74 @	.75
pearls, cans	lb.	.69 @	.70
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.57 @	.58
granular, cans	lb.	.52 @	.54
pearls, can	lb.	.52 @	.53
green scales, cans	lb.	.57 @	.58
granular, cans	lb.	.52 @	.53
pearls, cans	lb.	.52 @	.53
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½ @	.27½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½ @	.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.25½ @	.27½
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.75
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48 @	—
small lots	lb.	.58 @	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.25
powdered, barrels, baxes	lb.	.21 @	.26
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.04¾ @	.05

K

Kalama, tins	lb.	.24 @	.30
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05½ @	—
cases	gal.	.1765 @	—
W. W., bulk	gal.	.05½ @	—
export, bulk	gal.	.05¾ @	—
cases	gal.	.18 @	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
water white, bulk	gal.	.04¾ @	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
North Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.02¾ @	.02¾
42-44, water white	gal.	.02¾ @	.03
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white,	gal.	.02¾ @	.02¾
42-44 water white	gal.	.02¾ @	.03
Pennsylvania, 45 water white,	gal.	.04¾ @	.04¾
46, water white	gal.	.04¾ @	.05
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.165 @	—
Boston	gal.	.10 @	—
Chicago	gal.	.10 @	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.11 @	—
Denver	gal.	.135 @	—
Louisville	gal.	.11 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.10 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.12 @	—
New York	gal.	.09 @	—
San Francisco	gal.	.155 @	—
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06

L

Lady slipper root, bales	lb.	.30 @	.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, City, tierces	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
compound, tierces	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
middlewestern, tierces	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.65
neutral, tierces	100 lbs.	6.85 @	7.10
prime, Western, tierces	100 lbs.	5.70 @	5.80
Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.26 @	.27
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
leaves, Greek, bales	lb.	.04¼ @	.04¾
Italian, bales	lb.	.05	Nom.
Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
select, bales	lb.	.28 @	.32
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10¼ @	.11½
crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½ @	.11¾
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10¾ @	.11¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09½ @	.12½
Blue, sublimed (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10½ @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.06¼ @	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.12 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1080 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.10152 @	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09428 @	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons,	lb.	.09331 @	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.13½ @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1215 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.1142 @	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.10607 @	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons,	lb.	.10498 @	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.28
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)	lb.	.06 @	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06½ @	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.12 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1080 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.10152 @	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09428 @	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons,	lb.	.09331 @	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½ @	.24
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06¼
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, cases	lb.	.12 @	.15
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).			
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur sol., barrels	gal.	.15 @	.19

Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c., ammonia, ex vessel, shipment, 100 kilos, bags, Northern ports....ton.83.00 @ —
Southern ports, bags....ton.83.15 @ —
Linalool, cans....lb. 1.50 @ 2.65
Linalyl acetate, bottles....lb. 1.85 @ 3.70
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .16 @ .18
without leaves, bales....lb. .18 @ .20
Linseed cake, bags....ton.21.00 @22.00
Meal, bags....ton.31.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks....lb. .07¼@ .07½
commercial, powd, casks...lb. .05¼@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .12 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs....lb. .1080@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs....lb. .10152@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .09428@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .09331@ —
Lithium bromide, jars....lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Carbonate, barrels....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Citrate, barrels....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars....lb. 5.15 @ 5.20
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels....lb. .04¾@ —
under two tons, bags....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels....lb. .05 @ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .04¾ Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels....lb. .05¼@ .05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales....lb. .15 @ .14
Lobelia, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
Seed, bags....lb. .21 @ .32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .10 @ .17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .05 @ .09
solid boxes....lb. .08 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales..lb. .20 @ .25
imported, bales....lb. .15 @ .16
Lupulin, N.F., tins....lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Lycopodium, cases....lb. .25 @ .30

M

Mace, Banda, cases....lb. .35 @ .36
Batavia, No. 2 cases....lb. .23 @ .24
Penang, No. 2, cases....lb. .30 @ .32
Madder, Dutch, bags....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia arsenate, car lots, frt. all'd, drums..lb. .18 @ —
bags (cased)....lb. .20 @ —
barrels....lb. .06¾@ .07
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags..lb. .05¾@ .06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels...lb. .07¾@ .08
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels....lb. .25 @ .30
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.35.00 @36.00
imported barrels....ton.31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Palmitate, barrels....lb. .19 @ .23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums.lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels....lb. .09¾@ .09¼
Stearate, barrels....lb. .17 @ .20
car lots, barrels....lb. .16½@ —
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels..ton.50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .24 @ .25
blue, bales....lb. .65 @ .70
Leaves, bales....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca, root, bales....lb. .21 @ .22
Mandrake root, bales....lb. .07¾@ .08
Manganese borate, technical barrels..lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels....lb. .07 @ .07½
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .03½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels....lb. .04 @ .04¼
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs.lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans..lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars....lb. 5.90 @ 5.95
Linoleate, barrels....lb. .20 @ .21
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels....lb. .04 @ .04¼
Resinate, fused, barrels....lb. .08¼@ .09½
precipitated, barrels....lb. .12½@ .13½
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, works, barrels.lb. .08 @ .08¼
Mangrove bark, ship., bags..ton.22.00 @23.00
extract, 55 p.c., bags....lb. .04 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases...lb. .50 @ .58
small, cases....lb. .30 @ .35
Marble flour, bags....ton.14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales....lb. .13 @ .13½
German, bales....lb. .12 @ .13
Matico, leaves, bales....lb. .18 @ .20
Methanol, crude, dlvd., tanks.gal. .20 @ —
synthetic, tins....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans....lb. .69 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans....lb. .72 @ —
50 p.c., cans....lb. .99 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs....lb. 1.23 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, jars, kegs....lb. 4.13 @ 4.18
yellow, jars, kegs....lb. 4.03 @ 4.08
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.58 @ —
red (see Red precepitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl...lb. 1.45 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs....lb. 1.74 @ —
Mercury and chalk, kegs....lb. .69 @ .70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—600 leaves);—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.30 @ 1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.50 @12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in....pkg.11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in....pkg.14.50 @14.70
3⅜x5½ in....pkg.17.50 @18.50
3⅜x5½ in....pkg.18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs...lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoruylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks.gal. .20 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .35 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .41 @ —
drums....gal. .37 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .43 @ —
drums....gal. .39 @ —
tanks....gal. .33 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .42 @ —
drums....gal. .38 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .44 @ —
drums....gal. .40 @ —
tanks....gal. .34 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .43½@ —
drums....gal. .39½@ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .45½@ —
drums....gal. .41½@ —
tanks....gal. .35½@ —
synthetic, 99½ p.c., drums, spot car lots..gal. .39½@ —
less car lots....gal. .41½@ —
tanks....gal. .35½@ —
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums..lb. .17 @ .17½
imported, drums....lb. .19 @ .19¼
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .49 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .51 @ —
tanks....gal. .45 @ —
Antbranilate, bottles....lb. 2.15 @ 2.25
Benzoate, bottles....lb. 1.25 @ 2.00
Chloride, cylinders....lb. .48 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles....lb. 3.15 @ 4.00
Salicylate, drums....lb. .40 @ .43
tins....lb. .42 @ .45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs...lb. .65 @ .67
Methylheptenone, bottles....lb. 3.50 @ 4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles...oz. 1.25 @ 2.50
Methylene blue, med., kegs...lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .05¼@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb .06½@ —
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .17 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .18 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .21 @ —
Millet seed, bags....lb. .03¼@ .04¼
hulled, bags....lb. .07 @ .07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums....lb. .06 @ .07½
Monoethylaniliu, drums....lb. 1.05 @ 1.08
Monoethylortbotoluidin, drums.lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 7.80 @ 7.85
Alkaloid, cans....oz. 9.65 @ 9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Hydrobromide, cans....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Sulphate, cans....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Mullein flowers, cans....lb. .75 @ .80
leaves, bales....lb. .07 @ .08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles....oz.12.50 @13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.20.00 @21.00
pods, bottles....oz.12.50 @13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 5.65 @ 6.00
ketone, cans....lb. 5.50 @ 6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans....lb. 1.95 @ 2.85
Musk root, bales....lb. .06 @ .07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown....lb. .10 @ .10½
Bombay, brown, bags....lb. .07¼@ .08
California, brown, bags...lb. .08¼@ .09
Chinese, yellow, bags....lb. .06½@ .07
Dutch, yellow, bags....lb. .08½@ .09
English, yellow, bags....lb. .09¼@ .09¾
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .06¾@ .06⅞
Sicilian, brown, bags....lb. .08 @ .08½
Myrobalans, J1 ship't, bags.ton.29.00 @ —
J2, shipment, bags....ton.18.50 @19.50
R2, shipment, bags....ton.17.75 @18.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.100 lbs. 1.65 @ 2.25
imported, c.i.f., bags.100 lbs. 2.00 @ —
dyestuffs, bags....lb. .04½@ .06
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .05½@ .06½
contract, car lots, barrels.lb. .04¾@ —
flake, spot, barrels....lb. .04½@ .05¼
contract, car lots, barrels.lb. .03¾@ —
Nerolin, crystals, cans....lb. 1.40 @ 1.85
Nickel chloride, barrels....lb. .19 @ .21¼
kegs....lb. .21¼@ .25
Oxide, barrels....lb. .35 @ .38
Salt, double, barrels....lb. .10½@ —
single, barrels....lb. .10½@ —
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels..lb. .10 @ —
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins....8 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums....lb. .82½@ —
10-lb tins....lb. .88½@ —
5-lb. tins....lb. 1.00 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk....ton.10.00 @12.00
barrels....ton.22.00 @24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks..lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks....lb. .08¾@ —
car lots, drums....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .10 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28 @ .29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28 @ .29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .30 @ .31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .30 @ .31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .32 @ .33
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28 @ .29
¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28½@ .29
(Nitrocelluiose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports..unit-ton. 1.45 @ 1.50
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast, unit-ton. 1.10 @ 1.30
f.o.b. western works, unit-ton. .75 @ —
Nitronaphthalene, barrels....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums..lb. .17 @ .18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags....lb. .18 @ —
Chinese, shipment, cases...lb. .17 @ —
Extract (see Gall extract.)
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .13 @ .13½
110s, bags, cases....lb. .11 @ .11½
grinding, bags, cases....lb. .06½@ .10
Nux vomica, bales....lb. .06 @ .06¾
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .09

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels..lb. .03¼@ .03½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140 deg C, mixed, group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums....gal. .13 @ —
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles....lb. 2.00 @ 2.35
s.p.a., bottles....lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases..lb. .35 @ .36
Amyris, tins....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles....lb.20.00 @21.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins. lb. .31½@ .33
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans.lb. .22 @ .24
Bay, West Indian, tins....lb. 1.65 @ 2.00
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
natural, Messina, coppers.lb. 1.80 @ 2.25
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins....lb. .12 @ .13
rectified, tins....lb. .48 @ .50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. .90 @ 1.00
Cayenne, tins....lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Cade, U.S.P., tins....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .50 @ .52
U.S.P., IX, tins....lb. .52 @ .55
U.S.P., X, tins....lb. .80 @ 1.00
Calamus, tins....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .15 @ .17
cans....lb. .17 @ .19
white, drums....lb. .12 @ .13
cans....lb. .14 @ .15
Canaga, native tins....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
rectified, tins....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. 2.10 @ 2.25
Caraway, U.S.P., tins....lb. 1.45 @ 1.50
Cardamom, seed, bottles....lb.14.50 @15.50
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, lb. .95 @ 1.00
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums..lb. .11¾@ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .09¾@ —
drums, returnable....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .10½@ —
cases....lb. .13½@ —
drums, returnable....lb. .10¾@ —
tanks....lb. .09 @ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels....lb. .09¼@ —
drums, returnable....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .10 @ —
drums, returnable....lb. .09¾@ —
tanks....lb. .08½@ —
Cedarleaf, drums....lb. .60 @ .65
tins....lb. .67 @ .72
Cedarwood, drums, tins....lb. .28 @ .33
Celery seed, bottles....lb. 8.00 @ 8.25
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. .05¾@ .06
tanks....lb. .05½@ .05¼
Coast, spot, tanks....lb. .04¾@ .04¾
futures....lb. .04¾@ .04¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 7.25 @ 9.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans....lb. .31¾@ .32
drums....lb. .29¾@ .30
Java, drums....lb. .47 @ .49
Clove, U.S.P., cans....lb. .85 @ .90
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels..lb. .04½@ .04⅝
Coast, tanks....lb. .03½@ .03⅝
Cochin grade, barrels....lb. .04⅝@ .05
Manila, barrels....lb. .04½@ .04⅝
bulk, shipment, c.i.f....lb. .03¾@ —
tanks....lb. .03½@ .03⅝
Coast, tanks....lb. .03¼@ .03⅝
Cod, British, E.C., barrels, gal. .22 Nom.
Japanese, drums....gal. .25 Nom.
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .24 @ .25
Norwegian, barrels....lb. .15 @ .16
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl.15.00 @17.00
Coriander seed, bottles....lb. 4.00 @ 4.10
Corn, crude, barrels....lb. .04½@ .04¾
works, tanks....lb. .03¼@ .03½
refined, barrels....lb. .05½@ .06
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).
Creosote (see C).
Croton, U.S.P., tins....lb. 2.45 @ 3.00
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins....lb. 2.50 @ 3.10
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bottles....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk....bbl. 1.65 @ —
California, 27 plus....bbl. .80 @ .95
Dip (see D).
Dill, from seed, bottles....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
from weed, bottles....lb. 5.25 @ 5.30
Erigeron, tins....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .25 @ .26
drums....lb. .22½@ .23
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.05
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .60 @ .70
Gulf Coast....bbl. .70 @ —
Kansas, 24-26....bbl. .40 @ .45
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .30 @ .35
18-20....bbl. .35 @ .40
New York and New Jersey, terminals:—
Monday....bbl. .85 @ —
Tuesday....bbl. .85 @ —
Wednesday....bbl. .85 @ —
Thursday....bbl. .85 @ —
Friday....bbl. .85 @ —
Saturday....bbl. .85 @ —
North Texas, 24-26....bbl. .35 @ .37½
26-30....bbl. .37½@ .40
Oklahoma, 14-16....bbl. .27½@ .32½
18-22....bbl. .32½@ .35
22-26....bbl. .35 @ .37½
24-26....bbl. .37½@ .40
26-30....bbl. .40 @ .45
28-30....bbl. .45 @ .55
Pennsylvania, 30-34....gal. .03 @ .03½
36-40....gal. .03 @ .03½
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne...gal. .05½@ .06
Kansas, 38-40....gal. .02¼@ .02⅝
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .02⅝@ .02½
Oklahoma, 35-37....gal. .01⅝@ .01¾
36-38....gal. 01⅝@ .01¾
38-40....gal. .02¼@ .02¼
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal. .03½@ .04
Gulf Coast, 32-36....gal. .02 @ —
Kansas, 32-36....gal. .01¼@ .01⅝
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal. .01⅝@ .01¾
North Texas, 32-36....gal. .01¼@ .01⅝
Oklahoma, 32-36....gal. .01¼@ .01⅝
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb. 4.50 @ 6.00
Bourbon, tins....lb. 4.50 @ 5.50
Turkish, tins....lb. 2.00 @ 2.10
Ginger, distilled, bottles....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross. 3.25 @ 3.30
imported, bottles....gross. 3.35 @ 3.40
Hemlock, tins....lb. .68 @ .70
Herring, coast tanks....gal. .13 Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.25 @ 3.00
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins..lb. .50 @ .60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
No. 2, barrels....100 lbs. 5.75 @ —
extra, barrels....100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 6.00 @ —
prime, barrels....100 lbs. 8.50 @ 8.75
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs. 6.75 @ 7.00
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.50 @ 3.50
garden, tins....lb. .45 @ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins lb. .57 @ .60
Spanish, technical, tins..lb. .48 @ .50
Lemon, California, cans....lb. .90 @ .95
Messina, coppers, tins....lb. .90 @ 1.25
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins. .40 @ .45
Lime, distilled, tins....lb. 6.00 @ 8.50
expressed tins....lb.10.00 @13.00
Linaloe wood, cases....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Linseed, boiled, tanks....lb. .0540@ —
car lots, barrels....lb. .0600@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .0640@ —
less than 5 barrels...lb. .0680@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb. .0710@ .0730
raw, tanks....lb. .0500@ —
car lots, barrels....lb. .0560@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb. .0600@ —
less than 5 barrels....lb. .0640@ —
refined, barrels....lb. .0630@ .0670
varnish grade, barrels....lb. .0650@ .0690
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal. .36½@ .37
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600..gal. .33 @ —
Warren, E 600....gal. .25 @ —
unfiltered, 600 s.r...gal. .25 @ —
650 s. r....gal. .24 @ .25
600 flash, s. r....gal. .25 @ .26
630 flash, s. r....gal. 43½@ .34
Oil, lubricating, California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—
Up to 100 vis., inclusive, gal. .12 @ —
140-150 vis....gal. .12 @ —
210 vis....gal. .12 @ —
300 vis....gal. .12½@ —
350 vis....gal. .13 @ —
400 vis....gal. .13½@ —
450 vis....gal. .14 @ —
500 vis....gal. .14½@ —
600 vis....gal. .15½@ —
700 vis....gal. .16½@ —
900 vis....gal. .18 @ —
1,000 vis....gal. .20 @ —
1,200 vis....gal. .21½@ —
80 vis. at 210 deg. F....gal. .21½@ —
95 vis. at 210 deg. F....gal. .21¾@ —
115 vis. at 210 deg. F..gal. .21¾@ —
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal. .08¼@ .08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .08¼@ .08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .10¼@ .10½
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .10 @ .10¾
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11¼@ .11½
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11 @ .11¼
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .12¼@ .13
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12 @ .12¾
200 vis., No. 6 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .13 @ .13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12 @ .12½
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .13½@ .14
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .13 @ .13½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .16 @ .16½
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .15 @ .15½
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal. .13¾@ .14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal. .16½@ .17
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .20½@ .21
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .21½@ .22
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .17½@ .18
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .19 @ .19½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .20¼@ .21
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal. .21 @ —
600 cold test (light bright). 40 pour....gal. .27½@ .28
25 to 35 pour....gal. .27½@ .28
10 to 25 pour....gal. .27½@ .28
10 to 15 pour....gal. .29 @ .30
Mace, distilled, tins....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal. .12 @ —
refined, light pressed, barrels, gal. .30 @ .33
tanks....gal. .25 @ —
white, bleached, bbls...gal. .35 @ .37
tanks....gal. .30 @ —
yellow, bleached, bbls..gal. .32 @ .34
tanks....gal. .28 @ —
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles....lb. 8.50 @ 9.00
expressed, barrels....gal. .50 @ .52
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.12.50 @ —
extra, barrels....100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
pure, barrels....100 lbs. 8.00 @ —
imported, barrels....gal. 2.90 @ 2.90
Neroli, bottles....lb.50.00 @100.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins....lb. .90 @ 1.00
Olive, denatured, barrels...gal. .60 @ .62
edible, barrels....gal. 1.50 @ 1.75
foots, barrels....lb. .04¼@ .04½
Oleo, No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 5.62½@ —
No. 2, barrels....lb. 4.97½@ —
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb. .70 @ .75
expressed, California, tins.lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Messina, U.S.P., Coppers.lb. 1.20 @ 1.85
West India, tins....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Origanum, cummercial, tins..lb. 2[illegible]
Palm, Lagos, casks....lb. .03¼@ .03½
shipment, casks....lb. .03 @ .03¼
Niger, casks....lb. .03 @ .03¼
shipment, casks....lb. .02¾@ —
Palm kernel, denatured, drums, lb. .04½@ .04⅝
Palmarosa, tins....lb. 2.00 @ 2.10
Patchouli, bottles....lb. 3.35 @ 3.75
Peanut, crude, barrels....lb. .06½ Nom.
mill, tanks....lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, edible, barrels....lb. .08¼@ .11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb. 1.65 @ 1.75
imported, tins....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
Perilla, drums....lb. .04¾@ .04½
tanks, Coast....lb. .03¾@ .03¾
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb. .95 @ 1.00
Pimento, tins....lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels..gal. .59 @ .60
water-white, barrels....gal. .64 @ .65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb. .58 @ .60
Poppyseed, barrels....gal. 1.60 @ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal. .52 @ .54
refined, denatured, bbls..gal. .30 @ .31
Red, distilled or saponified barrels....lb. .06¾@ .07½
drums....lb. .06½@ .06¾
tanks....lb. .05¾@ —
white, barrels....lb. .11 @ .11½
imported, bbls....gal. 1.05 @ 1.80
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).
Rose, artificial, bottles....oz. 2.00 @ 3.00
natural, coppers....oz. 5.50 @18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb. .29 @ .30
U.S.P., tins....lb. .35 @ .40
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal. .38 @ .40
second rectified, drums...gal. .42 @ .44
third rectified, drums...gal. .48 @ .50
Salmon, coast, tanks....gal. .15 Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., makers, tins..lb. 6.25 @ 7.25
Sardine, coast, tanks....gal. .14 @ .15
for poultry feeding, coast, drums..gal. .45 @ .50
Sassafras, artificial, drums.lb. .22 @ .24
cans....lb. .24 @ .26
natural, tins....lb. .75 @ 1.00
Savin, tins....lb. 1.90 @ 2.25
Sesame, refined, white, drums, lb. .08½@ .09
yellow, drums....lb. .08 @ .08½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels..lb. .0410@ .0413
tanks....lb. .0350@ —
refined, barrels....lb. .0450@ .0453
tanks....lb. .0400@ —
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb. .85 @ 1.00
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels..gal. .85 @ .70
45 deg., barrels....gal. .63 @ .65
natural, barrels....lb. .60 @ .62
Spruce, tins....lb. .68 @ .70
Sweet birch, Northern, tins..lb. 2.15 @ 3.00
Southern, tins....lb. 1.45 @ 2.35
Tallow, acidless, bbls..100 lbs. 5.75 @ —
tanks....100 lbs. 5.25 @ —
Tansy, tins....lb. 1.80 @ 1.95
Tar, commercial, barrels..gal. .22 @ .28
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, coast, barrels....lb. .06 Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins..lb. .52½@ .55
white, tins....lb. .62½@ .65
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums..lb. .07 @ .09¼
75 p.c., barrels, drums....lb. .09 @ .10
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cans....gal. 4.50 @ 6.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles...lb. 4.25 @ 4.50
Walnut, crude, barrels....lb. .09 Nom.
refined, barrels....lb. .10 @ .10¼
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks....lb. .04 Nom
No. 2, coast, tanks....lb. .03¼ Nom

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Oil, whale, refined, natural barrels	gal.	.61 @	.63
winter, bleached, barrels	gal.	.54 @	.55
extra, barrels	gal.	.57 @	.58
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.70½@	.75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.78 @	.83
890@900 s.g., 320-350 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-90 vis., drums	gal.	.60 @	.65
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.75 @	.80
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.80 @	.85
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.88
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums	gal.	.85 @	.90
Wintergreen, Northern, tins,	lb.	4.95 @	6.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
Wormwood, tins	lb.	3.25 @	4.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	6.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	28.00 @	30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	11.90 @	12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.35 @	13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.08¾@	.10
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.15½@	—
kegs	lb.	.16¼@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
sweet, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.10½@	.15
fingers, cases	lb.	.09 @	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13½@	.17
Verona, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
powdered, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Orthochloraniline, drums	lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13 @	.15
Orthodichlorobenzene, tins	lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.30
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins,	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.83 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.22 @	—
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.90 @	1.95
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.20 @	.20½
fair, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
fancy, bags	lb.	.19¾@	.20½
medium, bags	lb.	.18 @	.18½
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls	lb.	.92 @	.94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.01¾@	.01⅞
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.01⅞@	.01⅞
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.0170@	—
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02⅝@	—
cases	lb.	.02⅝@	—
123@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02⅝@	.02⅝
cases	lb.	.03¼@	—
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02⅝@	—
cases	lb.	.03¼@	—
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	—
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅝
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	—
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
cases	lb.	.04½@	—
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
cases	lb.	.04⅝@	—
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.,	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02½@	.03½
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124, A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02⅝@	.02½
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01⅞@	.02½
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.48 @	.50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.27
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.42 @	—
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.09 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13 @	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
Lampong, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags	lb.	.21 @	.21½
old crop, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21
Birdeyes, new crop, bags	lb.	.29½@	.30
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
white, Java, Montok, bags	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
light, car lots, barrel	lb.	.02½@	.02⅝
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04⅝@	.04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05⅝@	.05¾
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.03¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02⅛@	.02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.65 @	.97
Athens	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.50 @	1.12
Coalinga	bbl.	.50 @	.75
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65 @	1.05
Domingues	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Elk Hills	bbl.	.50 @	1.12
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	1.04 @	1.28
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65 @	.97
Inglewood	bbl.	.65 @	.92
Kern River	bbl.	.55 @	—
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.91 @	1.03
La Habra	bbl.	.65 @	.89
Lost Hills	bbl.	.55 @	1.05
McKittrick	bbl.	.55 @	—
Midway	bbl.	.55 @	1.12
Montebello	bbl.	.65 @	.80
Newhall	bbl.	.55 @	-
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.65 @	1.03
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.65 @	.96
Richfield	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Rosecrans	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.73 @	1.22
Seal Beach	bbl.	.65 @	.97
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Sunset	bbl.	.55 @	1.12
Torrance	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.55 @	.72
Whittier	bbl.	.65 @	.89
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.97 @	—
Petrolia	bbl.	1.90 @	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.98 @	—
Rusk County	bbl.	.98 @	—
Smith County	bbl.	.98 @	—
Upshur County	bbl.	.96 @	—
Gulf Coast:—			
*Barber's Hill	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Batson	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Conroe	bbl.	.90 @	1.00
*Dayton	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Evangeline	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
High Island	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Hull	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Humble	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Jennings	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Laredo	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Liberty	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Markham	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Pettus	bbl.	1.00 @	—
*Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Refugio, light	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
heavy	bbl.	.80 @	—
*Saratoga	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Terry	bbl.	.80 @	1.00

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 80c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Indiana	bbl.	.75 @	—
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.85 @	—
Plymouth	bbl.	No prices	
Princeton	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland	bbl.	.60 @	—
Somerset	bbl.	.85 @	1.00
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bellevue	bbl.	.25 @	—
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Caddo	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.70 @	.90
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Crichton	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
De Soto	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
El Dorado	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Haynesville	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Homer	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Iowa	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Lockport	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Pine Island	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
Smackover	bbl.	.65 @	—
Stephens	bbl.	.61 @	.64
Urania	bbl.	.60 @	—
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.45 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 11.634c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 19.272c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Carter County	bbl.	.67 @	1.00
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.64 @	—
light	bbl.	.67 @	1.00
East Luling	bbl.	.49 @	—
North Texas	bbl.	.67 @	1.00
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.67 @	1.00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.02 @	—
Corning	bbl.	1.05 @	—
Lima	bbl.	1.15 @	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.55 @	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.70 @	—
Lower district in National Transit lines,	bbl.	1.92 @	1.97
Southwest Penn lines,	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Wooster	bbl.	1.25 @	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.98 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	1.15 @	—
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80 @	—
Pondera	bbl.	.95 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	.90 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.76 @	1.00
Sunburst	bbl.	1.05 @	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas.—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.75 @	—
Luling	bbl.	.64 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.94 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.80 @	—
Panola County	bbl.	.87 @	1.00
Salt Flat	bbl.	.75 @	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.66 @	.78
Gray County	bbl.	.76 @	.88
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.66 @	.78
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.65 @	—
Crocket	bbl.	.65 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.65 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.65 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.65 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.60 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.65 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.65 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.65 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.65 @	—
Western Kentucky:—			
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	1.05 @	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.12 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17 @	.23
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents— Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¼@	.07½
Bayonne	gal.	.09 @	—
Pennsylvania	gal.	.07½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.147 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.198 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.201 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.12
New York	gal.	.11 @	—
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.201 @	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½@	.08½
Petroleum solvents and diluents (continued)— Lacquer diluents, refinery, Pennsylvania, tankcars	gal.	.05½@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06 @	—
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 gal.		.06 @	—
Bayonne	gal.	.09 @	—
Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg., 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.05¾@	.06½
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09 @	.10
Pennsylvania	gal.	.06 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.146 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.155 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.143 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.12 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.134 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.131 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.143 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.09½@	—
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05 @	.06
Pennsylvania	gal.	.04½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.122 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.143 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.175 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.153 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.12
St. Louis	gal.	.127 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.153 @	—
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14¼@	.15¼
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums	lb.	.70 @	.72
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	3.65 @	7.00
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.30 @	5.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.30 @	6.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	6.50 @	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	long ton.	3.10 @	3.25
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.75 @	5.90
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum mines	ton.	5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines,	long ton.	5.75 @	—
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	6.25 @	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines,	long ton.	5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.45 @	—
yellow, cases	lb.	.27½@	.32½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Phthalic anhydride, refined, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	2.00 @	2.25
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	2.00 @	2.25
Pimento, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, car lots, one-time container delivered, Akron.	ton.	25.80 @	26.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00 @	—
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50 @	3.75
stearin, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	23.00 @	29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.20 @	3.25
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	—
Heads, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
Turkish, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.32
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb	.0563@	.0654
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.05¾
hydrated, shipm't, drums	lb.	.0501@	.0546
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	7.95 @	8.00
less car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	.08
imported, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	7.05 @	8.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
drums	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
contracts	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.41½@	.45½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.50 @	.57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100 pound lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.90 @	2.95
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70 @	—
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
imported, 20 p.c. shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15 @	—
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.16
Muriate,* imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15 @	—
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55 @	—
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50 @	—
bags	ton.	42.30 @	—
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.26
Nitrate, crude, 95 percent, c.i.f. ports, bag	ton.	56.50 @	—
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.11
Permanganate, technical, drums	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.37½@	.39½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.19
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.16
technical,* 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment,	ton.	47.50 @	—

*See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Potash, vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97 @	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14 @	—
tanks	lb.	.13 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	27.80 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.13
Berries, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.13 @	.44
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07 @	—
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40 @	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.11 @	.13
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.06 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	3.75 @	3.90
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.25
half closed, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.20 @	.21
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19 @	.20
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pyridin, drums	gal.	.85 @	.95
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit-ton.	.12 @	.13

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
barrels	lb.	.02¼@	—
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¼@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Root, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lb. net, per flask		53.00 @	57.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	1.25 @	2.25
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans, oz.		.75 @	.79
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.76 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
Benzoate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.54 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.54 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.58 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.72 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.92 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.54 @	—
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.76 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.70 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans, oz.		.50 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.90 @	4.00
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.65 @	3.75
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
in oil, cans	lb.	.31 @	.33
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04 @	14
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00 @	45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.03¼
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.13
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans	lb.	.41 @	.43
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.17 @	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.35 @	—
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).			
Red precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.44 @	—
Red saunders, wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	18.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.27
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.15 @	—
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.15 @	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Water, triple	demijohn	5.50 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.30 @	.31
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04¼¾	.04¾
Rosin gum			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	3.32½@	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.30 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	3.30 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	3.45 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	3.50 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	3.50 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	3.50 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	3.55 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.25 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	4.65 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.25 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	6.00 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	6.00 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.33 @	3.53
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	2.50 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50 @	28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.04¼
selected, lump barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Rue, bales	lb.	.15 @	.18

S

Sabadilla seed, pwd., barrels..lb. .19 @ .20
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans..lb. 1.70 @ —
smaller lots, cans.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb. .18 @ .20
Spanish, spot.....lb. 9.00 @ 9.25
Safrol, drums, tins.....lb. .27 @ .30
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales..lb. .04½@ .06½
Sago flour, bags.....lb. .02½@ .03½
Salicin, cans.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.25
Salol, kegs.....lb. .90 @ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags..ton.11.40 @ —
less car lots, bags, delivered, ton.14.00 @ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels ton.22.00 @27.00
bulk, works.....ton.13.00 @15.00
imported, c.i.f., barrels...ton.13.75 @ —
enrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels...lb. .07½@ .08½
granular, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powder, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans.....lb.80.00 @85.00
Saponin, tins.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., barrels.lb. .12 @ .13
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales lb. .08 @ .09
select, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Savory, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Saw palmetto berries, bags...lb. .07 @ .08
Scammony root, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags.....lb. .53 @ .57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, lb. .12½@ —
Senega root, bales.....lb. .28 @ .29
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales, lb. .09 @ .10
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales..lb. .11 @ .12..
No. 2, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
No. 3, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .10 @ .11
Pods, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Siftings, bales.....lb. .07½@ .09½
Serpentaria root, bales.....lb. .32 @ .33
Shellac, bone dry, barrels....lb. .16 @ .17
refined, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .24
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases..lb. .26 @ .25
Superfine .....lb. .10 @ .10½
T.N. .....lb. .09 @ .09½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut, barrels..gal. .80 @ .85
4½-lb. cut, barrels....gal. .75 @ .80
4-lb. cut, barrels....gal. .70 @ .75
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels..gal. 1.00 @ 1.05
4½-lb. cut, barrels....gal. .95 @ 1.00
4-lb. cut, barrels.....gal. .90 @ .95
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk..ton30.00 @35.00
fine, works, bulk.....ton. 8.00 @11.00
water-floated, works, bulk..ton.18.00 @22.00
Silver, bullion.....oz. .26¾@ —
Nitrate, vials.....oz. .21¾@ .23¾
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins, oz. .28 @ —
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins.oz. .27 @ —
Simaruba bark, bales.....lb. .23 @ .24
Skatol, bottles.....oz. 4.00 @10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales.....lb. .28 @ .29
Western, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Skunk cabbage root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels..lb. .05 @ .06
blue, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Soapbark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
crushed, bales, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
cut, bales, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
powdered, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .12
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags..ton.15.00 @22.00
Soda, acetate, anhydrous, drums, lb. .06¾@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05½
flake, 60 p.c., drums.....lb. .04¼@ .07
Antimonate, barrels.....lb. .10½@ —
Arsenate, drums.....lb. .25 @ .35
Arsenite, liquid, drums....gal. .50 @ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.17½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 @ —
bulk .....100 lbs. 1.07½@ —
less car lots, bags.... 100 lbs. 1.96½@ 2.11¼
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.35½@ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.05 @ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.17½@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.53 @ —
less car lots, barrels,... 100 lbs. 2.29 @ 2.44
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.19 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.50½@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags..160 lbs. 1.17¼@ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.40¼@ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.02½@ —
paper sacks....100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
less car lots, bags..... 100 lbs. 1.94 @ 2.09
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 1.84 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.17 @ 2.32
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 2.07 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs. 1.15 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.38 @ —
bulk shipment..100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
paper bags....100 lbs. 1.12½@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs..lb. .41 @ —
drums .....lb. .43 @ .45
1,000-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .42 @ —
drums .....lb. .44 @ .46
100-lb. lots, kegs.....lb. .44 @ —
drums .....lb. .46 @ .48
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 2.25 @ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 1.85 @ —
kegs .....100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
less car lots, barrels.100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
kegs .....100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
Bichromate, casks.....lb. .05 @ .06
Bifluoride, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .06 @ .07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.75
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys....100 lbs. 1.95 @ 2.10
Bromide, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .32
Cacodylate, jars.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums..100 lbs. 2.95 @ —
less car lots, drums.... 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
less car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs. 2.95 @ —
less car lots, drums..... 100 lbs. 3.84 @ 3.99
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.74 @ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.90 @ —
liquid, seller's tanks.100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
buyer's tanks.....100 lbs. 2.12½@ —
Soda, caustic, solid, car lots, drums..100 lbs. 2.55 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
ex warehouse..100 lbs. 3.34 @ —
contracts car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
electrolytic, carlots, works, drums..100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
less car lots, works, drums 100 lbs. 3.44 @ 3.59
export, drums.....100 lbs. 2.80 @ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs.lb. .05¾@ .07
imported, ex dock, kegs...lb. .07 @ .07½
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs..lb. .25½@ .29½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs..lb. .32½@ .36½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums..lb. .15½@ .16¾
imported, cases.....lb. .16½@ .17
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans..lb. 1.15 @ —
solution, 75 p.c., cans.....lb. .90 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. .55 @ —
Hydrosulphite, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .25
Hydrosulphide, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans, lb. .20¼@ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .60 @ .65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels..100 lbs. 2.40 @ 2.75
pea, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
granular, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.75 @ 3.25
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.50 @ 3.55
Metanilate, kegs.....lb. .44 @ .45
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels..100 lbs. 3.25 @ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels..100 lbs. 5.05 @ 5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls..100 lbs. 2.85 @ 3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels..100 lbs. 3.60 @ 4.00
Monohydrated, barrels..100 lbs. 2.80 @ —
works, barrels.....100 lbs. 2.30 @ —
Naphthionate, barrels.....lb. .52 @ .54
Nitrate, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags..100 lbs. 1.77 @ 1.80
200-lb. bags.....100 lbs. 1.73½@ —
bulk .....100 lbs. 1.67 @ —
refined, granular, barrels..lb. .03¾@ .04½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels..lb. .07¼@ .07½
less car lots, barrels...lb. .08¼@ .08½
imported, l.c.l. casks....lb. .08¾@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs.lb. .08 @ .12
Perborate, N.F., barrels....lb. .17 @ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags.....100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.40 @ —
less car lots, bags..100 lbs. 2.45 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.65 @ —
tribasic, car lots, works, bags, 100 lbs. 3.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 3.20 @ —
less car lots..100 lbs. 3.25 @ 3.45
Picramate, kegs.....lb. .69 @ .72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls..lb. .11½@ —
prompt shipment..lb. .12 @ .13
foreign, contracts, casks.lb. .11½@ —
prompt shipment, casks.lb. .12 @ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .24
Sal, bags.....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
works, bags.....100 lbs. .90 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
Salicylate, boxes.....lb. .47 @ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums..100 lbs. .75 @ .80
tanks .....100 lbs. .60 @ —
60 deg. works, drums.100 lbs. 1.65 @ —
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .06½
foreign, barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06
Stannate, drums.....lb. .17 @ .20½
Stearate, lump, works, barrels..lb. .20 @ —
powder, works, barrels ...lb. .22 @ .23
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels .....lb. .02 @ .02¼
imported, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls..100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.65
imported, barrels..100 lbs. 2.37½@ 2.40
60% broken, dom., cks.100 lbs. 3.00 @ 3.25
imported, casks...100 lbs. 3.12½@ 3.37½
Sulphite, crystals, barrels...lb. .03 @ .03¾
powdered, barrels.....lb. .06¾@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, cases.....lb. .22 @ .25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins.lb. .30 @ .42½
Tungstate, tech., kegs.....lb. .60 @ .70
chemically pure.....lb.1.37 @ —
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums..gal. .31 @ —
tanks .....gal. .26 @ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans.....oz. .33 @ .34
Spearmint leaves, bales.....lb. .18 @ .22
Spikenard root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Spruce extract, works, tanks..lb. .0087@ —
barrels .....lb. .01¼@ —
super, works, tanks.....lb. .01¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .01½@ —
powdered, bags.....lb. .04 @ —
Squaw vine leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Squill, bales.....lb. .04 @ .05
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .12 @ .13
St. John's bread, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
St. Ignatius beans, bags.....lb. .75 @ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags.100 lbs. 2.34 @ 2.54
powdered, bags.....100 lbs. 2.44 @ 2.64
potato, domestic, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04½
imported, bags.....lb. .05 @ .05½
rice, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08½
wheat, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Starch, iodide, bottles.....lb. 1.77 @ —
Staveacre seed, bags.....lb. .13 @ .14
Stearin, oleo, barrels.....lb. .05¼@ .05½
Stillingia root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Stoneroot, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Storax, cases.....lb. .32½@ .33
Stramonium leaves, bales....lb. .09½@ .10
Seed, bags.....lb. .07 @ .09
Strontium, bromide, barrels...lb. .46 @ .47
Carbonate, pure, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .36
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.50 @ 3.55
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb. 1.75 @ 1.85
Strychnine acetate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans.....oz. .55 @ —
powdered, cans.....oz. .45 @ —
Arsenate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Hypophosphite, cans.....oz. .75 @ —
Nitrate, cans.....oz. .60 @ —
Phosphate, cans.....oz. .65 @ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans....oz. .47 @ —
powdered, cans.....oz. .37 @ —
Sugar coloring, barrels.....gal. .51 @ .55
Sugar of milk, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .22
Sulphonmethane, kegs.....lb. 3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphonmethylmethane, kegs..lb. 4.25 @ 4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long ton.18.00 @21.00
spot, nearby, car lots..... long ton.21.00 @ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk.... long ton.22.00 @25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk... long ton.22.50 @25.50
flour, commercial, bags..... 100 lbs. 1.55 @ 2.10
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.45
extra fine, bags....100 lbs. 2.40 @ 3.00
superfine, bags....100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.90
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags 100 lbs. 2.20 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.55 @ 3.10
Sulphur, flour, refined, extra fine, barrels .....100 lbs. 3.15 @ 3.70
heavy, bags.....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.05
barrels.....100 lbs. 2.85 @ 3.40
light, bags.....100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.15
barrels.....100 lbs. 2.90 @ 3.50
rubbermakers, bags..... 100 lbs. 2.90 @ 3.15
flowers, bags.....100 lbs. 3.10 @ 3.65
barrels .....100 lbs. 3.45 @ 4.00
precipitated, kegs.....lb. .15 @ .17
broken, bags.....100 lbs. 2.15 @ 2.50
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.30 @ 2.65
roll, bags.....100 lbs. 2.35 @ 2.80
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.50 @ 2.95
Chloride, works, drums.....lb. .03½@ .04
tanks .....lb. .03½@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders....lb. .07 @ .07½
multiple unit cars....lb. .05 @ .05¾
tanks .....lb. .04 @ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders..lb. .10 @ .12
multiple unit cars....lb. .03½@ .07½
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.55 @ 4.60
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags..ton.35.00 @ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags..ton.38.00 @41.00
Berries, bags.....lb. .07 @ .08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels....lb. .04¾@ .05½
51 deg., barrels.....lb. .05¾@ .06¾
Sicilian, stainless, barrels..lb. .07 @ .08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
Hungarian, bags.....lb. .0520@ .0540
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, ton. 8.00 @ —
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk..ton. 7.50 @ —

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags..ton.16.00 @18.00
Western mines, bags....ton.18.00 @25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags..ton.22.00 @ —
less car lots, bags.....ton.27.50 @ —
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags..ton.18.00 @ —
ex-warehouse, bags.....ton.22.00 @23.00
high-grade, bags.....ton.35.00 @40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags..ton.48.50 @ —
ex-warehouse, bags.....ton.53.50 @55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags..ton.20.00 @ —
less car lots, bags.....ton.25.00 @ —
works, car lots, bags.....ton.17.00 @15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls..lb. .04 Nom.
extra, works, loose.....lb. .03 @ —
special, works, loose.....lb. .02¾@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats..lb. .04¼ Nom.
coast, shipment, mats.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels.....lb. .05 @ .06
kegs .....per keg. 4.00 @ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk... unit-ton. 1.50 & .10
unground, bulk....unit-ton. 1.30 & .10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk..unit-ton. 1.00 & .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk..unit-ton. .90 & .10
South Amer. t/a....unit-ton. 1.60 & .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, unit-ton..2.00 & .10 & .70
Tansy leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Tapioca flour, bags.....lb. .03 @ .03½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels, gal. .17 @ .19
retort, barrels.....gal. .18 @ .20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums..gal. .21 @ .22
25 p.c., drums.....gal. .23 @ .25
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels..lb. .22¾@ .23
powdered, barrels.....lb. .22¾@ .23
U.S.P., powdered, barrels..lb. .27¼@ .28
Terebene, cans.....lb. .75 @ .80
Terpenyl acetate, cans.....lb. .75 @ .90
Terpin hydrate, kegs.....lb. .32 @ .33
Terpineol, C.P., cans.....lb. .31 @ .32
drums .....lb. .27 @ .29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots..lb. .14¾@ —
contracts .....lb. .13¾@ —
tanks .....lb. .14 @ —
contracts .....lb. .13 @ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels.100 lbs. 1.15 @ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.50 @ 2.00
imported, bags.....lb. .01¼@ .01½
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums, lb. .08 @ .09
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb. .25 @ .38
technical, drums.....lb. .18 @ .21
Tetralin, drums.....lb. .12 @ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans..lb. 1.90 @ 1.95
Sodiosalicylate, cans.....lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Thorium nitrate, works.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums.....lb. .25 @ .27
Thyme, French, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Spanish, bags.....lb. .06 Nom.
Thymol, bottles.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.10
Tin, Straits.....lb. .21 @ —
Crystals, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .22½
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls..lb. .25½@ —
Tetrachloride, anhy, bbls....lb. .1465@ —
Titanium dioxide, barrels....lb. .20 @ .20½
car lots.....lb. .18 @ —
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags..lb. .06¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.lb. .06¾@ .07
calcium base, car lots, bags, lb. .06¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .06¾@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls..lb. .06¾@ .07
Tolidin base, kegs.....lb. .90 @ .95
distilled, kegs.....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans.....lb. .70 @ .75
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums..gal. .35 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .30 @ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums.....lb. .27 @ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales.....lb. .26 @ .27
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks.. lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Triacetin, drums.....lb. .32 @ .36
Triethanolamine, works, drums, lb. .40 @ .42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums...lb. .25½@ .35½
Triphenyl phosphate, drums...lb. .50 @ .65
Triphenylguanidin, drums.....lb. .58 @ .60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works..ton.22.50 @25.00
double ground, works.....ton.17.00 @18.00
single ground, works.....ton.16.00 @ —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags.. lb. .04¼@ .05
Madras, bags.....lb. .05¼@ .05¾
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots..gal. .40½@ .41
10-barrel lots.....gal. .42½@ .43
5-barrel lots.....gal. .44½@ .45
wood, destructive - distilled, drums..gal. .35 Nom.
steam - distilled, car lots, drums .....gal. .3948 @ —
less than car lots, drums, gal. .42 @ .43

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales .....lb. .28 @ .30
true (aletris), bags.....lb. .15 @ .16
Uranium oxide, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags.....ton.82.00 @ —
Gulf ports, bags.....ton.82.00 @ —
pure, cases.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uva ursi leaves, bales... . ..lb. .04¾@ .06

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales..lb. .08 @ .09
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags..ton.31.00 @32.00
cups, shipment, bags.....ton.20.00 @23.00
mixtures, shipment, bags..ton.24.00 @25.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. .89 @ 1.50
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb. 3.40 @ 4.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 2.40 @ 2.60
South American, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tins..lb. 5.00 @ 5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins.....lb. 4.50 @ 5.25
Venice turpentine, true, cases.lb. .24 @ .32
Verdigris, casks.....lb. .21 @ .26
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal. .09¼@ —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .06 @ .08
Pennsylvania, tankcars..gal. .05 @ —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .14 @ .17
Chicago .....gal. .137 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .178 @ —
Milwaukee .....gal. .19 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .193 @ —
Newark .....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .12 @ .14
St. Louis .....gal. .142 @ —
St. Paul .....gal. .193 @ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Root, bark, bales.....lb. .26 @ .28
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.ton.27.00 @29.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels..lb. .05¾@ —
Wax:—
Bayberry, imported, bags...lb. .18 @ .19
Bees, white, pure, cases.....lb. .50 @ .55
yellow, common, African, bags..lb. .14½@ .15
Brazilian, bags.....lb. .17 @ .18
Chilean, bags.....lb. .17 @ .19
refined, cases.....lb. .20 @ .30
Candelilla, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Carnauba, flor, bags.....lb. .25 @ .28
No. 1, yellow, bags.....lb. .21 @ .23
No. 2, yellow, bags.....lb. .20 @ .22
No. 2 North Country, bags, lb. .15 @ .15½
No. 3, chalky, bags.....lb. .11¼@ .12
No. 3 North Country, bags, lb. .11¼@ .12
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags..lb. .21 @ .23
154-156 m.p., bags.....lb. .23 @ .25
158-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .25 @ .27
160-165 m.p., bags.....lb. .30 @ .32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, lb. .12½@ —
135-138 m.p., bags.....lb. .13 @ —
157-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .13½@ —
167-170 m.p., bags.....lb. .14 @ —
Japan, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Montan, crude, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags..lb. .26 @ —
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags..lb. .28 @ —
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags..lb. .30 @ —
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cases...lb. .20 @ .21
cakes, cases.....lb. .21 @ .22
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bales.lb. .06 @ .07
White precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, barrels..lb. 1.51 @ —
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
limestone, ground, car lots, bags..ton. 6.50 @10.00
Paris white, bags.....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs. .85 @ 1.50
ton lots, bags.....ton.20.00 @24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags....ton.17.00 @26.50
English cliffstone, bags, 100 lbs. 1.50 @ —
gilders, bolted, bags..100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.50
extra bolted, bags..100 lbs. 1.40 @ 1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales..lb. .04 @ .05
rossed, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
thin, natural, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
rossed, green, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Wild indigo root, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 / 12x13 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 / 20x20 to 20x30	28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.25
70	26x34 / 28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	34x36 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 / 12x13 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	18x22 / 20x20 to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	30.00	35.50
70	26x34 / 28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	24x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x80	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—
Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 per cent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent; Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.
The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 20 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.
The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.
The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

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Business Is Too Bad to Be Longer Neglected

It is impossible to blink the fact that the condition of business in the United States was far worse at the end of June, this year, than it was at the same time in 1931. Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 21.7 percent over the year. Factory payroll totals dropped 38.4 percent. General industrial production decreased about 30 percent. Wholesale prices of commodities were about 10 percent lower at the end of the first half of the year, but had begun an upward trend early in June. Carloadings during the six months were 26.5 percent less than those in the corresponding period in 1931. Security values were greatly diminished. Corporation earnings were far below those in the 1931 period. The aggregate value of recorded retail sales were 23 percent smaller, and not all of this difference could be attributed to lower prices. Exports were almost 36 percent less in total value than those in the first half of 1931, and for the first time in a number of years, the value of exports was less (by $6,000,000) than that of imports in June, this year. Building contracts in May had dropped to but 40 percent of the total value of those of a year before.

These comparisons are seriously significant. It is the heighth of folly to attempt to blink their significance. It is worse to accept, groveling in pessimism, the conditions to which the patent facts point. It is no better to warble optimistically about packing up your troubles and the imminent reappearance of happy days.

Existing conditions demand of every business man that he, first, "get mad" in the thought that such things can be; secondly, that he find out why they are; and thirdly, that he remedy them. The time for advice and suggestion that men try to find out what is wrong with the economic situation and try to bring about improvement, has passed. Trying has had its inning. Doing must now come to bat. The trouble has been that the trying was conditioned to too many individual ideas and desires. The purpose and the necessity of attaining it were lost to sight in the hampering consideration shown to expediency with respect to social, governmental, financial, industrial, and commercial interests and practices that have been made fetishes.

The ills of business (they are a potent, contributory influence in the unsatisfactory general economic situation) can be diagnosed, by those who have the proper qualifications for such diagnosis. The causes of these ills can be found, by those who are not afraid to face the necessity of recommending, perhaps, a major operation. The remedying of these ills is possible, for those who will not shrink from the necessary procedure. The ills of business are far too ominous to be longer neglected. They are far too serious to be left longer in the hands of unqualified "treaters." It is folly to talk of letting "nature take its course." Business is not a natural creature; nor is it a creature of fate. Its welfare lies solely in human hands and human brains. The condition of business progressively worsens, and the canker will spread as long as it is not removed. It is time that business men realized this fact and acted accordingly.

To say that business is fundamentally sound is, today, to invite the jibes and jeers of the many to whom this phrase has been so widely and thoughtlessly uttered during the past three years. But, business is fundamentally sound; the social structure of the American people is fundamentally sound; the government of the United States is fundamentally sound. There has been, however, in all these, such a wide and frequently disastrous departure from their fundamentals that the principles of business, of social relationships, of government, are hardly recognizable among the mass of policies and practices with which they have been over-burdened.

The faults of business are not fundamental faults; they are practical faults. For this reason, they can be eradicated by practical means, yes, by practicable means. These means are not difficult to discover. They include decentralization (the United States is too large to pattern its industrial structure after that of a European country of small area), decapitalization (the financial "strong meat" of wartimes and the years that followed is a dangerous diet in these days), equalization of the man and the machine on the basis of their full economic values (consuming capacity, as well as productive capacity, must be taken into consideration; for that which is produced must be consumed).

These suggestions are of general application only; but they can be universally applied. Each industrial group, each individual business, must find out what is the matter with it, and why it is afflicted, and must set about curing itself. For the chemical, oil, and drug industries, some helpful diagnostic data have been collated in the latest quarterly survey of business conditions, conducted by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. These data are given in the paragraphs which follow. Taken as a whole, they show, in a comparison of the first half of this year with the corresponding period in 1931, that production decreased 17.4 percent; that sales were 15.2 percent less in volume and 19.6 percent less in value; and that prices, June 30, were 12.9 percent lower than those at the same time in 1931. These data deserve careful study with a view of applying the facts which they disclose to the task of improving business.

Heavy Chemicals

Business in heavy chemicals showed no general improvement during the second quarter. Although a slightly better showing than was made in the preceding quarter was noticeable here and there, this evidence was widely scattered and, where it was not wholly seasonal, was exceptionally individual. Seasonal sales of products used in agriculture, late in coming, were not up to expectations when they did come, in spite of widespread evidence of unusually severe infestations by insect and fungous pests. Industrial operations dropped to still lower levels and, of course, carried the demand for industrial chemicals down with them. Shipments of alkalies, mineral acids, and other chemicals heavily consumed in various industries were materially restricted. Production was kept down pretty well in line with demand, and this served to maintain a measure of firmness in the general price structure; although prices were not highly profitable. Weakness in the markets for metals and basic minerals in general prevented any upward trend in quotations on chemicals, and because of this influence these prices were expected by some to go still lower. Producers contributing data to the Reporter's survey reported that their output, compared with the corresponding periods in 1931, had been 15.6 percent lower in the second quarter and 16.7 percent lower in the first half of this year. They reported sales to have been 20.5 percent smaller in volume and 16.3 percent less in value in the quarter, and 18.5 percent smaller in volume and 20.2 percent less in value over the six months. Prices in general averaged 0.9 percent lower at midyear than they had been a year earlier. Collections, while showing improvement in spots, were, on the whole, worse than they had been in the first half of 1931. The majority of those expressing views on the subject considered the outlook to be worse this year than last.

Coaltar Chemicals

Although further curtailment of production of basic coaltar products was caused by lessened activity in the iron and steel industry during the second quarter, there was no stimulation in the reduced supply, because demand was far from heavy. Buying of finished products was light all along the line, from dyes to aromatics, and the same was true with respect to consumer buying of benzene and other light oils, naphthalene, and other crudes. The best showing was made in the pharmaceuticals division and with respect to the intermediates consumed in the manufacture of synthetic medicaments. This showing, however, was nothing to cheer about. The popularity of prints and pastel shades in textiles aggravated the weakness of the demand for dyes, which primarily resulted from subnormal activity in the textile industry. Fashion's summer decree, "Wear white!" naturally did not help the sale of dyes. Manufacturers and distributors of coaltar chemicals assisting in the Reporter's survey reported that their production in the second quarter had been 19.5 percent lower than that in the corresponding period in 1931, and that the first half of the year showed a decline of 17 percent. Their sales in the second quarter had likewise been off 19.5 percent in volume and in value; while the decline over the half-year had been 17.5 percent in volume and 16 percent in value. Prices at the end of June averaged 0.2 percent below those at the corresponding date in 1931. Collections had been bad over the period, and nobody would say that improvement in any respect was in sight.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Chemicals

Most producers and distributors of the materials used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and lacquers had not looked for improvement in the business during the second quarter, and they were not agreeably surprised. Industrial consumers of these finished products did not increase their operations; hence they did not increase their purchases of materials. Trade sales showed some seasonal improvement, but most of this had been anticipated, and the influence on sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer materials was almost negligible. Nobody could offer any convincing reason for the continued dullness in this industry other than the fact that general industrial activity did not afford a satisfactory market for paints and the like. Lack of confidence in the outcome of the business-bettering experiments at Washington was prominently mentioned as a contributory influence. Persistent rumors, occasionally proved by events, that materials prices would be further reduced and the extreme weakness of the lead and zinc markets were similarly referred to. Producers of various materials contributing data to the Reporter's survey reported a drop of 17 percent in production in comparison of the second quarter with the corresponding period in 1931, and a decline of 15.2 percent over the first half of the year. Sales were reported to have been 17.9 percent smaller in volume and 25.3 percent less in value during the quarter (compared with the 1931 period) and 15.9 percent smaller in volume and 20.6 less in value during the half-year. Sales of paint products in the first half of this year, according to data contributed by manufacturers to the Bureau of the Census, had an aggregate value about 25 percent less than that of the

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"B & M" Condemnation Upheld by Federal Jury

Food and Drug Administration Wins in Misbranding Case

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1932.

The Federal jury, which has been hearing evidence for the last three weeks in an action by the Food and Drug Administration seeking to seize and condemn as misbranded a proprietary preparation known as "B & M" manufactured by the F. E. Rollins Company, Boston, returned a verdict for the government yesterday, and Judge Chesnut, before whom the trial was conducted in the Federal district court here, at once ordered the seizure of the shipments of the remedy involved in the action. At the same time W. G. Campbell, director of regulatory work of the Food and Drug Administration, gave instructions to his bureau to make the seizures "wherever found," when offered for interstate shipment. These seizures, it was explained, will be made in wholesale drug houses and wherever the compound is offered for interstate shipment.

The verdict of the jury in this long-drawn out case was exceptionally brief, the foreman merely stating, "We find for the United States government." The finding followed a lengthy charge to the jury by Judge Chesnut, who took two hours to deliver it. During the course of his remarks the jurist outlined his duties and the duties of the jury in the case. He defined the nature of the action brought by the government, pointing out that the case was not exactly like an ordinary case, either civil or criminal, but was only a proceding to condemn and forfeit the particular articles seized. He further stated that the manufacturer in accordance with established practice was permitted to come unto court and claim the articles seized and deny that they were subject to forfeiture or condemnation; also that if the verdict favored the government, the manufacturer might receive the return of the seized goods upon order of the court and execution of a bond to the effect that the goods would not be sold contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drug act.

Judge Chesnut reviewed the history of the product, together with a statement of the financial returns of the Rollins company and the evidence submitted by the government and the claimant. After a lengthy dissertation on the significance of the government's evidence and the counter-claims of the Rollins company, the judge instructed the jury as to how they should consider the several points at issue as based on the testimony. In part, his concluding statement was:—

In considering the preponderance of the evidence you are not limited to the mere number of witnesses on a particular issue but you may consider the quality and quantity of testimony bearing on the issue. You are instructed that your verdict if for the government must not be based upon false and fraudulent statements in the booklet which do not relate to the curative or therapeutic effects of "B & M."

(Continued on page 30)

Chemical Employment Off

Factory employment and payroll totals in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States declined further during June. The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for employment in these manufacturing operations was 69.3 for June (100 = monthly average in 1926), compared with 76.1 for May and 84 for June, 1931.

The bureau's index number for payroll totals in the chemical and related industries was 60.4 for June, compared with 65.5 for May and 83.3 for June, 1931.

The bureau's index numbers for all manufacturing industries in June were: — Employment, 57.5; payroll totals, 39.3.

Details for the several divisions included in the calculation of the bureau's index numbers for the chemical group of industries show the following comparisons:—

Employment

	June, 1932.	May, 1932.	June, 1931.
Chemicals	83.6	86.1	95.1
Fertilizers	32.5	58.3	44.5
Petroleum refining	64.7	64.8	75.4
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	23.8	34.7	28.4
Druggists' preparations	70.5	73.3	77.7
Explosives	71.3	75.0	94.7
Paints and varnishes	72.3	73.1	85.6
Rayon	93.4	129.9	154.5
Soap	95.7	94.2	100.1

Payroll Totals

	June, 1932.	May, 1932.	June, 1931.
Chemicals	61.6	65.6	82.6
Fertilizers	25.1	41.1	44.2
Petroleum refining	59.4	59.8	75.1
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	26.4	34.3	31.3
Druggists' preparations	70.6	73.4	86.4
Explosives	45.5	54.3	78.9
Paints and varnishes	61.8	64.4	85.3
Rayon	78.3	110.6	157.7
Soap	90.5	85.4	105.5

Employment in factories manufacturing chemicals, drugs, oils, paints, and related products in New York State dropped 2 percent during June, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The drop in New York city was 0.7 percent. Changes in employment in the various divisions of this industrial group were reported as follows:—

	June compared with May (percentages). State.	City.
Drugs and industrial chemicals	—1.0	+1.7
Paints and colors	—0.7	—0.5
Oil products	—1.8	—1.9
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	—3.1	—0.6

Opium Export Control By Monopoly Planned

Turco-Yugoslav Pact Purposing Joint Restrictive Action Awaits Ratification

A joint government monopoly of the export of opium and derivatives is contemplated by Turkey and Yugoslavia, the only European countries growing opium poppies and the world's principal suppliers of medicinal opium.

A treaty to effect this monopoly was drafted in Ankara, December 10, 1931, and was signed April 14, 1932, but it has not yet been ratified by the parliament of either country. Eventual ratification by both countries is expected, although this may not be achieved until the Winter sessions. The treaty is scheduled to go into effect thirty days after exchange of ratifications.

The export of opium from Yugoslavia is already a state-controlled monopoly, and legislation is under consideration in Turkey to stop private trading in opium and make the business a government monopoly, tentatively by April, 1933, regardless of the agreement with Yugoslavia. Under the pending treaty, a central opium bureau would be established in Istanbul under the direction of two commissioners appointed by Turkey and one by Yugoslavia. Turkey would supply approximately three-fourths of the credits, would be allocated three-fourths of the sales, and would receive this proportion of the proceeds.

The treaty contemplates effective measures on the part of both countries to prevent contraband trade in opium, and exports of derivatives would be made only in conformity with the laws of the importing country. The central bureau probably would limit plantings of the opium poppy as a means of increasing the price, as the decline in opium prices has been the prime factor in hastening the agreement, although the plan has been under discussion for some time.

Nitrate Cartel Is Signed By Chile Representatives

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1932.

A new international nitrogen agreement covering production, exports and prices was signed in London, July 20, subject to the approval of the Chilean government, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce today.

Details were lacking, but it was assumed that this agreement met or came near to meeting the demands of the Chilean government reported last week when Chilean negotiators were instructed to insist on a larger export quota than that proposed in the agreement signed in Paris July 8. This Paris agreement, according to reports, would have bound Chile to an export quota of about 800,000 tons of Chile saltpeter during the present nitrate year, which ends next July, but the Chilean government insisted on a quota of 1,200,000 tons this year.

The London agreement is believed to include the same nations as were represented at the Paris conference, namely, Chile, Germany, Norway, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Denmark.

The office of the Chilean nitrate industry in New York, when questioned July 22, stated that no advices had been received from abroad on the reported signing of the pact with the European nitrogen union.

Flaxseed Oil Content Tested in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18, 1932.

Testing for the oil content of flaxseed shipped to the market has been inaugurated by the Minnesota Board of Grain Appeals for Minneapolis and Duluth and the idea has been hailed by experts as marking a distinct step forward in the handling of flaxseed for market.

The test, which has been made optional, was ordered made available at the annual meeting of the board. It is a test for flaxseed comparable to the protein content test for wheat, also first made available in Minnesota.

The new arrangement makes it possible for any owner, consignor, shipper, warehouseman or authorized agents to have a flaxseed shipment tested for its oil content by application to the state inspection board and payment of the fee. It hitherto has not been publicly available in any part of the country.

Members of the board declared the test is another step forward for state handling of grains, and is in line with the advance made when Minnesota inaugurated the protein test for wheat. The results of the oil test will be placed on the inspection certificate.

Naval Stores Products Are Arranged in Display

A display consisting of a complete set of naval stores samples has been arranged by the staff of the Hercules Powder Company's experiment station, Wilmington, Del., serving to strikingly call attention to the diversity of products which may be obtained from pine stumps by the steam and solvent process. There are fifty-eight samples in the display, all derivatives of the pine stump wood. Some of the samples are standard pine products; others are new and in process of development on a semi-commercial scale; while a few represent purely laboratory products. As arranged by the Hercules research engineers, the following specimens feature the display:—

Standard basic products:—Stump wood, fresh chips, crude turpentine, drop solution, F. W. turpentine, Yarmor pine oil, rosin residue, FF wood rosin, spent chips.

Derivatives and components from crude turpentine:—Pinene, dipentine No. 122, alpha-terpinenen, turpinolene, pinene hydrochloride, fenchyl alcohol from pine oil, borneol from pine oil, alpha-terpineol from pine oil (denaturant), anethol from pine oil, B-3 reagent, delustering reagent, dark dipolymer, distilled dark dipolymer, solvenol, Herco pine oil, sulfurized pine oil, hercosol 5 (lacquer solvent), hercosol 80 (lacquer solvent), terposol 30 (wetting-out and emulsifying agent), pale dipolymer, camphor, fenchone, bornyl acetate, terpinyl acetate, tech, terpineol, dibornyl phthalate, soluble pine oil disinfectant, termex (wood impregnation agent) daintex (detergent), terpin hydrate.

Rosin and derivatives:—I wood rosin, B wood rosin, commercial abietic acid, abietic acid crystals, abietic acid fused, sodium abietate (dry size), neutroyl, neutroyl H (delustering agent), abalyn (a plastiizing rosin), ester gum, ethyl abietate, lime I wood rosin (6 percent), acid sodium abietate, refined wood rosin grade 7A, naval stores synthetic rosin.

Products of spent chips:—Wall board, alpha cellulose, nitrocellulose solution (from alpha-cellulose), and rayon.

Varnish Gum Association Plans Research Program

The American Gum Importers' Association has launched a research program on natural gums and will retain a well-known laboratory to undertake the work at once. A special committee of the association has been working for the past year on an effective research program and the decision to start the work was made at a meeting of the association, July 22.

Eminent members of the paint and varnish industry have urged the association toward research, believing that natural gums can be used to a greater degree, with more knowledge of their structure and improved methods in their use.

Trade News Briefs

Pike county, Arkansas, has a large deposit of cinnabar ore, according to George C. Branner, State geologist, Little Rock.

Cinnabar Mines, Inc, Prineville Ore., has added more men and expects to be producing quicksilver ore on or about September 1.

The Tungsten Mines Company, working the Blue Goose property in the Deer Park, Wash., district has resumed work.

A regional meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will be held in Los Angeles, July 28 to 29.

China imported 98,736 pounds of glycerin in the first quarter of this year. In the first quarter of 1931, no glycerin was imported.

United Verde Copper Company has filed suit with the United States Court of Claims, Washington, seeking a refund of $1,627,006 of income taxes.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Company, 2643 East Twenty-fifth street, is planning to erect a new two-story tallow-rendering building, 60 by 89 feet in size.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation has extended to September 15 its offer to exchange its shares for shares of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company.

The Liquid Carbonic Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed reduction in capital represented by common stock from $49.32 to $30 a share.

Production of arsenic in Canada totaled 3,779,166 pounds, valued at $150,993, in 1931, compared with 2,750,887 pounds, valued at $109,932, in the preceding year.

Obituaries

C. L. Hamilton

Charles Lyman Hamilton, president of the Potter Drug & Chemical Company, manufacturer of proprietary medicines, Boston, died July 16, at his home in Malden, Mass. He was sixty-seven years old and a native of the Roxbury district of Boston. As a youth he went to work for the chemical company, then controlled and managed by the late George Robert White, who left a large fortune for public works to benefit the people of Boston.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Hamilton was promoted from bookkeeper to be secretary of the company, and sixteen years later was made general manager. On Mr. White's death in 1922, Mr. Hamilton was elected president. He served as one of the executors of the will of Mr. White.

Fraternally, he was a Freemason, belonging to Massachusetts Consistory of the Scottish Rite and being a past commander of Boston Commandery of Knights Templar. He was a member of the Malden Rotary Club and a director of Malden Trust Company.

His wife; a son, William C. Hamilton and a brother survive. The funeral, with Knights Templar rites, was held July 19 in Malden First Baptist Church, Malden.

Herbert Pietzsch

Herbert Pietzsch, president of the United States Bronze Powder Works, Inc., this city, and recognized as a leader in the development of bronze powder manufacture in the United States, died unexpectedly June 30 of a heart attack in his summer home at Atlantic Beach, L. I. Mr. Pietzsch was born in Dresden, Germany, and was sixty-two years old.

Coming to the United States when twenty years old as a representative of German manufacturers of bronze powders, he recognized the possibilities for the development of this field in the United States and subsequently built at Elizabeth, N. J., one of the first bronze powder plants in the country, becoming president of the company. Fifteen years ago he formed a new company, the United States Bronze Powder Works, and introduced new and progressive methods of making bronze powders. He was widely known in the paint and varnish industry for his extensive knowledge of both domestic and foreign industrial conditions.

Mr. Pietzsch was active in numerous American and German organizations as in fraternal circles in Elizabeth, N. J., where he had his home. His wife, Mrs. Martha Pietzsch, three daughters and two brothers survive him.

I. G. Priest

Irwin G. Priest, an authority on the science of color and chief of the colorimetric work of the United States Bureau of Standards, died July 19 of a cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Washington. He was forty-six years old and was a native of Washington township, Ohio. Mr. Priest after graduating from Ohio State University was appointed in 1905 to the scientific staff of the Bureau of Standards, where his work won him recognition as a leader in the science of the identification and application of color.

He was credited with having done more than any one to develop the experimental and theoretical foundations necessary for accurate standardization. He was most successful in developing precise nomenclature, methods of color measurement and in basing color application on accurately determinable quantities. Mr. Priest was a charter member, secretary and president of the Optical Society of America and an important factor in the growth of that organization. His wife survives him.

F. B. Squire

Feargus Bowden Squire, a pioneer Cleveland petroleum refiner and marketer and former associate of John D. Rockefeller, died July 21 at his home in Cleveland after an illness of one year. He was eighty-two years old and a native of England, coming to this country when ten years old. He entered the oil industry as an office boy for Alexander Schofield & Co., in Cleveland, and when the Standard Oil Company acquired that concern he formed a partnership with John Teagle, father of Walter C. Teagle, the present president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

This firm, Squire & Teagle, built a refinery in 1873 and later took in Alexander Schofield as a partner. Mr Squire sold his interest to Dar Shurmer and established another refinery under the firm of Newman Squire & Co., which subsequently was acquired by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Mr. Squire became co-manager with Frank Rockefeller of the Standard of Ohio, serving in that capacity until 1909 when he retired.

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N. P. O. & V. A. West Zone Meeting Success

Papers Presented and Problems Discussed at Annual Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

With the final day devoted to a program of golf, water sports and similar amusements in the afternoon, and the annual banquet and entertainment in the evening, the annual convention of the western zone of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association was concluded here Wednesday, July 13, and recorded by those present as one of the best they have attended both as to results accomplished and general, all-around excellence. Credit for the success of the convention was freely and profusely given to Garret M. Goldberg, vice-president of the Western Zone of the national association and his fellow officers and committeemen, as well as to W. P. F. Brawner, president of the Golden Gate Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, the official host to the convention, and the officers and committees of the club.

Some very definite results were obtained on the second day of the convention, July 12, when the committee meeting of the manufacturers and distributors' group was held. All of the matters on which definite action was taken will be covered in a summary of the committee meeting which was presented to the general session Tuesday afternoon, and which will be published in the convention proceedings.

Feature Papers Presented

At the general session on Tuesday, July 12, outstanding addresses were delivered by W. H. Breuer, of Beck, Kroller & Co., whose subject was "Phenol Formaldehyde, Plastic and Thenolic Resins"; and John Mc E. Sanderson, of the American Cyanamid Company, who spoke on "Synthetic Resins of the Modified Glycerol Phthalate Type." Mr. Sanderson's paper is presented elsewhere in full in this issue of the Reporter.

At the Wednesday morning session, July 13, an exceptionally able talk on economics was presented by Professor Theodore J. Kreps, of the Graduate School of Business Research of Stanford University, who spoke on "Recovery and International Problems." At the same session, Otis Walker, secretary-manager of the Credit Managers' Association of Northern and Southern California. He discussed "Modern Credit Methods" and in closing his talk gave the following conclusion:—

The National Association of Credit Men is the active and aggressive credit force behind a construction program to bring relief and solution to these major problems I have been discussing. It behooves us for the moment to consider a few facts relative to the association which are probably unknown to many of you.

The ledger interchange report which I have mentioned before has been termed many times an analysis of your customers' accounts payable ledger. These reports are antemortem, not postmortem and are valuable to the members for use before instead of after the fact.

Every inquiry, regardless of the geographical location of its instigation, is automatically referred to all interested bureaus in the National system; thereby obtaining the experiences of every member throughout the country, selling the account. The main factors developed are:—

1.—The business classification of the member selling the account.
2.—How long sold.
3.—Date of last sale.
4.—Highest recent credit.
5.—Total owing on date of clearance.
6.—Total past due.

Following each member's ledger experience is the record of the debtor's paying habits. The completed report shows at a glance the customer's total indebtedness as well as the total amount past due. It will aid in keeping tab on that special account and sometimes discloses that you may be mistaken in the belief that you are the principal creditor. The interchange bureau service keeps your credit file up-to-date at all times in that each member reporting his experiences on an account receives a completed copy of the report even though he may not have initiated the inquiry. Thus, credit interchange service gives you every line of information developed on every customer on your books as long as they remain on your books.

There is available to members, reports on hundreds of thousands of firms doing business in this market, also millions of concerns throughout the United States.

It has been authoritatively stated that if every wholesale credit man used interchange service intelligently and consistently, failures would be reduced at least twenty percent, and liabilities in equal amount. This would effect a saving of over one hundred million dollars annually. To deny its possibility is to admit almost inconceivable ignorance of the management of credits.

We believe that the elimination of credit waste through co-operation is our primary responsibility. Individual ingenuity will always command a premium, but the premium will be determined by the industry as a whole. Every industry must marshal its forces against weaknesses that will check its natural expansion. The credit group movement is the logical outcome of present economic conditions and the industry that does not join in this movement is doomed. The National Association of Credit offers you facilities for serving your group interests. Furthermore, it is a co-ordinating factor in bringing to each distinct group the solidarity necessary to protect that group from problems and competition that will develop from without the group.

In an endeavor to broaden the understanding of credit and its purposes, we have at all times carried on an intensive educational program. With the need for this program more pronounced than ever before, we are vigilantly pursuing and expanding our educational activities. Many of the credit methods used by credit executives today are as outmoded as the horse and buggy. This country doesn't want "horse and buggy" credit men. Because this association is a non-profit making, co-operative organization run by credit men for their own best interests, it naturally stands out as the organization that has kept abreast with the times throughout constant improvement in its credit services.

As a great national organization, we are behind the doctrine that "working credit means working men." As we face the coming year, we are setting ourselves squarely to attack the multifarious business and credit problems which I have analyzed today.

Golf Tournament

The golf tournament on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, was unusually interesting with a large group of contestants and a fine program of events. Close contests occurred in several of the events and there was a tie for prize in the first class A division.

(Continued on page 33)

Tariff Board Will Study Import Valuation Methods

Plans for an investigation of the methods employed in valuing imports for the calculation of ad valorem duties have been set in motion by the United States Tariff Commission, pursuant to a request made by the President, July 2.

In a letter to the commission, the President indicated the desire that an investigation with respect to section 642 of the tariff act "be undertaken by the Tariff Commission with the appointment of an advisory body comprising representatives from the Customs Service, the Department of Commerce, and such other agencies as the commission may deem desirable to coordinate." Acting upon this request, the commission is preparing preliminary plans, and conferences looking toward the appointment of an advisory committee are being arranged with the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, and other agencies.

The Tariff Commission completed, June 30, an investigation on a related phase of valuation. This was made under the provisions of section 340 of the tariff act, which required the commission to make a study to ascertain the ad valorem duty or duties regulated by value which, if based on the domestic value of imported merchandise, would return the same amount of revenue as the 1930 rates would have given if levied on the present (largely foreign) bases of value of the imports during the fiscal years 1928 and 1929.

Tax on Lubricating Oil Is Clarified By Decision of Treasury Department

Exemption Provided for Oils Not Intended for Lubricating Purposes—New Regulation For Tax-Free Material

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1932.

A Treasury Decision issued this week greatly clarifies collection of the lubricating oil excise tax by providing exemption for oils clearly not intended for lubricating purposes. Similar clarification of debated points surrounding other excise taxes is still under consideration but officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue expect to reach decisions soon.

The bureau is generally taking the position that the probable or intended use of an article determines whether or not it is taxable, with the tax applying in case of doubt. General classes of articles may be ruled taxable or non-taxable, but such rulings will not mean that such goods under certain circumstances will not be made subject to exceptions to such general rulings.

Thus present rulings, not having the status of regulations or of Treasury Decisions but nevertheless the basis for action of collectors, exempt petrolatum and also hydrogen peroxide, from the tax on toilet preparations. However, these rulings apply only to the articles when packed, labeled and advertised in the usual way. Peroxide under a trade name and advertised as a hair bleach or a mouth wash would clearly be taxable, under the present procedure of the bureau, and so would peroxide sold as such but advertised as a hair bleach or mouth wash. Incidental language suggesting that the peroxide could be used as a hair bleach or a mouth wash might not subject the preparation to the tax, but in each case the bureau would reach a decision after examination of the package, any literature accompanying it, and newspaper and magazine advertising concerning it. Should hydrogen peroxide be sold both as a hair bleach, taxable at 10 percent, and as a mouth wash, taxable at 5 percent, the higher tax rate would apply.

Petrolatum as usually sold is not taxable, but if perfumed, or if held out as a hair dressing, skin beautifier, or other toilet preparation, whether or not sold under a trade name, it becomes taxable. On the other hand, if petrolatum is put up solely for lubricating purposes but is perfumed in some manner not suggestive of toilet use, it would not become taxable as a toilet preparation.

The same rule applies to milk of magnesia which ordinarily is not taxable, but which becomes subject to 5 percent tax when held out as a mouth wash.

Lubricating Oil Decision

Similar principles guided the bureau in the lubricating oil decision. Certain oils are not named and arbitrarily classified as taxable or non-taxable, but all oils usable as lubricants are made taxable unless there is definite evidence that they are going into other channels. Medicinal white mineral oil, road oil, agricultural spray oil, textile oils, and oils entering manufacturing processes, for example, may escape the 4 cents per gallon tax if there is proof that they are not being used for lubricating purposes. Such proof includes sale under a name identifying it for some non-lubricating use, and a certificate from the purchaser that the oil will not be used for lubricating.

A further addition to the lubricating oil regulations requires that after August 16, 1932, manufacturers seeking to purchase lubricating oil free of tax for further manufacture into a taxable product must be registered with the local collector of internal revenue, and must use their registration numbers on all certificates filed with orders for tax-free material.

(Continued on page 52)

China to Ask Consular Invoices on All Imports

Effective September 1, all merchandise entered for importation into China, valued at or above 200 yuan (at present approximately U. S. $41), must be accompanied by a consular invoice issued by the Chinese consulate at or near the port of embarkation, or be subjected to a fine equal to three times the original fee of five Chinese customs gold units ($2) collected at the time of certification, according to a cablegram from the United States Minister at Peiping, received by the Department of Commerce. Parcel-post packages and such goods as are admitted duty free are excepted from this requirement.

Three consular invoice forms, obtainable by the exporters from the nearest Chinese consulate, must be completed, signed, and presented to the consulate for verification and certifying. In cases where the consulate deems it necessary to examine the sales contract, commercial invoice, or other documents, the exporter is required to furnish these papers. Merchandise sold to more than one importing firm or carried by two or more vessels, or destined for more than one port, may not be covered by a single consular invoice.

In each set of three, the white original copy is to be forwarded by the exporter to the consignee for presentation to the Chinese maritime customs authorities at the time of entry, together with the other required documents. One of the yellow duplicates is for filing in the consulate, the other is to be sent by the consulate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of each month, together with the fees collected.

The only articles duty free and not required to be covered by a consular invoice are wheat, wheat flour, rice, and other cereals and grains; printed books, maps, charts, periodicals, and newspapers (other than those fit only for packing or remanufacture); animal manures; gold and silver bullion and coin; and unmanufactured platinum.

Chinese consuls in the United States are located in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle.

Bakelite Decision Upheld

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision handed down July 19 has upheld a decision of Judge John M. Woolsey of the Federal district court, this city, in which Judge Woolsey denied an application by Frischer & Co. for an order to restrain the Collector of Customs from excluding from the United States foreign products which allegedly infringed on the Bakelite patents.

The decision was in accordance with a ruling of the United States Supreme Court, which held that the tariff act gives the Tariff Commission power to advise the President. The products in question were excluded from this country on the advice of the commission during the administration of President Coolidge.

Stern Sons' Plant Damaged

An explosion followed by fire occurred July 15 at the rendering plant of Louis Stern Sons, Inc., producer of tallow, grease and lard, Hackensack avenue and Fourth street, Kearny, N. J. The flames destroyed a large portion of the plant, including the main factory building, but the exact extent of the loss will not be known for about another week, when it is expected that salvage work will have been completed. Estimates of the loss last week ranged from $150,000 to $200,000. The plant will be rebuilt.

Sicilian Sulphur Consortium Dissolved

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1932.

The Silcilian sulphur consortium has been dissolved, effective July 31, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce today. The only details available are that the Bank of Sicily would take over, under government orders, stocks of sulphur amounting to 200,000 tons, and would liquidate them over a period of six years. The Italian government is reported as having voted about $204,000 annually to maintain the price.

Speculation arose over the effect of this on the international sulphur agreement of 1923 between American and Italian producers, which has been fairly successful in maintaining world prices of sulphur and in apportioning world markets, with Italy taking about one-fourth of the world market and the United States three-fourths. The Sicilian sulphur consortium has been in difficulties for years. For eight years it was administered by a royal commissioner, but about a year ago the management was returned to the producers. A large number of small, inefficient mines, and conflicts between interests of producers and refiners have been outstanding difficulties in the consortium.

In recent years the great Montecatini chemical concern has developed the production of sulphur on the mainland of Italy, and last year produced about one-third of the entire Italian output. Montecatini has not belonged to the consortium. Advices from Rome indicated that underselling by Montecatini was a factor in the dissolution, having practically broken the European market. This concern has been agitating for a larger export quota for Italy, and last year induced the Americans to permit an excess export from Italy of 50,000 tons.

In addition to the Montecatini competition, Sicilian producers have been faced with increasing competition from sulphur from pyrites, and this year with a general decline in sulphur consumption. Sales during the 1930-31 fiscal year were 181,370 tons, while during the preceding year they amounted to 253,524 tons. The average production in Sicily has usually been between 225,000 and 250,000 tons annually. Stocks of sulphur in warehouses of the consortium in July, 1931, were reported as 102,913 tons.

Italian Sulphur Exports

Exports of sulphur from Italy during the last three years increased substantially in quantities for a number of markets, while during the same period other markets showed important declines in tonnage.

Countries showing gains.	Metric tons 1929.	1931.
Finland	5,954	21,207
Germany	4,908	22,542
Greece	8,553	11,956
Russia	17,117	22,272
Netherlands	125	1,686
British South Africa	648	6,628

Countries showing losses.	Metric tons 1929.	1931.
Austria	13,846	9,441
Great Britain	37,815	31,053
Sweden	17,713	11,555
Rumania	1,627	636
Netherland East Indies	15,274	10,325
Algeria	4,400	530
Uruguay	1,462	325

Reports to the Department of Commerce indicate the Sicilian sulphur industry has been stimulated to produce without regard to market conditions, in order to obviate losing royalties accruing to owners of subsoil rights which are to be abolished by the Beluzzo law, on expiration of contracts. In addition the economic relations, between the industry in Sicily proper and the Italian continental sulphur industry, have been disturbed by the growth of the latter to an annual figure of 100,000 tons. On the Continent, sulphur refining and production being both centralized in the hands chiefly of the Montecatini company, may have an advantage over the Sicilian trade practices involving production and refining by separate interests.

SO_2

CALCO SULPHUR DIOXIDE
is manufactured in two grades—a refrigeration grade which is used in electric refrigerators and a commercial grade for ordinary purposes. Prompt shipment may be had in 150-pound cylinders and multiple unit and single unit tank cars.

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Boston Philadelphia New York Charlotte

MINERS — MILLERS — SHIPPERS
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ACID, SULPHURIC
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CAUSTIC SODA
SULPHUR
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
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STAUFFER is the Nation's headquarters for NITRATE of POTASH, *double refined*. And this broad responsibility is fully and effectively met with a product of highest commercial purity and uniform quality. Reaching every industrial center through a chain of warehouse stocks in principal cities, quick deliveries are assured on your spot purchases. The Chauncey New York plant constitutes a dependable source of supply on future deliveries. Let us quote on your requirements, for NITRATE of POTASH, *double refined*.

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Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Slower--Active Shipping Season for Blue Vitriol Ends--Copperas Continues Strong--Tin Crystals and Anhydrous Tetrachloride Prices Renewed

The market for the industrial chemicals moved through another typical summer trading week. Demand was spotty through the period under review, reflecting the practice of hand-to-mouth buying, which in some instances was further heightened by the seasonal curtailment of operations. At the same time an extremely dull week was experienced in the market for the various insecticides. However, a counteracting influence to the let-down in the production schedules of some of the heavier industrial units was the report of a resumption of activities in the hat industry, certain sections of the textile trade as well as the glass industry. As a result general sentiment was not greatly impaired.

Producers of blue vitriol reported that the active shipping season for that material had apparently come to a close last week, judging from the sharp let-down in the call coming from the agricultural states. It is interesting to note that the season opened later and closed earlier this year. Calcium arsenate noted a fair demand, with reports coming from the cotton belt to the effect that the condition of this year's crop revealed an increase in weevil activity over the preceding year. Demand for white arsenic slowed down, with the season for the most effective use of the poison bait now past. Lead arsenate developed a decidedly slow call, while small-lot quantities constituted the call for nicotine sulphate. Calcium chloride was in fair demand, with the undertone firm.

Tin crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride prices have been extended through to August 1, due to the firmer undertone noted in the basic tin market. According to newspaper advices the Dutch tin export negotiations regarding the establishment of a second international tin pool have progressed so far that completion of the plan was expected to be announced shortly.

Reports from New England indicated that the hat industry was preparing to get into production on a large volume of seasonal orders, while the rayon trade was holding fairly well. Silk mills were at a low ebb of activity, while the automobile trade was curtailing operations. Rubber manufacturers were also operating at seasonal levels, while the steel industry maintained a rate of 16 percent of capacity, bringing about a strong tone in copperas.

Alums.—A fairly good demand was in evidence for the ammonia material to be utilized for water filtration purposes, while the call from other directions was irregular, sellers reported the market as a whole displayed a firm tone and prices were unchanged. Paper manufacturers continued to purchase alumina sulphate in a restricted manner. Of the May exports of 3,617,738 pounds of aluminum sulphate, Canada purchased 3,617,738 pounds; Cuba, 121,005 pounds and Argentina, 17,600 pounds. For the first five months exports amounted to 17,516,393 pounds as against 19,806,272 pounds in the same period 1932.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—A good seasonal demand continued for this merchandise and sellers were naming the quotations in effect for sometime past. Of the May exports of 127,770 pounds, Canada purchased 11,331 pounds; Mexico, 27,906 pounds; Union of South Africa, 16,665 pounds; Argentina, 19,597 pounds; Cuba, 18,645 pounds; Panama, 10,005 pounds and Philippine Islands, 5,000 pounds.

Ammonia Persulphate.—The order of this market again last week was strictly routine, but sellers described the undertone as steady and prices unchanged at 20c. to 22½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Usual buyers continued to supply the activity here, with orders indicative of a desire on the part of consumers to hold down purchases of raw material to a point commensurate with actual production wants. Technical material continued quoted at 8½c. to 11½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Antimony.—The market for the metal was exceptionally dull last week, with some sellers quoting the market fractionally under the 5c. per pound level. Cables from the primary market indicated that little business was transacted there.

Barium Salts.—The market for the chloride article continued to display a steady tone, with an irregular demand coming from the paper and textile manufacturers. Situation in the market for the other salts remained about the same and all prices were without change. May imports of barium compounds amounted to 465,700 pounds as compared with 331,949 pounds in the same period last year, with the total for the first five months amounting to 861,071 pounds as compared with 2,786,412 pounds in the corresponding period 1931.

Bleaching Powder.—Demand held up here satisfactorily throughout the week under review, with no change uncovered in the quotations. Imports for the first five months amounted to 949,934 pounds, as compared with 802,800 pounds in the same period 1931. Exports for the first five months totaled 1,052,743 pounds, as against 565,569 pounds in the similar time a year ago. Of the May exports of 213,051 pounds, Argentina purchased 169,973 pounds; Canada, 84,928 pounds, and Brazil, 33,600 pounds.

Blue Vitriol.—Active shipping season for this material apparently came to a close last week, judging from the let-down in the call coming from the agricultural areas. It is interesting to note in connection with the season this year that the call from the agricultural areas started later than usual, as well as terminating a few weeks before the end of the season was recorded in the preceding year. The market held firm. May exports amounted to 392,847 pounds, with Canada purchasing 277,770 pounds; Mexico, 56,250 pounds; Argentina, 22,000 pounds; Bolivia, 30,150 pounds, and Philippine Islands, 5,600 pounds. Exports for the first five months amounted to 1,948,358 pounds, as against 3,766,855 pounds in the same period 1931. Imports for the first five months totaled 2,958,348 pounds, as compared with 1,139,884 pounds in the same period last year.

Calcium Chloride.—A fair call continued in evidence for this product again last week, with no change disclosed in the quotations. Exports for the first five months totaled 20,294,826 pounds, as compared with 27,386,271 pounds in the same period 1931. Of the May exports of 15,329,354 pounds, Canada purchased 15,080,856 pounds; Panama, 119,000 pounds; Mexico, 77,500 pounds; Newfoundland and Labrador, 30,000 pounds, and Bermuda, 12,000 pounds.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Demand here came from diverse directions, with the turnover for the week aggregating a substantial volume. Prices were unchanged. May exports amounted to 191,950 pounds, as against 181,425 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months exports amounted to 1,254,956 pounds, as against 679,456 pounds in the same period last year.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Routine activity was noted here, with consumers on all sides holding down shipments. Prices were unchanged. May exports amounted to 59,580 pounds, bringing the total for the first five months to 405,538 pounds. This compared with 174,771 pounds exported in the first five months of 1931.

Chlorine.—Textile interests continued to practice caution in ordering out supplies, with the chemical manufacturers also gauging the release of shipments commensurate with the actual demand being placed upon finished products, but prices were firmly held. Of the May exports of 456,520 pounds Canada purchased 430,829 pounds; Brazil, 8,850 pounds; Peru, 3,600 pounds, and Cuba, 2,250 pounds.

Cobalt Oxide.—Quiet prevailed in this market last week, with sellers

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.0	151.0	151.0	151.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.5	99.5	99.5	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA
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IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE 30 CHURCH ST.

ESTABLISHED 1865
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BLUE VITRIOL

TIN CRYSTALS
and Muriate of Tin (Stannous Chloride) Solutions
all strengths
Manufactured by
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86 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

listing $1.25 to $1.35 per pound. Total imports for the first five months amounted to 101,854 pounds as against 86,550 pounds in the same period 1931.

Copper.—Domestic market for electrolytic copper was quiet throughout the week. Price of the custom smelters was unchanged at 5¼c. per pound delivered in the Connecticut Valley to the end of 1932, while producers were reported holding at 5⅜c. per pound. Refined copper made a historic low in the export market, with Japanese sources reported to have disposed of some metal at 4.55c. per pound delivered in Hamburg, Havre and London. At this figure only African copper groups would be able to compete, except for distress sales from other quarters, according to opinions in the trade. Previous low was 4⅜c. per pound. Copper exporters announced special offerings of the refined metal at 4.70c. per pound, from a quotation of 4⅞c. per pound previously.

Copperas.—There was little change noted in this situation last week, with the steel mill operations continuing at 16 percent of capacity. Sellers of copperas reported a comparatively slow demand. The continued lull in the steel mill operations naturally caused this market to be featured by a strong tone. Prices were about the same as reported previously.

Glauber's Salt.—Witn little improvement noted in the consuming industries, the general market here showed no variation from the preceding week, with the market holding steady at the previous price levels and consumers were placing orders for immediate needs only.

Lead Acetate.—Sellers here described the undercurrent in the market as steady, although the buying showed signs of sluggishness at times during the week. Prices were identical to those in force previously.

Nickel Chloride.—Buying here maintained a fair pace throughout the week, with no change disclosed in the quotations. Prices for the oxide as well as the single and double salts remained unaltered.

Potash Caustic.—Consuming industries were paring production schedules, with the result the market noted a highly irregular demand, but prices were well maintained. Imports for the first five months totaled 2,317,944 pounds as compared with 3,628,379 pounds in the corresponding period, 1931.

Potash Chlorate.—This market had little to offer in the way of betterment over the preceding week, with consumers withdrawing material on a day by day basis, but no change was disclosed in the quotations. Imports for the first five months of chlorate and perchlorate amounted to 4,592,207 pounds, as compared with 5,828,551 pounds in the same period, 1931.

Saltcake.—Some units in the glass industry were reported to have resumed activities, but the call for saltcake here showed little betterment, and prices were about the same as noted previously. May imports amounted to 12,238,065 pounds as compared with 12,154,797 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the total was 49,310,011 pounds as against 74,075,350 pounds in the similar period, 1931.

Soda Ash.—With industrial operations in all directions at a reduced level, the market for this commodity continued at a slow pace, but prices were firmly held. Of the May exports of 2,590,001 pounds, Mexico purchased 1,001,033 pounds; Cuba, 305,981 pounds: Brazil, 230,370 pounds; Canada, 540,321 pounds; Denmark, 40,500 pounds; Italy, 43,000 pounds; Australia, 77,030 pounds and New Zealand, 76,150 pounds. Total exports for the first five months amounted to 10,603,436 pounds as compared with 28,427,127 pounds in the same period, 1931.

Soda Caustic.—Demand here failed to show any improvement last week, but the market held steady at the levels in vogue previously. Total exports for the first five months amounted to 45,026,929 pounds as against 61,106,918 pounds in the same period, 1931. Of the May exports of 8,345,709 pounds, Canada purchased 1,599,594 pounds; Mexico, 1,790,840 pounds; Argentina, 1,195,760 pounds; Japan, 1,120,000 pounds; Cuba, 609,185 pounds; British India, 722,933 pounds, and the Philippine Islands, 483,600 pounds.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Regular buyers were taking fair-sized shipments of this article throughout the week, with prices holding at the levels in vogue previously. Exports for the first five months amounted to 6,235,119 pounds as against 7,661,881 pounds in the same period, 1931. Of the May exports of 996,621 pounds, Canada, purchased 657,013 pounds; Cuba, 90,400 pounds; Philippine Islands, 71,200 pounds; Colombia, 43,000 pounds and China, 44,944 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—The market for the dibasic material appeared steadier last week, with sellers quoting the prices established recently. Situation in the tri-basic material remained unchanged, with prices in line with the quotations in effect previously. Total exports for the five months of the current year amounted to 2,608,321 pounds as against 2,532,404 pounds in the same period, 1931. Of the May exports of 548,344 pounds, Canada purchased 545,694 pounds; Venezuela, 1,300 pounds; British India, 150 pounds; Mexico, 900 pounds and Newfoundland and Labrador, 300 pounds.

Soda Sal.—A fairly active call was reported for this material throughout the week, with no change uncovered in the quotations. Exports for the first five months amounted to 2,637,394 pounds as compared with 4,046,895 pounds in the same period 1931. Of the May exports of 433,543 pounds, Philippine Islands contracted 55,200 pounds; Canada, 322,640 pounds; Venezuela, 14,325 pounds; Panama, 14,247 pounds and Cuba, 6,500 pounds.

Soda Silicate.—A continuance of good sized withdrawals against contracts was noted in this market last week, with sellers reporting the market steady and prices unaltered. Exports for the first five months amounted to 23,114,785 pounds as against 24,258,193 pounds in the same period 1931. Of the May exports of 4,515,385 pounds, Canada purchased 4,052,179 pounds and British West Indies, 170,637 pounds.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Demand here continued slow, with sellers of both the foreign and domestic materials quoting the market at the price levels noted previously.

Soda Sulphide.—Nothing of importance occurred here last week, with the call spotty and prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously. Of the May exports of 15,132 pounds, Canada purchased 7,707 pounds; Venezuela, 3,225 pounds and Cuba, 3,800 pounds. For the first five months exports totaled 177,639 pounds as against 411,764 pounds in the same period 1931.

Tin Salts.—Sellers here extended the quotations of 22c. to 22½c. per pound for the tin crystals and 14.65c. per pound for the tetrachloride material until August 1. Renewal of the schedule was attributed to the firming of the basic Straits tin to 21c. per pound level, on which price the current quotations were based. Central News cable from London states that the Financial Times hears from Amsterdam that the Dutch tin export negotiations regarding the establishment of a second international tin pool have progressed so far that completion of the plan will be announced shortly. The object of the pool is to take up large stocks of the metal, bridging the period until a normal level is reached.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

. . . and other HEAVY CHEMICALS of STANDARD PURITY

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

MURIATIC ACID (Hydrochloric Acid) . . . NITRIC ACID . . . HYDROFLUORIC ACID . . . ALUMINUM SULPHATE . . . ACETIC ACID (Commercial, Redistilled, Pure and Glacial) . . . SODIUM SULPHITE . . . SULPHURIC ACID (Oil of Vitriol, Oleum, Mixed Acid, Battery Acid) . . and Other Heavy Chemicals of Standard Purity . . .

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Zinc Salts.—With the consuming industries showing no concern for material beyond actual requirements for curtailed production schedules, the market for the various zinc salts moved through a comparatively dull week, but prices for the chloride, cyanide, sulphate and sulphide commodities remained unchanged.

Acids

Business in the division for the various acids moved through a quiet trading week, with a slightly broader demand in evidence for citric acid as a result of the warmer weather. Demand for sulphuric acid continued slow, with some quarters looking for a slight seasonal pickup in activities of the heavier industrial units with the start of September. Further contraction in the production schedules in the automobile industry, coupled with a cautious attitude toward ordering out supplies by the tanning trade, brought about a reduced demand for chromic acid. Nothing new was uncovered in the market for tartaric acid. Slackness in the nearby textile districts brought about a slow market for muriatic as well as lactic and acetic acids. Oxalic acid continued firm, while business in nitric acid was confied within narrow limits. Routine shipments constituted the call for boric acid.

Acetic.—Quiet ruled here again last week, but the market was firmly held. May imports of acetic or pyroligneous amounted to 957,383 pounds as compared with 2,022,270 pounds in the same period 1931. Total for the first five months was placed at 5,325,988 pounds as against 8,228,950 pounds in the same period 1931.

Boric.—Routine shipments constituted the activity here again last week, with a steady tone in evidence. Of the 763,571 pounds exported in May, Japan purchased 600,676 pounds; Canada, 57,957 pounds; France, 22,600 pounds; Mexico, 34,041 pounds and China 33,069 pounds.

Chromic.—Little change was reported in this direction during the period under survey, with the market still under the influences of keen competition.

Citric.—Warmer weather resulted in a broader movement of this article, with sellers naming the quotations in order in the preceding week.

Formic.—A fairly active call was in evidence here last week, with no change uncovered in the quotations. Total imports for the first five months amounted to 35,501 pounds as against 60,464 pounds in the same period 1931.

Lactic.—Throughout the week the demand showed a tendency to drag, enlivened at times by the appearance of some fair sized inquiries from the textile trade. Prices were about the same as noted previously.

Muriatic.—An extremely dull demand would describe this market during the week just closed, with no change in quotations. Of the 784,581 pounds exported in May, Cuba purchased 743,195 pounds; Canada, 7,991 pounds; Dominican Republic, 8,112 pounds; Panama, 5,930 pounds and Mexico, 4,881 pounds.

Nitric.—There was nothing in the activities of the week that would tend to disturb the firm undertone in this market, and prices were without change. Of the 25,621 pounds exported in May, Canada purchased 18,099 pounds; Mexico, 1,577 pounds; Colombia, 1,552 pounds; Peru, 1,994 pounds and Cuba, 1,444 pounds.

Oxalic.—This situation revealed little change during the week just ended, with the demand holding up and prices remaining firm. May imports amounted to 14,349 pounds as against 21,833 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the amount was placed at 127,016 pounds as compared with 200,075 pounds in the same period 1931.

Sulphuric.—The actual volume of business entering the market showed no broadening during the week, with sentiment here somewhat improved by the expectation of a pickup in the heavier basic industrial units in September. May imports amounted to 70,752 pounds as compared with 442,889 pounds in the same month last year, with the total for the first five months aggregating 363,658 pounds contrasted with 606,489 pounds in the same period 1931. Of the May exports of 390,615 pounds, Cuba purchased 266,327 pounds; Panama, 14,783 pounds; Canada, 11,362 pounds; Peru, 43,165 pounds; Philippine Islands, 12,838 pounds and Union of South Africa 8,000 pounds.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The last week brought no developments into the market for sulphuric acid which might have served to modify the general aspect and introduce some new features. Decided quiet continues to prevail and the requirements of users of sulphuric acid continue to set a low level. The quotations stand at $9.50 per ton for 60 degree and at $14.50 for 66 degree pyrites acid, with brimstone stocks steady at $10.50 per ton for 60 degree and $16 for 66 degree brimstone stocks. Oleum also is exactly where it has been for some time, with the quotations nominally at $17.50 per ton for 20 percent pyrites and at $19.50 for 20 percent brimstone supplies.

Tartaric. — Conservative purchases characterized the sales in this market during the week, with prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously. May imports amounted to 266,224 pounds as against 202,231 pounds in the same month last year, with the total for the first five months placed at 913,684 pounds as against 1,024,241 pounds in the same period, 1931.

Insecticides

Major portion of the demand noted in the market for the various insecticides and fungicides was for calcium arsenate, with the seasonal call for the majority of other items utilized in the agricultural areas about concluded. Government weather crop report last week stated that the most favorable aspect of the weather in relation to cotton during the week was the high temperatures and abundant sunshine and very light precipitation which were excellent for holding weevil activities in check. There were some complaints of sheding in a few sections where previously wet weather had caused sappy growth of plants, and also of continued slow fruiting in parts of the southwest. Otherwise progress was mostly satisfactory. It was reported that crop damage by grasshoppers in the western states will have reached its peak during the two weeks ending August 1. Call for white arsenic was slower, with the seasonal demand for lead arsenate about over. Small-lot quantities made up the buying of nicotine sulphate.

Arsenic.—Demand for white arsenic revealed a further decline last week, with no change disclosed in the quotation. Crop damage by grasshoppers in the Western States will have reached its peak during the two weeks ending August 1, with corn suffering the heaviest losses, the Department of Agriculture reported. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. However, the season for the most effective use of poison bait is now past.

Calcium Arsenate. — Fair demand continued here last week, with no change uncovered in the quotations. May exports amounted to 119,087 pounds as compared with 102,112 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the total was placed at 1,158,435 pounds as against 868,308 pounds in the same period, 1931.

Lead Arsenate. — Buying here developed a slow pace during the week under review, but sellers reported the market as firm and prices identical to those in force previously. May exports totaled 102,437 pounds as compared with 67,336 pounds in the same month last year, with the total for the five months amounting to 507,028 pounds contrasted with 947,658 pounds in the corresponding period, 1931.

Lime Sulphur Solution.—An irregular demand was noted here, but sellers were adhering firmly to the quotations of 15c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Gradual slowing down in the seasonal call was evidenced here last week, but no change occurred in the quotations. May exports amounted to 23,882 pounds as compared with 20,934 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the total was placed at 100,863 pounds as against 204,973 pounds in the similar period, 1931.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

DuPont Company Earnings

In a preliminary statement of earnings for the current year, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., reported for the quarter ended June 30, a net profit, after charges and provision for debenture stock dividends, equal to 27 cents a share on 10,814,210 common shares, the average number outstanding during the period. Of the net earnings per share of duPont common stock, 23 cents a share was received from the company's investment in the common stock of the General Motors Corporation. The net compared with 74 cents a common share for the preceding quarter and with $1.23 a common share for the second quarter of last year.

For the six months ended June 30, the preliminary statements reported net earnings equal to $1.01 a share on 10,878,988 average number of common shares outstanding in the six months. Included in this was a total of 69 cents a share on the Du Pont company's common. received from the investment in General Motors Corporation. The net for the six months compared with $2.23 a share on an average of 11,065,762 common shares outstanding in the first half of 1931.

The figures presented in the preliminary statement included the company's equity in undivided profits and losses of controlled companies not consolidated.

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German Chemical Concern Reports Reduced Output

A. G. Fuer Stickstoffduenger, Knapsack, Germany, an 8,000,000-mark enterprise belonging to the German dye trust and producing calcium carbide and its organic derivatives, cyanamide fertilizer, ferro-alloys, and other products, reported that its total production declined 35 percent in 1931, compared with 1930. Its production of cyanamide did not decline proportionately, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the trade commissioner at Berlin; but the 5-percent decrease in German nitrogen syndicate prices, effected July 1, affected proceeds on cyanamide accordingly. A further decline in demand for cyanamide this year by 10 percent is not considered specially unsatisfactory under the circumstances.

The Knapsack company is rated with a capacity for production of 22,500 metric tons of fixed nitrogen annually in cyanamide, against around 30,000 tons of nitrogen for the Piesteritz plant and something more of the Trostberg plant of the Bavarian Nitrogen Works.

Mathieson Alkali Income

Net income of the Mathieson Alkali Works for the quarter ended June 30 amounted to $171,929, after depreciation, depletion and Federal income taxes, according to the report just made public. The net was equal to 20 cents a share on 650,436 no-par common shares, after dividend requirements on the $7 cumulative preferred stock. It compared with a net income of $250,285, or 30 cents a common share in the preceding quarter and with $378,146, or 51 cents a share on 650,380 common shares in the second quarter of last year.

For the six months ended June 30, the company reported a net income of $422,214, which was equal to 52 cents a common share, comparing with $575,549, or 90 cents a common share for the first half of 1931.

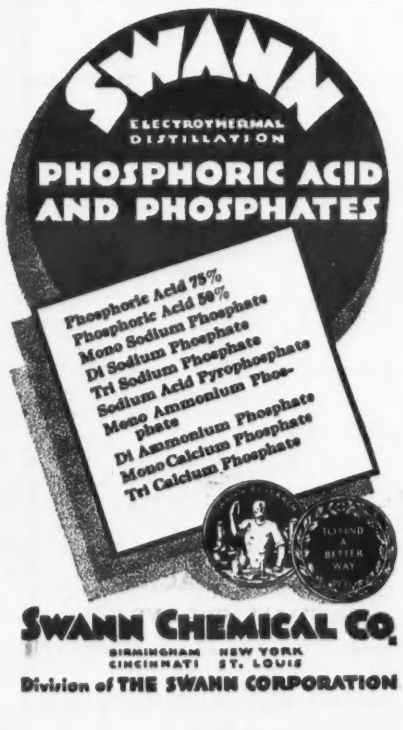
In his remarks to the stockholders, E. M. Allen, president of the company, stated that drastic curtailment of specifications against contracts on the part of virtually all of the company's customs with a corresponding curtailment of production on the part of the company, was the cause of the decreased earnings. The company's special products, he stated, have been moving in a fairly satisfactory manner and prices have been holding firm.

The income account for the quarter ended June 30, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1931, as follows:—

	Quarter ended—June 30. 1932.	1931.
Total operating earnings	$454,366	$689,168
Depreciation and depletion	285,593	284,681
Net operating earnings	168,773	404,487
Income credits	11,789	10,818
Total income	180,562	415,305
Provision for Federal income tax	8,633	37,159
Net income	171,929	378,146

For the six months' period ended June 30, the income account compared with that of the first half of last year as follows:—

	6 mos. ended—June 30. 1932.	1931.
Total operating earnings	$902,952	$1,294,308
Depreciation and depletion	571,934	569,745
Net operating earnings	421,018	724,563
Income credits	26,266	21,886
Total income	447,284	746,449
Provision for Federal income tax	25,070	70,900
Net income	422,214	675,549



Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Acetylene and Oxygen

Indian School, Flandreau, S. D.

Bids are wanted July 28 by the superintendent, Flandreau Indian School, Flandreau, S. D., for acetylene and oxygen for an eleven-months' period.

Baking Powder

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 8, schedule 8430, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 25,000 pounds of baking powder for Mare Island, Calif.

Bicarbonate of Soda

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 6, schedule 8421, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of bicarbonate of soda for various deliveries at east coast points.

Bronze Powder

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8419, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 28,000 pounds of aluminum bronze powder for east and west yards.

Mustard and Pepper

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8406, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of ground mustard, and black and cayenne pepper for east and west coast points.

Paints

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 16, schedule 8442, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, for 3,000 pounds of chrome yellow for Mare Island, 10,000 pounds of lampblack for Mare Island, 12,200 pounds manganese resinate for Norfolk, 9,400 pounds of litharge for Norfolk, 8,000 pounds of manganese resinate for Mare Island, 1,000 pounds of dry sienna for Mare Island, 31,250 pounds of pulverized silica for Norfolk, 13,000 pounds of pulverized silica for Mare Island, 289,000 pounds of titanium pigment for Norfolk, 250,000 pounds of titanium pigment for Mare Island, 3,000 pounds of ultramarine blue for Norfolk, 20,000 pounds of whiting for Philadelphia, 7,000 pounds of whiting for Norfolk, 50,000 pounds of whiting for Mare Island, 1,000 pounds of chrome green for Brooklyn, 8,000 pounds of chrome green for Mare Island, and 100,000 pounds of venetian red for Mare Island.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted July 28, procurement 315, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 150 gallons of varnish remover and 20 gallons of penetrating oil stain.

Red Lead

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8414, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of dry red lead for delivery at various east and west coast points.

Sponges

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8409, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 53,900 fiber loofa sponges for Mare Island, Calif.

Varnish

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8418, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of insulating varnish for delivery at various east and west coast points.

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8417, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for lacquer, spar varnish, water-resisting varnish, interior varnish and aluminum varnish for east and west yards.

Zinc Oxide and Zinc Dust

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted August 9, schedule 8415, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of zinc oxide and zinc dust for delivery at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif.

Contracts Awarded

Acetylene and Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

The Linde Air Products Company, New York, procurement 699, June 15, 100,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 95-100 cent; and 50,000 cubic feet of acetylene, 2 cents per cubic foot.

Anilin

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

City Chemical Company, New York, procurement 79, May 10, 5,000 pounds of anilin, $775; 2 percent.

Drugs and Chemicals

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Awards under procurement 110, June 2, for drugs and chemicals were as follows:—

E. R. Squibb & Sons, 350 bottles of bismuth salicylate, 35 cents; 2 percent.

Z. D. Gilman, 25 bottles of beef heart, $1.90; 600 tubes of butyn, $1.525; 1,250 tubes of codeine sulphate, 24.7 cents; 300 boxes of hexyresorcinol, $4.67; 850 boxes of novocain, 84 cents; 350 boxes of novocain, 84 cents; 850 boxes of novocain, 94 cents; 350 boxes of novocain, 94 cents; and 200 boxes of tetrachlorethylene, 94 cents; 1 percent.

American Pharmaceutical Company, 475 bottles of ephedrine alkaloid, $1.33; 2 percent.

Lakeside Laboratories, 750 boxes of potash bismuth tartrate, 80 cents; 2 percent.

Loeser Laboratory, 325 boxes of soda cacodylate, $1.20; 2 percent.

Merck & Co., 200 bottles of soda sulphide, 19 cents; 1 percent.

General Electric X-Ray Corporation, 3,000 bottles of soda tetraiodophenolphthalein, 41.66 cents; 2 percent.

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

H. H. Rosenthal Company, procurement 93, April 22, 24,000 pounds of soda thiosulphate, 48 cents.

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

H. A. Metz Laboratories, procurement 114, June 17, 550 boxes of spinocain, $3; 1 percent.

Z. D. Gilman, 1,350 bottles of potash bismuth tartrate, $1.79.

Treasury Department, Washington

Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore, procurement 8291, May 13, mercurochrome, $825.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, circular 706, June 20, 200,000 barrels of fuel oil, f.o.b. refinery, $7,500.

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, procurement 74, April 22, 20,000 gallons of fuel oil, 2.71 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, circular 687, June 29, 80,000 barrels of fuel oil, 37 cents.

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, circular 673, June 6, 20,000 barrels of fuel oil, $7,900.

Gasoline

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Milton Oil Company, Cairo, Ill., procurement 679, June 10, 10,000 gallons of gasoline, $1,000.

Simpson Oil Company, Charleston, Mo., procurement 709, June 20, 12,000 gallons of gasoline, $1,272.

Hydrocyanic Acid

Department of Agriculture, Washington

American Cyanide Sales Company, New York, procurement 3285, July 20, 13,500 pounds of hydrocyanic acid, 78.1 cents per pound.

Kerosene

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Phillips Petroleum Company, Cairo, Ill., procurement 679, June 10, 2,000 gallons of kerosene, $152.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, Little Rock, Ark., procurement 700, June 16, 13,000 gallons of kerosene, $1,170.

Lye

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Lightnin' Lye Company, procurement 109, June 1, 10,000 cans of lye, 5.3 cents; 1 percent.

Miscellaneous

Indian Service, Dept. of Interior, St. Louis

Awards under schedules 14 and 14A, May 19, for annual supplies of various items, were as follows:—

Columbian Oil Company, St. Louis, item 2414, axle grease, 4.9c.; 24-15, cup grease, 7.4c.; 2416, cup grease, 5.2c.; 2417, cup grease, 4.8c.; 2418, cup grease, 3.9c.; 2419, cup grease, 7.3c.; 2420, cup grease, 5c.; 2421, cup grease, 4.7c.; 2422, cup grease, 3.8c.; 2423, cup grease, 7.2c.; 2424, cup grease, 5c.; 2425, cup grease, 4.6c.; 2426, cup grease, 3.7c.

G. S. Robbins & Co., St. Louis, item 2400, borax, 3.75c.

Hooker Glass & Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, item 2406, slating brushes, $2.35.

J. E. Benkheimer Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Wash., item 2431, coaltar, 20c. east and 25c. west; 2448, coaltar pitch, 1.5c.

Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, item 2412, liquid glue, 80c.; 2432, glaziers points, 6.9c.

C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, Jersey City, item, 2433.01, Indian red, 10.75c.; 2433.02, Indian red, 10.63c.; 2444, para red, 9.5c.; 2462.01, burnt umber, 9.7c.; 2462.02, burnt umber, 9c.

Glidden Company, St. Louis, item 2434.01, ivory drop black, 11.8c.; 2434.02, ivory drop black, 9.2c.; 2457.02, burnt sienna, 10.5c.; 2458.02, raw rienna, 10.9c.; 2465.01, venetian red, 9.4c.; 2465.02, venetian red, 6.7c.; 2430.01, chrome yellow, 17.5c.; 2430.02, chrome yellow, 14.7c.; 2466.01, lithopone paint, part, 72c. east; 2466.02, lithopone paint, part, 69c.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, item 2436, dry lampblack, 13c.

Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, item 2437.01, lampblack in oil, 14c.; 2457.01, burnt sienna, 12c.; 2458.01, raw sienna, 12.5c.; 2441.02, yellow ocher, 8c; 2451.01, prussian blue, 23c.; 2451.02, prussian blue, 22c.; 2452.01, putty, part, 4.5c.; 2452.02, putty, part, 4c.; 2460.01, turpentine, part, 56c.; 2460.02, turpentine, 46c.

Certain-teed Products Corporation, St. Louis, item 2437.02, lampblack in oil, 12.5c.; 2450, prince's mineral, 4.4c.; 2438, red lead, part, 6.5c. east; 2453, roofing, part, 95c.; 2461.02, turpentine substitute, 17.5c.; 2463.02, interior varnish, part, 46c.

Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio, item 2440, plumbers' oakum, 4.5c.

R. M. Hollingshead Company, Camden, N. J., item 2449, furniture polish, part, 18c. east; 2471.01, floor wax, 43.9c.; 2471.02, floor wax, 37.5c.

W. P. Fuller Company, San Francisco, item 2449, furniture polish, part, 17c. west; 2438, red lead, part, 6.98c. west; 2439, white lead, part, 5.98c. west; 2442, boiled linseed oil, part, 7.6c. west; 2443, raw linseed oil, part, 7.9c.; 2452.01, whiting putty, part, 3.5c.; 2452.02, whiting putty, 3.5c., part.

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, item 2456, rosin, 4.4c.; 2442, boiled linseed oil, part, 6.99c. east; 2443, raw linseed oil, part, 6.59c.

Benj. Moore & Co., St. Louis, item 2459.01, oak stain, 63c.; 2459.02, oak stain, 60c.; 2459.03, oak stain, 54.5c.

Sherwin-Williams Company, St. Louis, item 2429.01, chrome green, 23c.; 2429.02, chrome green, 22c.; 2435, paint dried, 44c.; 2439, white lead, part, 6.18c. east; 2466.01, lithopone paint, part, 78c. west; 2466.02, lithopone paint, part, 68c.; 2467, lithopone paint, 84c.; 2468, lithopone paint, 74c.; 2469, thinner for lithopone paint, 48c.; 2470, thinner for lithopone paint, 40c.; 2463.01, interior varnish, 54c.; 2463.02, interior varnish, part, 46c.; 2464, spar varnish, part, 53c.

T. C. Esser Company, Milwaukee, item 2441.01, yellow ocher, 8c.

North Star Varnish Company, St. Paul, Minn., item 2460, turpentine, part, 56c.; 2461.01, turpentine substitute, 25c.

Associated Oil Co., San Francisco, item 2461.02, turpentine substitute, part, 19.5c.

Berry Bros., Detroit, item 2464, spar varnish, part, 50.5c.

Nitrous Oxide

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation, procurement 111, June 6, nitrous oxide for the fiscal year 1933, $0.00468; 1 percent.

Ointment Boxes

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Columbia Specialty Company, Baltimore, procurement 3103, June 17, 10,000 ointment boxes for Charlotteville, Va., $8.25 per M; 1 percent.

Paints

Bureau of Engraving, Washington

Awards under the opening May for annual supply of oils, driers and other items were as follows:—

Sherwin-Williams Company, Nos. 2 and 3 burnt oil, 52.67 cents a gallon; dammar varnish, 13.75 cents a pound, f.o.b. Washington, less 1 percent.

P. F. George Company, St. Louis, lithographic varnish, No. 3, 8.4 cents a pound.

Certain-teed Products Corporation, Buffalo, No. 4 plate oil, 9 cents a pound, less 2 percent.

John Maff, Newark, ox drier, 18 cents a pound, less 2 percent.

Awards under the opening June 2 for annual supplies of dry colors and other items were as follows:—

Binney & Smith, New York, mixed black, 9.25 cents a pound; carbon black, 23 cents a pound; 1 percent.

C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa., oxide of iron, 75 cents a pound.

C. P. de Lore Company, St. Louis, barytes, .999 cents a pound; 1 percent.

Stanley Doggett Company, New York, paris white, .822 cents a pound.

Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati, zinc white, 6 cents a pound; orange mineral, 7 cents a pound.

Titanium Pigment Company, New York, titanium dioxide, 20 cents a pound; 1 percent.

A. Wilhelm Company, Reading, Pa., chrom green, 15.98 cents a pound; chrome yellow lemon shade, 7.78 cents a pound; drier, 4.1 cents a pound; 1 percent.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, prussia blue, 24.47 cents a pound, chrome yellow orange shade, 11.72 cents a pound; 1 percent.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, bronz blue, 23 cents a pound, 1 percent.

Standard Ultramarine Company, Huntington W. Va., ultramarine blue, 14.5 cents a pound 1 percent.

Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company Chicago, chrome yellow, medium shade, 11.5 cents a pound; 1 percent.

No award made on red lake No. 1 and No. 6

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company procurement 109, June 1, 360 tins of white paint, 86 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Huntington, W. Va.

The Perry & Derrick Company, Cincinnati circular 209, June 29, 982 gallons of aluminum paint in 1-gallon containers, $1,449; and 10 gallons of aluminum paint in 5-gallon containers, $1,332.

Polish

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

R. M. Hollinghead Company, Camden, N. J. procurement 109, June 1, 8,000 cans of metal polish, 5.85 cents; 2 percent.

Sal Soda

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Solvay Sales Corporation, procurement 109, June 1, 150,000 pounds of sal soda, 1.64 cents 2 percent.

Soap

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Stevens Soap Corporation, procurement 109, June 1, 25,000 bars of scouring soap, 3.5 cents; 1 percent.

Post Office Department, Washington

W. F. Straub Laboratories, Chicago, opening June 29, 3,500 gallons of liquid soap, 16 cents a gallon.

Sulphate of Alumina

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

General Chemical Company, Philadelphia, procurement 78, May 6, 50,000 pounds of sulphate of alumina, 1.33 cents; 1 percent.

Trade News Briefs

The Mine & Smelter Supply Company, Denver, will close out its stock of mill and electrical supplies at El Paso, Texas, but will carry stocks of heavy chemicals and assayers' and chemists' supplies. It will continue its selling of all supplies at El Paso.

During the first four months of the year, Japan imported 92,355 kin of citric acid, valued at 66,611 yen, as 335,806 kin of tartaric acid, valued at 241,598 yen. Large increases were shown in both articles in comparison with the corresponding period in 1931 when the imports were 34,240 kin of citric acid, valued at 24,551 yen, and 185,067 kin of tartaric acid, valued at 116,248 yen.

Exports from the United States of chemicals specially used in the compounding of rubber totaled 571,1 pounds, valued at $308,064, in the first four months of this year, compared with 750,975 pounds, valued at $405,4 in the corresponding period in 19 This year, these articles were shipped to twenty-three foreign countries Canada and the United Kingdom leading the largest buyers.

The Zonite Products Company reported a net income of $176,278 for the quarter ended June 30, after charges and taxes. This was equal to 21 cents a share and compared with $215,7 or 25 cents a share in the like quarter of last year. For the six months ended June 30, the net income amounted to $391,175, or 46 cents a share against $549,283, or 65 cents a share in the same period of 1931.

The Reverend George F. Strohaver, S. J., who for the last seven years has been dean of the chemistry department of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., has been appointed head of the chemistry department at Georgetown University, succeeding the late Reverend George L. Coyle. In addition Father Strohaver will become head of the Chemo-Medical Research Institute founded by Father Coyle and where important experiments in cancer are being conducted. Father Strohaver was formerly president of the Worcester Chemists' Club and is widely known for his interest in the relation of chemistry and industry.

Coaltar Chemicals

Slower Call for Toluene--Dull Demand for Industrial Benzene--Solvent Naphtha and Xylene Firm--Cresylic Acid Remains Steady--Improved Inquiry for Colors

Demand for the basic products in the market for the coaltar chemicals was slow again last week. However, the underlying strength of the market tone was undisturbed by reason of the continuance of a low operating ratio at the by-product coke ovens. Some fair sized shipments of the intermediates and colors moved out last week as a result of the seasonal demands reaching the market from certain consuming industries.

Seasonal curtailment in production schedules in the automobile industry naturally brought about a decreased demand for toluene, but the limited amount of material on hand at producer's plants tended to give the market a firm tone. Indications were that the July automobile production would approximate 160,000 units as compared with 190,000 cars produced in June and a peak output of 195,000 units in May. Slowing down in operations at the automobile plants likewise resulted in a slower demand from the lacquer industry for phthalic anhydride, but prices remained firm.

Buying of benzene reflected the dull state of trade in the paint industry. At the same time chemical manufacturers were confing purchases to immediate needs. Slow demand for benzene was also heightened by the fact that many units in the rubber industry were operating at a low level with some units reporting still occupied with the taking of the mid-year inventory. Topic of interest in the benzene trade continued to be centered on the recently inaugurated government tax, with the trade still awaiting a more definite clarification of the law. Creosote oil continued dull, with major consumers showing no disposition to order but beyond actual needs. Phenol remained steady, with the pharmaceutical trade supplying the major portion of the demand. Cresylic acid was slow, while solvent naphtha and xylene remained firm.

Seasonal buying orders made up a fair-sized demand in the sections for the intermediates and colors. Reports indicated that the hat industry was planning to get into capacity production. Some early inquiries were also reaching the trade from the fur dyers. Textile trade noted a mixed trend of operations, with word from New England indicating that woolen mills were operating at a fair seasonal ratio. Silk mills were at a low level. Some reports indicated a more liberal buying movement was noted from the tanning industry.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol). — Betterment in the buying side was lacking in this market again last week, with shipments holding at the same irregular pace evidenced during recent weeks. Consumers on all sides showed no disposition to forsake hand-to-mouth buying. Interest continued to be centered on the question of the tax placed on all grades of benzene June 21, with sellers here indicating that clarification of the government tax bill was still pending. Frequent lulls were reported in the demand coming from the paint manufacturers, while reports indicated that rubber manufacturers continued to operate at low levels, with some of the rubber tire producers still occupied with the taking of mid-year inventories. Movement of the pure article bore out the belief that manufacturers of the chemicals were confiing withdrawals to nearby needs. Steel mill operations last week were reported at 21 percent of capacity, being the same ratio reported for the steel industry in the previous week by Iron Age. Relative to the steel trade it was reported that indications increasing stability in the steel industry tend to offset the disappointment arising from the slow recovery from the mid-year shutdowns.

Creosote Oil.—There was little variance noted in the volume of business here as compared with the preceding week, with consumers in all quarters of the market entering orders for urgent requirements only. However, the market as a whole displayed a firm undertone, with sellers quoting the market 9c. to 12c. per pound, according to grade and quantity.

Cresol. — Some sizeable shipments were moved here for routine account during the period under survey, with a good interest shown in the market by the coaltar disinfectant makers and chemical manufacturers. The undertone in the market remained steady and prices were unaltered.

Cresylic Acid.—This market moved through another dull and featureless week, with demand at a highly irregular pace. No change was uncovered in tthe quotations, with sellers listing the 95-97 percent at 40c. to 41c. per pound, according to quantity and the 97-99 percent at 45c. to 49c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dip Oil.—Although demand failed to show signs of broadening, shipments moved to routine consumers last week with some sense of consistency and prices were held firmly at 23c. to 25c. per gallon for the 25 percent material.

Naphthalene. — Quiet was the predominating factor in this market last week, with the market as a whole retaining a steady to firm undertone. Sellers of the imported material continued to quote $2 per 100 pounds. Little activity was evident in the flake and ball items, with no change uncovered in the quotations for the domestic crude article.

Phenol. — A fairly steady call continued to be experienced for this commodity throughout the period under review, with the request being supplied by the usual sources of consumption. Pharmaceutical manufacturers supplied the major bulk of the call, and prices were identical to those in force previously.

Solvent Naphtha.—Position of this market remained about the same as noted in recent weeks, with demand about equivalent to exceptionally small production of the commodity, bringing about a firm undertone in the market. Prices were unchanged.

Toluene (Toluol).—Demand here developed a slower pace last week, but the undertone in the market remained decidedly firm, due to the limited volume of material in the hands of sellers. Gradual easement in the call for this merchandise could be attributed to the usual summer curtailment in the production schedules in the automobile industry. Some early estimates placed the July output at approximately 160,000 units, as compared with an approximate output of 190,000 cars in the previous month.

Xylene (Xylol). — This market was described as firm throughout the week, with the orders for small-lot quantities sufficient to absorb the limited quantity being produced. Prices were unchanged.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, July 21, 1932.

Most grades of coaltar bases are steady and firm. There is a better than ordinary demand for motor benzene, which is now being quoted slightly higher by representative sources. Other materials are holding their own. Demand, while not pressing, is fairly good, in relation to supply. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 20c. per gallon; motor benzene, including tax, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—There was little to report in this market last week, with the usual consumers again supplying the activity, but were limiting purchases to nearby needs. Prices were unaltered.

Broenner's.—Demand here showed signs of lagging at times during the week, but the slow character of the buying failed to have any undermining effects on the firm undertone, and prices were without change.

Maleic.—Buying here appeared to be marking time throughout the greater portion of the period under survey, with sellers quoting the market at 35c. per pound.

Neville-Winther's.—Sales in this market were few and far between again last week, but sellers termed the

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS

BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
10° AND INDUSTRIAL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
PROMPT SHIPMENTS IN TANK CARS

KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 KOPPERS BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

BENZOL - TOLUOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA

These standard solvents are supplied in tank wagons and drums from our supply depots, which are listed below. We make a specialty of tank car shipments, which we are in a position to make promptly.

Other Products We Sell
Tar Acid Oils (Free from Naphthalene at 0° C.) Pale Cresylic Acid
Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U.S.P. Xylol—Motor Benzol—Toluol
Coal Tar Disinfectants Neutral Oil Saponified Cresol Technical

Stocks Carried at
Indianapolis, Ind. Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn. Cincinnati, Ohio Akron, Ohio
also at
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc., 1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COOPER GUARANTEED PRODUCT

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Are in position to offer for immediate delivery products of the very highest standard of guaranteed phenol co-efficiency, at prices that are reasonable.

Baird's

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

COAL-TAR DISINFECTANTS
PINE OIL DISINFECTANTS
INSECTICIDES
LARVÆCIDES
CRUDE AND REFINED CRESYLIC ACID
CREOSOTE OILS
CARBOLIC ACID
ANIMAL SPRAYS

CHEMICALS

Alpha Naphtol
Alpha Naphtylamine
Benzidine Base distilled
G-Salt
R-Salt
Gamma Acid
H Acid
Sodium Hydrosulphite

GDC

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

market steady and prices unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quantity.

Picric.—Betterment in demand was lacking here during the week just ended, but the market held fairly steady at the quotations in order previously.

Salicylic.—Small-lot quantities entering the market at frequent intervals last week resulted in a fairly sizeable volume having been moved for the period under survey, and quotations remained unchanged.

Sulphanilic.—The order of this market was that of quiet throughout the week, but the slow demand failed to have any weakening influence on the quotations, with sellers repeating the prices in force previously.

Other Intermediates

Anthraquinone.—Sellers here reported business moved at a slow pace throughout the week, but prices were unchanged at 45c. to 50c. per pound, according to quantity.

Betanaphthol.—A steady tone ruled the dealings in this direction again last week, with sellers reporting the presence of a fair demand and no change in the quotations for the technical material.

Dinitrophenol.—Routine buyers supplied the call for this article, but buying failed to reach sizeable proportions. Prices were firm at the level quoted in the preceding week.

Dinitrotoluene.—An irregular demand featured the dealings here. The market displayed a steady tone at the quotations of 16c. to 16½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—No new developments were disclosed here last week, with the demand coming from the usual buyers at an irregular pace, and prices remaining unchanged at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound.

Nitrobenzene.—Buying of this material held up satisfactorily throughout the week, with sellers calling the market firm and prices for both the double distilled and semi-refined remaining unchanged.

Nitrotoluene.—A moderate buying movement was shown here during the period under survey, with the market demonstrating a firm undercurrent and prices of 17c. to 18c. per pound remaining unchanged.

Orthonitrophenol.—Buying here was confined to the purchasing of material for immediate consumption needs, with the result that the market experienced some extremely dull periods at times during the week and prices were without change.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Production schedules in the lacquer industry followed the trend noted in the automobile trade, the output of which was expected to show a decided decline in July, with the result that the market was a comparatively dull affair last week. Prices were unchanged.

Resorcinol.—Business in the market for the technical material held up fairly well, with the undertone in the market steady and the price unchanged at 65c. per pound.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for the coaltar colors was slightly improved during the week just closed. Sellers reported the market steady to firm. The slight betterment was attributed to the seasonal upturn in some consuming quarters. Reports from the New England district last week indicated that the hat industry was expected to get into capacity production on a large volume of seasonal orders, while some sections of the textile trade were holding up comparatively well. Production of carded cotton cloths during June amounted to 200,587,000 yards, or at the rate of 40,117,000 yards a week, the lowest production rate for any month since comparable records were established in 1928, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York reported. The production level was 12.7 percent less than the weekly rate for May. Total boot and shoe production in the United States last May amounted to 22,353,840 pairs, a decline of 3,600,000 pairs as compared with April, the Department of Commerce reported.

CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale

AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

Barrett Standard

The uniformly high quality of Barrett Chemicals is the result of more than 40 years of experiment, research and manufacturing experience. Constant improvement in production methods has definitely established Barrett Coal-Tar Chemicals as *standard*.

Improvement has not been limited to the product itself. Users of Barrett Chemicals find additional reasons for specifying Barrett in the ample supplies readily available; in the dependability of service; and in the cooperation of the Barrett Technical Staff.

The Barrett Company
New York, N.Y.

40 Rector Street

B CHEMICALS

PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P. 39.5°-40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Crude 80% and 90%

CRESOL
U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
95% Dark and 99% Straw Color

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-Indene Resin

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
Denaturing and Commercial

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

BENZOL

TOLUOL

XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH NAPHTHA

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Two Hundred and Ninetieth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Calcium Palladate

(Kalziumpalladat, Palladate Calcique, Palladato de Calcium, Palladate de Chaux, Palladato de Calcio, Palladato di Calcio, Palladinsaureskalzium, Palladinsaureskalk)

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aromatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
- Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metabromotoluene, orthobromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylene, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
- Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthrene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzequinone, and the like (Brit. 306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenols, tar phenols, furfural, or from benzoquinone, or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
- Phenanthraquinone, from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
- Propionic acid, butyric acid, and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethylketone (Brit. 306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines including—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Piperidin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Lead Acetate, Monobasic

(Acetate de Plomb Monobasique, Acetato Monobasico de Piombo, Acetato di Piombo Monobasico, Bleiacetat, Bleiazetat, Bleiessig, Essigsauresblei, Essigsauresmonobasischblei, Monobasischbleiacetat, Monobasischbleiazetat)

Analysis

Reagent in various laboratory operations

Cement

Ingredient of—
- Ferrite cement

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
- Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrobromtoluenes (Brit. 295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
- Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids, by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Piperidin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Reagent in making—
- Acetone
- Alum mordants
- Aluminum-potassium-sulphocyanate
- Aluminum sulphacetate
- Barium acetate
- Cadmium acetate
- Calcium acetate
- Catechin
- Chromium acetate
- Cobalt acetate
- Copper acetate
- Diastase
- Ethyl isothiocyanate
- Iron acetate
- Lead acetate paper
- Magnesium acetate
- Manganese acetate
- Malic acid
- Nickel acetate
- Oleic acid
- Peristalin
- Tin acetate
- Various other metallic acetates

Dye

Ingredient of—
- Color lakes

Ink

Ingredient of—
- Printing inks

Insecticide

Ingredient of—
- Compositions containing arsenicals

Starting point in making—
- Lead arsenate insecticides

Leather

Reagent in—
- Tawing and tanning

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used to produce a light steel-blue coloration on copper, a grayish-blue coloration on iron, an iridescent coloration on nickel, and a violet-blue coloration on silver

Miscellaneous

Clarifying and decolorizing agent for various purposes

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used to produce various colors on stone and other substances

Paint and Varnish

As a drier

Ingredient of—
- Paints and varnishes used on keels and bottoms of ships

Starting point in making—
- Chrome orange
- Chrome yellow
- Chrome red
- Lead driers
- White lead

Paper

Reagent in making—
- Pulp and paper

Perfume

Ingredient of—
- Cosmetics
- Hair dyes

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Sugar

Clarifying agent in—
- Refining molasses and sugar

Textile

Dyeing

Mordant on—
- Calicoes and other fabrics
- Cottons and other textiles

Resist in—
- Indigo dyeing

Finishing

Ingredient of—
- Waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

In weighting silks and rayons (Brit. 303128)

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Pastes used for the production of colored designs on indigo-dyed fabrics
- Pastes containing anilin black

Wine

As a clarifying agent

Meta-aminoparacresol

(2-Aminoparacresol)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Aromatics
- Intermediates
- Organic chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point in making—
- Erichrome dyes

Starting point (Brit. 347099) in making azo dyestuffs for cotton, with the aid of—
- Acetoacetanilide
- Barbituric acid
- Benzoyl betanaphthylamine-5:7-disulphonic acid
- H acid
- 3-Methyl-5-pyrazolone
- 2-Naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid
- 1-Naphthylamine-8:4-disulphonic acid
- Paratoluene-5-sulphonic acid
- Phenyl-2-naphthylamine-8:6-disulphonic acid

. . . . IF IT'S A PIGMENT PROBLEM

THERE'S A New Jersey Zinc PIGMENT TO SOLVE IT

ON HIDING POWER

You'll find the most economical pigment for your hiding power problem in the Zinc Sulphide pigment group . . . Albalith—for the most square feet of hiding power per dollar . . . Cryptone—for the most hiding power available in that pigment price range . . . XX Zinc Sulphide—for still greater hiding power to meet your most exacting requirements.

What's your problem?

zinc sulphide PIGMENTS

XX ZINC SULPHIDE
CRYPTONE 19
CRYPTONE CB-21
ALBALITH
In a Wide Range of Properties

zinc oxide PIGMENTS

HORSE HEAD XX BRANDS
and
LEADED BRANDS
of American Process Zinc Oxide
FLORENCE BRANDS
of French Process Zinc Oxide
Each in a Wide Range of Properties

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO., 160 FRONT ST., N.Y.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Recent Carbon Black Reduction Extented to Rubber Trade Only -- Large Kauri Gum Supply Destroyed by New Zealand Fire -- June Construction Off

Paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals continued under a cloak of seasonal dullness last week. Small-lot purchases for fill-in use comprised most of the activity during the week. Since the declines in lead oxides and carbon black a week ago there have been no further movements among the pigments and colors. Pig lead continued in a downward direction last week but the corroders did not alter their cask prices for the oxides. The decline which took place in carbon black, July 13, was extended to the rubber products' trade only. Buyers of black for use in ink and paint making were quoted the higher figure. Movements of this black and other raw materials toward Akron and surrounding rubber centers were not very heavy as many plants were engaged in inventory-taking and operations in the tire industry as a whole were estimated to have been not more than thirty percent of capacity.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Wood flour, domestic, coarse grade, $2 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
133.2	133.2	133.2	137.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

The gum market was dull also. Cables from Auckland stated that some 700 tons of kauri gum in warehouses there were destroyed by fire. The gum was reported to have been owned by the New Zealand Kauri Gum Control Board and also by some Auckland brokers. This is the third large fire in New Zealand gum warehouses within the past year. The Auckland market was reported to have been much effected by the destruction of this gum, but no particular reaction took place here. Lack of interest on behalf of gum buyers here continued although with 700 tons removed from the market, a stronger market should follow.

The only price change reported last week was in the market for the coarse grades of domestic wood flour. Sellers were offering at a reduction of close to 10 percent but buyers did not show much interest.

Foreign trade in pigments, paints and varnishes during May was off considerably from May 1 last year. Imports were valued at $163,089 against $184,125 in May 1931. Exports were valued at $878,774 against $1,466,459 in May, 1931. Aggregate imports in the first five months of 1931 were valued at $674,861, according to the Department of Commerce, compared with $795,221 in the corresponding period of 1931. Aggregate exports in the first five months of 1932 totaled $4,647,636 in value against $7,059,541 in the corresponding months of last year.

Estimated cost of building operations in 354 cities during June was $49,452,379, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was 26.3 percent less than the estimated cost of building operations in these cities during the month of May. The number of permits for all building operations decreased 10.8 percent, comparing these two periods. Comparing June, 1932, with May, 1932, there was a decrease of 15.4 percent in the number and an increase of .3 of 1 percent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 13.4 percent in number and 38.3 percent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 9.4 percent in number but increased 2.7 percent in estimated cost.

Comparing permits issued in 343 identical cities in June, 1931 and June, 1932, there was a decrease of 64.5 percent in the number and a decrease of 75.6 percent in the cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 36.7 percent in number and 34.5 percent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 18.8 percent in number and 43.0 percent in estimated cost. Total construction decreased 30 percent in number and 52.3 percent in indicated expenditures. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 73.9 percent.

A geographical breakdown of June building operations, including the cost of alterations and repairs, and a comparison with May follows:—

	June, 1932.	May, 1932.
New England	$4,511,203	$3,631,819
Middle Atlantic	15,365,905	15,085,498
East North Central	5,320,772	7,123,396
West North Central	3,825,930	4,119,466
South Atlantic	13,269,397	26,432,470
South Central	2,193,761	4,682,435
Mountain and Pacific	4,706,311	6,039,057
Total	$49,452,379	$67,114,111

Building contracts awarded in metropolitan area during the first half of 1932 totaled $100,359,400, against $393,808,400 for the first half of 1931, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. For thirty-seven States east of the Rockies the total was $667,079,700, against $1,792,494,700 for 1931 period.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices declined 5 points on Monday to 2.50c. per pound, East St. Louis, and 2.65c. per pound, New York. The market remained at that level for the balance of the week. The news of a greater supply of lead on hand at the end of June was the major force behind the decline. Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of June totaled 180,460 tons against 173,929 tons on May 31 and 139,698 tons at the end of June last year. The production in June was 28,101 tons against 28,843 tons in May and 34,391 tons in June, 1931, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Domestic shipments in June aggregated 21,511 tons against 24,258 tons in May and 37,054 tons in June 1931. Following Monday's decline, lead buyers displayed little interest in the market. Demand was mostly for spot shipment, with single car lots being ordered. Incidentally, the current quotations were the lowest on record since price statistics on lead have been recorded.

The demand for slab zinc was very quiet through last week, but prices held without change and firm at 2.50c. per pound East St. Louis and nominally 2.85c. per pound at New York. The world output of zinc in June was 70,293 tons, of which 53,883 tons were produced outside of the United States. This compared with a total of 74,165 tons in May, of which 55,523 tons were produced outside of this country.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 16 to July 22, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0270	$0.0255	.. .. ..
Monday	.0265	.0250	9 8 9
Tuesday	.0265	.0250	9 7 6
Wednesday	.0265	.0250	9 5 0
Thursday	.0265	.0250	9 11 3
Friday	.0265	.0250	9 12 6

Zinc Prices

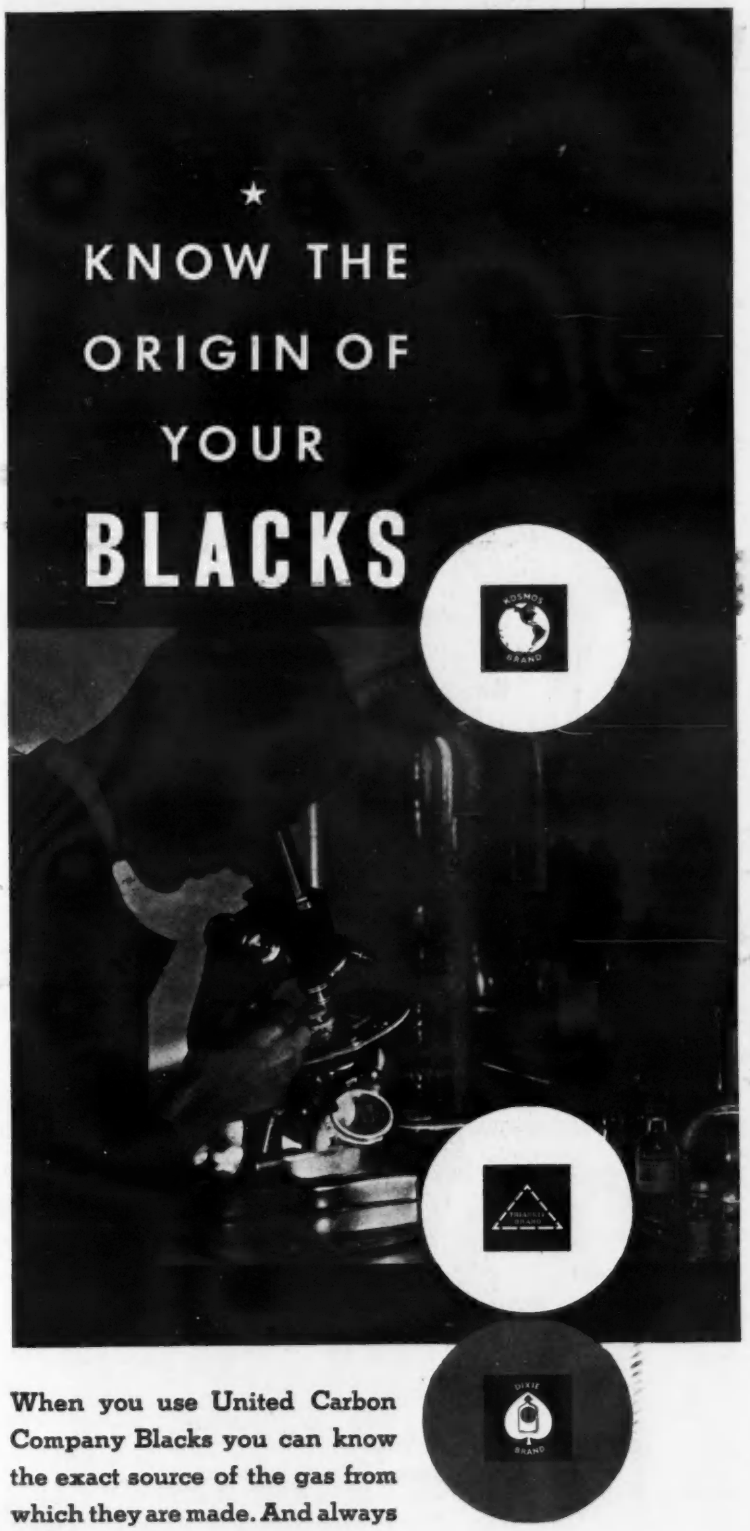
Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 16 to July 22, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0285	$0.0250	.. .. ..
Monday	.0285	.0250	11 3 9
Tuesday	.0285	.0250	11 5 0
Wednesday	.0285	.0250	11 8 9
Thursday	.0285	.0250	11 11 3
Friday	.0285	.0250	11 11 3

Pigments

Pigments were quiet last week. Orders from paint, rubber goods and other manufacturing lines of outlet were mainly for small quantities for fill-in use. Seasonal lack of market snap was accompanied by a lack of price movements. Pig lead prices con-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



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tinued in a downward direction, but the corroders of white lead and other lead oxides held their quotations without change. Prices for zinc oxides, lithopone, titanium pigment and others remained in a steady place last week and there were no changes reported.

White Lead.—Prices for the dry products remained unchanged last week and demand was light. The corroders quoted basic carbonate at 6½c. per pound and basic sulphate at 6c. per pound. Lead-in-oil was also quiet last week with prices unchanged. May exports of dry white lead were 6,700 pounds, making an aggregate of 1,750,494 pounds for the initial five months of the year, according to the Department of Commerce. May exports of lead-in-oil were 28,550 pounds, making a total of 443,514 pounds for the first five months of the year.

Red Lead.—Quotations for dry material in casks remained at 6¼c. per pound, the figure established July 12. The market was seasonally dull last week. Red lead exports in May, according to the Department of Commerce, were 45,035 pounds, making an aggregate of 341,413 pounds for the first five months of the year.

Litharge.—Although pig lead was down further last week the price of this derivative was held unchanged at 5¼c. per pound for material in casks, the basis established July 12. Exports during May totaled 294,489 pounds, making the export total for the first five months of 1932 1,541,600 pounds. Canada, Brazil and Soviet Russia were the leading buyers in May.

Lithopone. — The market dragged through last week without much evidence of life. Producers continued to quote 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for amounts of two tons and upward. The exports of lithopone in May totaled 546,458 pounds, against 1,297,390 pounds in May, 1931, according to the Department of Commerce. The total exported for the initial five months of the year was 3,698,849 pounds, against 4,284,805 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931. Imports of lithopone and zinc pigments during May were 820,046 pounds, against 1,217,912 pounds in May, 1931. The total for the first five months of 1932 was 5,369,161, against 5,005,313 pounds.

Orange Mineral. — The American product held steady last week at 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, the basis established a week ago. The French Tours grade was also unchanged at 15½c. to 16¼c. per pound.

Titanium Pigment.—There were no new or important developments in the market last week. As reported in this column a week ago, sales by representative manufacturers were substantially the same in the initial half of 1932 as in 1931. July business has been rather quiet. Prices continued firm and unchanged.

Zinc Oxide.—Producers could not point to any appreciable change in the situation. Prices continued at the levels of the past several weeks. Imports of zinc oxide in May totaled 416,761 pounds, against 309,541 pounds in May, 1931, according to the Department of Commerce. The total for the initial five months of the year was 2,697,369 pounds, against 1,270,675 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931.

Barytes. — Demand continued along quiet lines last week. Sellers of both the domestic and imported grades repeated their former prices. Of the 7,962 tons imported here during May 4,089 tons emanated from Germany, 3,800 tons from the Netherlands and 73 tons came from Italy.

Dry Colors

The decline which took place in carbon black prices at Texas and Louisiana producing points, July 13, applied only to the rubber trade. Buyers other than rubber products manufacturers were not offered the fractional easement. The market for that color has been quiet ever since the price cut and what with the automobile tire industry estimated as operating at about thirty percent of capacity, the sellers of black and other colors used in tires were not able to accelerate the movement to any great degree. The color market in general was quiet with prices free from any open revision although competition continued as keen as ever and shading was frequently encountered under the market's surface.

Carbon Black.—The sellers continued to quote the standard grades at 2.72c. to 2.75c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas and 2.82c. to 2.85c. per pound, f.o.b. Louisiana, all for car lot amounts The inside quotations were extended to the rubber trade only. Relative quiet surrounded the market as rubber tire makers were operating at approximately 30 percent of capacity. The exports of carbon black in May totaled 7,244,208 pounds against 9,791,933 pounds in May last year. Aggregate exports for the first five months of the year were 37,561,772 pounds against 37,132,682 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931.

Chrome Yellow.—The market was unfeatured last week. The sellers continued to quote at the schedule with 16c. per pound named as the open order price.

Iron Oxides.—The market for some of the red oxides was subject to shading but quoted prices have not been changed. The demand was slow throughout. Of the 1,204,777 pounds of iron oxides imported during May, 487,689 pounds came from Spain, 403,705 pounds from the United Kingdom, 227,125 pounds from Canada and the remainder from France and Germany. Imports for the initial five months of the year were 4,568,140 pounds against 4,183,303 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931, according to the Department of Commerce.

Mercury Oxides.—Recent movements in quicksilver have not affected the market for the technical red and yellow oxides. Producers continued to quote the former at $1.30 per pound while the yellow grade was named at $1.45 per pound.

Ochers.—The market here was inclined toward a soft position although there have been no changes made in the open quotations. Imports in May, according to the Department of Commerce, totaled 655,084 pounds against 1,078,350 pounds in the corresponding month last year. France was the leading supplier with 340,041 pounds and British India was next in importance

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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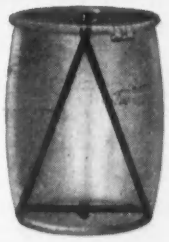

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with 112,000 pounds. Total imports for the first five months of 1931 were 3,347,725 pounds against 4,052,356 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931.

Toners.—This group of reds continued in a firm place as sellers quoted the schedule prices of 80c. per pound for para and lithol and $1.35 per pound for the toluidin toner.

Colors in Oil

A continuance of the slow, seasonal characteristics that have enveloped the market since the commencement of the summer was the only thing that the producers of oil colors could point to last week. There have been no noticeable improvements and the current slowness would likely last over the coming month.

Varnish Gums

The principal event in the gum market last week was the reported destruction by fire of some 700 tons of kauri gum in warehouse at Auckland. Interpretations taken from cables received by importers in mid-week indicated that this gum was owned partly by the Kauri Gum Control Board and also by New Zealand brokers. This is the third major conflagration in New Zealand gum warehouses in the past year. The Auckland market was much effected by the fire. Prices here were unchanged, principally upon lack of demand, but if 700 tons are removed from the market, higher values were thought likely to follow from abroad.

Copals.—The market was quiet here and abroad. Demand here was comprised of small, fill-in orders for immediate use in varnish kettles. The prices were entirely nominal at the levels that have prevailed for some time.

Dammar. — Prices continued unchanged. Both the Batavia and Singapore gums were limited to small demands. On a recent government order for Batavia gum the low bids on 50,000 pounds for Norfolk and 70,000 pounds for Mare Island were 7.14c. and 7.01c. per pound, respectively. Dammar imports, according to the records of the Department of Commerce, totaled 1,829,214 pounds in May, of which 1,177,097 pounds came from the Dutch East Indies, 639,555 pounds from British Malaya and 12,562 tons from the United Kingdom. Imports for the first five months of the year were 4,602,776 tons against 3,516,139 tons, according to the department.

Elemi.—There have been no new developments in the market for this gum. The prices continued in a nominal position at the basis of 9½c. to 10c. per pound for No. 1 and 9c. per pound for No. 2.

Kauri.—Cables received from Auckland in mid-week indicated that some 700 tons of gum in store for account of the Kauri Gum Control Board and also for New Zealand brokers, had been destroyed by fire. The Auckland market was much affected, according to the dispatches. This was the third large fire in kauri gums warehouses in New Zealand within the past year. May production of gum totaled 245 tons, according to the receipts at Auckland, and exports during that month totaled 201 tons, comprising 184 cases and 279 bags. A total of 20 tons was headed for Philadelphia, and only eight tons to New York. The imports of gum from January through May were 396,073 pounds against 121,507 pounds in the corresponding period of 1931, according to the Department of Commerce. The Department reported imports of 150,136 pounds in May against 121,507 in May, 1931.

Sandarac.—There was not much activity last week. The holders on spot continued to quote 23¼c. per pound for the small stock on hand.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral whites and others in this group of paint materials did not present much for comment last week. The entire line of products were enveloped with seasonal dullness which would likely continue over the next five or six weeks. The prices were without changes on the surface of the market but many were being shaded on private transactions.

Blanc Fixe. — The imports of this commodity in May totaled 157,544 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. The entire amount emanated from the United Kingdom.

Casein.—The market was very dull last week. Car lot purchases were few and far between. The quotations continued without change as sellers of the domestic product quoted 4¾c. to 6c. per pound for the 20-30 mesh and 6c. to 7c. per pound for the 80-100 product. The Argentine 20-30 was unchanged at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and the 80-100 mesh product was 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Whiting. — The receipts of foreign material in the United States during May totaled 322,596 pounds, according to the records of the Department of Commerce. The entire quantity came from Belgium and was valued at $550.

Wood Flour.—Some of the coarser grades of the domestic product were selling at lower levels last week. The sellers quoted $20 per ton, compared with $22 per ton formerly. Demands have not been very large. Makers of hard surface floorings—large users of this commodity—effected further price reductions last week, averaging 15 percent on certain gauges of battleship, jaspe, and plain linoleum. The prices for figured, inlaid and light weight linoleums were unchanged.

Driers

Drier materials moved at a slightly faster pace in spots but the general position of the market was the same as in the preceding week and unchanged from the conditions that have prevailed for the past several weeks. Prices for stearates were subject to the same degree of shading that has been going on for some time, the size of the order and the nature of competition being largely determinable in setting the price. The remainder of the drier group was slow and prices were unchanged.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Glues

Seasonal slowness continued to surround the glue market. Manufacturing operations have ceased in many European and domestic glue plants and sellers were endeavoring to work off the large stock on hand. The lack of demand, however, impeded their efforts. The prices for bone and hide glues were unchanged from those established a few weeks ago and were seemingly steady at that basis.

Metal Leaf

The market for metallic leaf was again slow last week. Demands for imported aluminum, composition and silver leaf were spotty and buyers were exercising a policy of shopping around the market before placing their orders. Prices were subject to concessionary shading but there have been no open changes made. The market for gold leaf was firm and unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer solvents moved through another dull week, reflecting the further curtailment in production schedules of the consuming industries. The market was without a price feature. Reports from the automobile center last week indicated that automobile production was being curtailed, with the expectation that the July output was approximately 160,000 units as compared with 190,000 units in June and the current year's monthly peak output of approximately 195,000 units in May. Further contraction in output was expected to take place in August. Shipments of butyl alcohol moved at a fair degree of consistency, but the volume of turnover was slightly lower, the market being featured by a firm undertone. Acetone likewise showed a firmer tone, with a slight betterment in the call from the motion picture industry.

Acetone.—A firmer tone was reported here last week, due to a slightly improved demand. Exports for the first five months amounted to 2,316,747 pounds as compared with 1,624,726 pounds in the same period 1931.

Butyl Acetate.—This situation revealed little change last week, with consumers taking shipments of the material for actual wants only, but the undertone in the market was steady and prices were unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—Shipments here continued at a fair pace against outstanding contracts, with prices holding firmly. Exports for the first five months amounted to 556,277 pounds as compared with 534,438 pounds in the same period last year.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Dull and featureless was the dealings in this direction again last week, but the slow character of the demand failed to have a reflection in the market from a price standpoint.

Ethyl Acetate.—An irregularity characterized the movement of this material last week, with consumers showing more caution toward entering out supplies for curtailed production needs, but prices were firmly held.

Nitrocellulose.—Business here continued at a fairly steady pace throughout the period under survey, with prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Window Glass

The market for window glass did not present much for comment over last week. Seasonal slowness was still very much in evidence. Production was being limited to an extremely low limit, as has been the policy among manufacturers since the commencement of the summer. As previously reported, the glass makers were hinging hopes upon the fall demand and were not expecting much in the way of business over the intervening five or six weeks.

Painting Trade Less Hurt Than Others, Says Stuart

In a report presented July 15 to the summer meeting of the executive board of the Master Painters and Decorators Association of Pennsylvania, G. S. Stuart, secretary and organizer of the association gave the results of a survey he has made of general business conditions throughout the state of Pennsylvania, pointing out prevailing conditions in the various industries of the commonwealth as well as financial conditions. Insofar as the painting trade was concerned he stated that despite the gloomy picture which his statistics presented, the painting trade was probably less affected by the serious economic readjustment going on than any other trade in the building industry.

It was fortunate, he pointed out that the painting trade was not entirely dependent on new construction for its subsistence and that it must be acknowledged that right now there was a very substantial volume of old work being executed. Repainting work, he stated, has been damming up like a great reservoir creating a volume of business through inevitable necessity which must sooner or later come on the market with the result that the status of the master painter was far from a forlorn hope.

American Asphalt Paint Joined by Waterproof Co.

As part of an expansion program designed to further the interests of both companies, the Waterproof Paint & Varnish Company, Watertown, Mass., has become associated with the American Asphalt Paint Company, Chicago, according to a statement issued by the Watertown concern. Each will retain its corporate identity, while enamels and paint specialties manufactured by the Waterproof Paint & Varnish Company will be marketed by the national sales organizaion of the American Asphalt Paint Company, and the preservative paints and coatings of the latter concern will be marketed by the Watertown concern to its clientele.

E. G. Smith will continue as president and John J. Meehan as general manager of the Waterproof Paint & Varnish Company, while Grover M. Hermann, president of the American Asphalt Paint Company, and George O. Watson, eastern manager of that company, become vice-presidents of the Waterproof company. President Smith of the Waterproof company becomes a vice-president also of the American Asphalt Paint Company.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: May

Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer products during May, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 588 manufacturers, aggregated $24,978,761 in value, compared with a revised aggregate of $22,612,193 in April and $33,402,978 in May a year ago. Total classified sales for May, reported by 323 establishments were $14,660,257 against $13,330,329 in April. May trade sales were $9,793,991 compared with $8,691,193 in April. Industrial sales in May were $4,866,266, of which $3,421,515 was paint and varnish and $1,444,751 lacquer. This compared with a total of $4,639,136 in April, of which $336,891 was paint and varnish, and $1,302,245 lacquer. Total sales reported by 588 manufacturers from January to May totaled $98,811,094 against $133,258,043 in the corresponding period of 1931.

Argentine Casein Exports

Exports of casein from Argentina increased in quantity, but were lower in value, in 1931, in comparison with 1930. They totaled 14,455 metric tons (unofficial figures of the Argentine dairy industry), valued at 809,994 gold pesos, compared with 13,990 tons (official figures), valued at 3,021,457 gold pesos, exported in 1930. Exports in the first four months, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Buenos Aires, are unofficially reported to have been 4,530 tons.

According to the official figures for 1931 and the unofficial figures for 1930, exports of casein to the largest markets in 1931 compared with those in 1930 as follows:—Germany, 8,478 tons, against 3,883 tons; the United States, 1,353 tons, against 7,324 tons; the United Kingdom, 1,328 tons, against 1,002 tons; Russia, 1,121 tons, against none in 1930. In the first four months of this year Germany took 2,463 tons; the United States, 115 tons; the United Kingdom, 626 tons; Russia, 285 tons.

Devoe & Raynolds Income

The Devoe & Raynolds Company reported a net profit of $13,548 for the six months ended May 31, after depreciation, but before Federal taxes. This compared with $199,377 in the corresponding period of last year.

Current assets as of May 31 were $6,908,826 against $8,048,293 as of May 31, 1931, and current liabilities were $628,858 against $764,969, leaving an indicated net working capital of $6,279,968 as compared with $7,283,324 on May 31, 1931. Total assets amounted to $10,865,194 as against $13,239,042. Surplus amounted to $2,528,957 as compared with $2,734,173.

Trade News Briefs

The Delta Paint & Varnish Company has established a paint factory at 202 Emmett street, Newark, N. J.

The United States Bureau of Mines has issued, as Report of Investigations No. 3178, a treatise on "The Use of Lime in a Salt Solution for Removing Hydrogen Sulphide from Natural Gas," by Harold P. Rue, supervising engineer in the petroleum field office, Laramie, Wyo.

The validity of the trademark "Ethyl" has been upheld by the Federal court for the northern district of Texas in a suit brought by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, this city, to restrain Henry Klibanow of Dallas, Texas, from doing business as the Ethyl Laboratories.

Sales representatives of the National Oil Products Company, held a convention at the company's home office, Harrison, N. J., July 11 to 15. Thirty members of the sales staff attended and discussed markets for new products that the company is featuring. Daniel Daly presided.

The Midwest Refining Company in a statement to its stockholders shows that on December 31, 1931, it had cash amounting to $548,188.26 and $17,051,550.46 of accounts receivable. It also had a surplus of $35,909,514.90 on the same date. Assets and liabilities are shown at $80,087,109.92.

The American Chicle Company reported a net profit of $951,242 for the six months ended June 30, after depreciation, Federal taxes, and other charges. This equalled $1.94 a share on 490,000 no-par common stock and compared with $1,109,384, or $2.22 a share on 500,000 common shares in the first half of 1931.

The American Asphalt Paint Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ percent on its preferred stock, and a special dividend of 10 percent, payable in stock, on its class "A" common shares. Earnings for its fiscal year, which ended June 30, were substantially in excess of dividend requirements.

The Continental Can Company reported a net income of $4,401,899 for the twelve months ended June 30, after depreciation and federal taxes, being equal to $2.54 a share on 1,733,145 no-par common capital shares. For twelve months ended March 31 the net income was $5,279,709 or $3.05 a share on 1,732,985 capital shares.

The Consolidated Products Company, dealer in used machinery and equipment for the chemical, paint and varnish, oil and related industries, has moved its offices to a new suite of rooms on the twentieth floor of 15 Park Row, this city, providing more commodious and efficient facilities for its business requirements.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company reported a net loss of $134,682 for the three months ended April 30, before depreciation, depletion, taxes and other charges, comparing with an income of $13,957 for the same period last year. There was a deficit of $283,357 reported for the twelve months ended April 30, as compared with an income of $667,119 in the preceding twelve months.

Federated Metals Corporation and subsidiaries reported a net loss of $841,952 for the six months ended May 31, after interest, depreciation, inventory adjustments and other charges, comparing with a net loss of $991,166 in the first half of the preceding year. As of May 31, current assets totalled $4,924,851, including $212,840 in cash, and current liabilities were $172,722.

The demand for ochers and other earth colors in China, which is of considerable volume, is almost entirely filled by domestic production. Good deposits of red ocher are found in Shantung Province, and just north of Peiping ocher deposits yield quantities of earths, varying in color from light yellow to deep orange or brown. Other sources of supply are being worked in Heilungkiang Province in northern Manchuria.

B & M Condemnation Upheld by Federal Jury

(Continued from page 14)

You are also instructed that in determining the question of fraud or good faith the agents and officers of the claimant corporation are not necessarily to be held to the standards of knowledge of a physician, and the question to be determined is not primarily what a physician or scientist would believe but what the claimant's agents having charge of the matter honestly believe, bearing in mind also, however, as I have said, that the manufacturers of medicine sold for serious diseases are in a position to have and should have superior knowledge upon the subject to that of the general public and must be held to good faith in their statements accordingly.

In considering the two issues of falsity and fraud or good faith presented, you are to consider the carton, bottle label and booklet in their entirety and all that is contained in them as bearing upon the good faith of the representations of the claimant.

After the verdict had been announced, counsel for Rollins & Co., said they would file a motion for a new trial, which, under the court rules, must be done within two days.

In his argument before the jury, District Attorney Sobeloff emphasized the importance of the case, saying that it was being watched by every manufacturer of proprietary medicines in the country. He also told the jury that its verdict would affect the lives and health of hundreds of persons, who, through the advertising of the medicine might be led to use it in the hope that it would help them rather than seek competent medical advice.

"B & M" Verdict Pleases

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1932.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture expressed complete satisfaction with the verdict of a Federal jury in Baltimore yesterday upholding the government's seizure of a shipment of "B & M External Remedy." Victory in this case is a precedent for further enforcement of the Sherley amendment to the food and drugs act, which defines as misbranded any drug preparation bearing both false and fraudulent claims for the cure, prevention or mitigation of disease.

The verdict of the jury was simply, "For the government," but the judge's charge to the jury, which required nearly two hours, clearly outlined the nature of the case and held "remedy" to mean a substance which has substantial worth in the treatment of disease and not, as the company had contended, anything which might be of slight value in treatment.

The "B & M" case has been under various forms of litigation for several years, and at one time involved the right of the government to make multiple seizures of a product it deemed in violation of the food and drugs act. The case just decided did not involve multiple seizures, but it undoubtedly will result in a uniform finding for the government in the dozen or so other judicial districts where the department has seized shipments of the remedy. The proprietor, the F. E. Rollins Company, Boston, has on file with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia an application for an injunction to restrain the department from making multiple seizures until after the trial of one test case. However, the company never pushed this application and the court took no action. Meanwhile the Baltimore case came on for trial.

Some three years ago seizures of "B & M" were made in many localities at once and the company asked the D.C. court for an injunction against more than one test seizure, but this was denied. Later the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia declared the injunction should have been issued, but in the meantime the many seizures came on for trial and the company did not protest them. Labels were changed somewhat and business was resumed until the present seizures were made.

The only penalty for the company as a result of the Baltimore decision is loss of the goods involved there and in the other pending seizures. The concern may revise its labels and advertising and continue to sell its product under different claims. Medical men described the product as simply a "horse liniment" but it was claimed as a remedy for many serious internal diseases.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 14)

Mr. Squire was credited with building the first tank wagon and with being the first to ship refined oil by tank car. John D. Rockefeller tried to discourage Mr. Squire in this latter venture, fearing that rust would spoil the oil, but Mr. Squire proved his point by shipping ten cars of 100 barrels each from Petroleum Centre, Pa., to Detroit.

After his retirement Mr. Squire served a term as mayor of Wickliffe, Ohio, where he maintained a home until a few years ago.

A son, daughter, two grandsons and a granddaughter survive him.

Gabriel M. Andreoli, chief chemist for the International Paint Corporation, Union, N. J., died July 19 at his home in Roselle, N. J., after a long illness. Mr. Andreoli was sixty-five years old and was born in Paris, France. He was educated at London University, London, England, and was employed for several years as a chemist at the DeBeers diamond mines in Kimberly, South Africa, and later at the Rand gold mines in the Transvaal. He served with the British forces during the Boer War, and during the World War he perfected a coating for airplane wings which has become a standard coating for airplanes and dirigibles. After the World War he became chief chemist for Titanine Products Company, Hendon, England, and in 1919 came to that company's subsidiary at Union, N. J. In 1930 he joined the International Compositions Company, now named the International Paint Corporation. His survivors include his wife, four step-children and a brother.

Philip Hayes, chief engineer at the Solvay Process Company's plant at Tully, N. Y., died July 14 at his home in that place after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was fifty-three years old and had been connected with the company for thirty-two years.

William J. Rathgeber, former chemist and at one time interested in the manufacture of soap, died July 17 at his home in New Haven, Conn. He was in his seventy-first year. After retiring from the field of chemistry, Mr. Rathgeber entered the firm of Rathgeber Brothers, machinists, and was active in it when death occurred. He was widely known as a horticulturist and authority on dahlia growing and was for fifteen years secretary of the American Dahlia Society. Three brothers and two sisters survive him.

Naval Stores

Rosin Shipments Larger and Primary Stocks Decrease--Turpentine Receipts and Offerings Moderate--Small Changes in Southern and Local Prices--Quiet Here

Business in naval stores continued quiet last week so far as the local market was concerned. In some instances a fair volume of inquiries was received for turpentine and rosin, but local and other buyers were still generally disposed to limit their takings to comparativey small quantities, the aggregate movement of such lots apparently being no larger than in recent preceding weeks. Changes in quotations were rather narrow.

There was nothing very striking in the action of Southern markets for turpentine. The tone of Savannah and Jacksonville was generally firm, however, although there was no broadening of business. On the contrary, daily sales to domestic buyers in primary centers were rather light and there was apparently no improvement in the foreign inquiry. Owing to the disturbing developments in the Germany political situation some were disposed to take a rather less favorable view of the prospects for export trade notwithstanding the fact that stocks in London are considerably smaller than they were at this time last year.

The statistical position of turpentine underwent little change during the week. Weather conditions were generally favorable for operations in the woods, but indications were lacking of any increase in production and there was nothing in the developments of the week to bring about any revision of ideas in trade circles here concerning the probable extent of the curtailment for the current season as compared with the previous season.

Rosin shipments were larger and primary stocks showed a decrease, though the loss at Savannah was regained late in the week. The tone of Southern markets was regarded as better than was recently the case, this being attributed to smaller arrivals than some had expected in view of the improvement in weather conditions. Changes in quotations on the various grades were narrow. The proportion of pale grades in the arrivals in primary markets of late has been small and it is contended that there is little likelihood of any increase in the production of these descriptions at this stage of the season. Stocks of all grades in the three principal seaboard markets at the middle of the current month were about 85,000 barrels less than at the same time last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 2½c. to 5c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
88.4	88.6	89.2	93.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

Trade in turpentine in the local market continued to lack snap last week. As in recent preceding weeks, a fair volume of inquiries was received from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies, but the purchasing was still generally limited to unimportant quantities. The market had a steady or firm tone in company with primary centers, where changes in quotations were generally small. Receipts were rather light and daily offerings in seaboard markets were small or moderate. Domestic business in the South was quiet and there was apparently no improvement in the call from abroad.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, July 22, 1932.

The turpentine market was quiet, with the undertone firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	35	121	490	334	12,148
Monday	34¾	70	409	...	12,557
Tuesday	34½	21	902	180	13,279
Wednesday	35	57	210	22	13,467
Thursday	35½	16	629	100	13,996
Friday	35½	85	589	10	14,525

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, July 21, 1932.

Changes in turpentine quotations were generally narrow. Offerings were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	35½	242	469	126	42,046
Saturday	35½	218	404	280	42,260
Monday	34½	372	762	155	42,867
Tuesday	34¾	180	439	...	43,306
Wednesday	35¼	127	425	1,200	42,531
Thursday	36¼	209	401	...	42,932

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, July 16, 1932.

Turpentine receipts were light and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	192	...	22,123
Tuesday	309	...	22,432
Wednesday	101	...	22,533
Thursday	139	...	22,672
Friday	176	123	22,725
Saturday	105	...	22,830

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Dropping prices and a renewed tendency on the part of both wholesalers and retailers to wait the market out have made for a new period of unsettlement in the turpentine market here in the last few days. Takings are quite small in individual orders and also in the aggregate of business. Some inquiries are in the market but quotations on inquiries do not seem very actively followed up with orders. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 44c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 49c.; single drums, 47c.; single barrels, 52c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	60	6
Monday	60	3
Tuesday	59	9
Wednesday	59	9
Thursday	60	0
Friday	60	0

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	July 22.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	13,741	10,504	16,310

Rosin

Business in rosin in the local market last week continued on a comparatively small scale. There was nothing particularly stimulating in developments in the South and local buyers showed little disposition to increase the size of their purchases. Narrow changes in primary quotations were reflected here, the tone of the local market being steady or firm. A development of interest in the primary situation was a decrease in stocks, the outward movement from the seaboard being larger than receipts. Arrivals of pale grades continued to be reported as very small.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, July 22, 1932.

The rosin market had a firm undertone. Sales to domestic buyers were fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.05	$2.07½	$2.07½
D	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.12½	2.05
E	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.10	2.12½	2.05
F	2.15	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.27½	2.20
G	2.15	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.27½	2.25
H	2.17½	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.27½	2.25
I	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.27½	2.25
K	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.32½	2.30
M	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.95	3.02½	3.00
N	3.40	3.35	3.40	3.30	3.42½	3.40
W. G.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
W. W.	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
X	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70

	Barrels					
Sales	1,388	722	1,856	932	1,343	990
Receipts	1,388	1,532	3,153	1,458	1,697	1,723
Shipments	6,613	...	2,398	17	604	40
Stocks—	175,276	176,808	177,563	179,004	180,097	181,790

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, July 21, 1932.

Rosin quotations moved within moderate limits. Trade was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00
D	2.05	2.05	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05
E	2.10	2.05	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05
F	2.22½	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.20
G	2.22½	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.20
H	2.25	2.12½	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.20
I	2.30	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.25
K	2.32½	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.25
M	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
N	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.40	3.40	3.40
W. G.	4.05	4.00	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.00
W. W.	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
X	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70

	Barrels					
Sales	604	1,030	807	859	658	956
Receipts	1,798	1,681	2,156	1,828	1,611	1,441
Shipments	3,776	2,040	5,473	875	745	7
Stocks—	173,376	173,017	169,703	170,656	171,522	172,956

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, July 16, 1932.

There was a fair demand for rosin. The market retained a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	486	1,068	272	287	564	290
Shipments	...	215	200	...	83	1,833
Stocks	13,393	14,246	14,318	14,605	14,986	13,443

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	12	9	22	6
Monday	12	9	22	6
Tuesday	12	9	22	6
Wednesday	12	9	22	6
Thursday	12	9	22	6
Friday	12	9	22	6

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Rosin is dull and prices are tending somewhat irregular. The market at present reveals no particular trend, although the underlying tone is not very strong and buying has not been very aggressive in recent days. Sellers report the trade apparently quite lethargic in views toward new commitments and taking material on a strictly as-required basis. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.50 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $4.65; M grade, $5.40; W. W. grade, $7.20.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—There was apparently no broadening of trade, but a fair inquiry was noted in some quarters from local and outside buyers. The market remained steady.

Pitch.—Business was generally of the same quiet character noted in recent preceding weeks. With offerings light, the market continued steady.

Rosin Oil.—Trade lacked snap but a fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. The tone remained steady.

Thus.—Demand was light but supplies are reported as small and the market was steady, quotations being held at previous levels.

Naval Stores Producers Warned Against Oxidation

Naval stores specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, have issued a warning to naval stores producers one of the chief causes for the production of low-grade rosins is oxidation, which results when gum is allowed to stand in cups or barrels for any length of time, the oxidation causing the color of the rosin to darken and thus lowering the grade. It was pointed out that about the only practical method of minimizing oxidation is the frequent dipping and prompt distillation of the gum.

The bureau reached the conclusion after a careful analysis of gum, rosin and water submitted by a naval stores producer who was disappointed with rosin grades obtained from his operations and who after a check-up, believed the quality of the water used in stilling the gum might have had some deteriorating effect. The bureau found that the water had no such effect, but that oxidation was the cause. It was stated that careful investigations by the bureau pointed to the fact that oxidation of gum is a far more serious and frequent obstacle to quality production than is generally realized by naval stores producers.

Czechoslovak Turpentine Tax

Under a decree of the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, effective June 1, the 3 percent turnover tax on imports and on all domestic sales of turpentine and pine oil has been replaced by the tax of 4 percent of the invoice price on the products of domestic manufacture, and a tax of about 75 cents per 100 kilos, gross weight, on the importation of turpentine and pine oil, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Prague.

The Houston Oil Company of Texas has omitted the semi-annual dividend of 37½ cents a share usually due at this time on the preferred stock.

The Standard Oil Company of California has completed arrangements for the sale of its interest in the Pacific Public Service Company to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company contingent upon the approval of the Railroad Commission of the State of California.

Domestic Exports of Naval Stores

	Month of June 1931.	1932.	6 mos. ending June 1931.	1932.
Total naval stores, gums and resins	$1,129,282	$1,073,088	$6,571,018	$5,681,722
Rosin—				
Gum rosin—				
*Barrels	64,805	74,744	366,123	470,112
Dollars	629,436	410,835	3,312,456	2,717,150
Wood rosin—				
*Barrels	10,747	12,061	76,381	68,101
Dollars	86,801	70,986	649,867	395,503
Gum spirits of turpentine—				
Gallons	536,704	1,301,595	3,702,221	5,008,490
Dollars	293,645	525,457	1,754,701	2,013,877
Wood turpentine—				
Gallons	43,302	54,785	433,208	281,943
Dollars	20,961	23,942	195,651	122,303
Tar and pitch of wood—				
*Barrels	1,077	495	5,896	3,489
Dollars	8,584	4,250	55,588	33,289
Other gums and resins—				
Pounds	391,592	296,283	2,491,013	2,123,673
Dollars	80,855	37,618	602,755	399,000

* Barrels of 500 pounds.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MEURER STEEL BARRELS
GALVANIZED - BAKED ENAMEL-PAINTED - TINNED
MEURER STEEL BARREL COMPANY, Inc.
105 Avenue L. Phone Mitchell 2-8467 Newark, N. J.

GILSONITE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Prompt shipment always from conveniently located stocks of the grade best suited for your needs..
For thirty years the dependable source of supply for Gilsonite
THE BARBER ASPHALT COMPANY
New York Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE COMPETITIVE
HIGHEST GRADE
GILSONITE ORE
Send us your orders Selects—Seconds—Jet Asphaltum Give us a trial
OUR MOTTO: BEST QUALITY, BEST SERVICE
AMERICAN ASPHALT ASSOCIATION
Wainwright Building ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The Business Situation at June 30

(Continued from page 13)

sales in the first half of 1931. Prices of paint materials at the end of the second quarter averaged 2.8 percent lower than they had been a year earlier. Collections, with few exceptions, had been worse this year than last. While some producers looked for improvement in the near future, four times as many said that the outlook was worse than it had been a year before.

Naval Stores

Although production of naval stores was curtailed somewhat during the period, demand decreased so much during the second quarter that no particular stimulation was felt in the market. One trouble was that the curtailment of production was not universal, which is a fault discernible in almost every industry, even though the wisdom of keeping the supply in line with the demand be quite patent. The slackening of demand, of course, was the result of diminishing activity in consuming industries. Competition by substitutable resins, solvents, and thinners continued to exert a depressing influence, but the naval stores industry still failed to see the necessity for fighting this "fire" with a "backfire" of modern sales-promotion methods. In view of its almost universal adherence to the marketing methods of a long past generation, it is surprising that the naval stores industry survives to the extent that it does. Data contributed to the Reporter's survey show that production was 10.5 percent smaller in the second quarter of this year than it had been in the corresponding period in 1931. Comparing the two six-months periods shows a decrease of 15.3 percent. Sales in the second quarter were 8 percent less in volume and 25.5 percent less in value this year. The decrease in volume for the half-year was reported as 8.3 percent, and the difference in value as 20.3 percent. Prices at the end of the quarter averaged 19.2 percent lower than those at the end of June, last year. Collections were worse this year than last. The outlook from July 1 was also regarded to be worse.

Flaxseed Products

Demand for flaxseed products was very light during the second quarter because of general business conditions. Some crushers ceased operations; all reduced their output. As crop estimates indicated that this year's yield of domestic flaxseed would be larger than last year's, consumers of flaxseed products had no incentive to provide for future needs. Linseed oil was particularly weak during the period. Larger farm crops were expected, as a rule, in the Northwest, and opinion was divided with respect to whether large crops at low prices would be helpful to agriculture in that section. Flaxseed crushers were more inclined to look for worse conditions than for better. Data contributed to the Reporter's survey showed that the output of flaxseed products this year was 56 percent less than last year's in the second quarter and 45 percent less in the first six months. Sales were reported to have been 55 percent smaller in volume and 27 percent less in total value in the quarter, 44 percent less in volume and 26.4 percent less in value in the half-year. Predominance of linseed meal in the selling was responsible for the relatively better showing in values. At the end of the second quarter, prices of flaxseed and its products averaged 32.3 percent lower than those prevailing at the same time in 1931. Collections during the quarter were not so good as they had been a year before, in spite of greater caution respecting credit. No member of the industry expressed the belief that the outlook was better than it had been in 1931.

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac

The unsatisfactoriness of the general business situation continued to be reflected from a number of angles in conditions in the gums, waxes, and shellac trade during the second quarter. A slight increase in the volume of sales was shown by the business as a whole, but the scattered increases were far apart, and lower prices reduced the possibility of satisfactory profits. Waxes got most of the stimulation, because of brief improvement in the leather industry. The paint and varnish group was dull. Such little business as did show up was vigorously contested for by synthetic products; this was true to an extent of all divisions of the industry. The materials used in the drug trade were not active. The prevailing sentiment was that real improvement must await the adoption by all branches of government of less costly methods of operation. Production, according to data collected in the Reporter's survey, was 19.6 percent lower in the second quarter, in comparison with 1931, and 11.8 percent lower in the six months to June 30. Sales were smaller by 15.3 percent in volume and 25.5 percent in total value in the second quarter, and by 17.5 percent in volume and 24 percent in value over the six months. Prices at the end of June averaged 27.6 percent lower than those of a year before. Credit conditions were far from satisfactory during the second quarter, and the opinion respecting the future was pessimistic.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Solvents and fine chemicals generally were not in active demand during the second quarter. Drugs, although in a somewhat better position, likewise lacked stimulating demand. In both divisions there was a steady flow of business, but this had little volume. Buyers continued to maintain carefully balanced, reduced stocks of materials and to limit their purchases to nearby needs. Bargains, apparently, were offered in the prevailing prices on many articles, but the confidence required for anticipating future needs was almost wholly lacking. Consumer demand for drug products showed more than the usual seasonal decrease, the evil effects of unsatisfactory economic conditions being substantially mitigated by the prevalence of general good health. Manufacturers of drugs and fine chemicals contributing data to the Reporter's survey reported their production to have been 10.6 percent smaller in the second quarter than in the corresponding period in 1931. Production over the first half of the year was down 12.1 percent from 1931 levels. Sales in the second quarter were smaller than those in the 1931 period by 10 percent in volume and 11.8 percent in value. Comparisons for the first half of the year showed decreases of 10.3 percent in volume and 10.7 percent in total value. Prices were not greatly changed and at the end of June averaged but 1.1 percent lower than at the same time in 1931. Credit conditions required constant vigilance during the quarter, and collections were slow. Among those contributing to the survey, the optimists outnumbered the pessimists two to one with respect to the outlook.

Botanical Drugs and Spices

Whether botanical drugs are gradually "passing out of the picture," being displaced by "more modern" medicaments, or whether the low stage of business in botanicals is solely the result of general conditions, and, therefore, will be, perhaps, of shorter duration, is impossible to determine. It is obvious that these articles are not in noticeable demand. Prices are so low that harvesting crude drugs in this and other countries has lost much of its attraction. Consequently supplies are far from large. But, demand is still less deserving to be so designated. Should demand show improvement, shortages would be probable with respect to a number of botanicals and would persist until the next season came round. Nobody appears to be much alarmed over this probability. The spice business has been satisfactory, not so much because of any marked increase in demand as because restrictions have been laid on importations of a number of such articles. Botanical houses are turning more and more to the development of specialties. As a rule, they are finding this profitable. Marketers of botanical drugs and spices report in the Reporter's survey that production, this year, was 50 percent lower than in 1931, in the second quarter, and 52 percent lower in the first half of the year. Sales are reported to have been 18.2 percent less in volume and 26.1 percent less in total value in the quarter and 18.6 percent less in volume and 28 percent less in value over the half-year. Prices at the end of the second quarter averaged 6.6 percent lower than at the same time in 1931. Credit conditions were "so-so," collections being slow with most houses. Improvement was believed to be more probable now than a year ago.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Competition was the most active feature in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals during the second quarter. Largely, it was competition in price, and its effects in that direction were very noticeable. Increased production of citrous oils abroad helped to push prices downward. Low prices did not, however, cause any increase in buying. The heavy shipments of toilet articles in anticipation of the new Federal tax did not greatly help business in perfume materials during the quarter. Most of the goods shipped came out of manufacturers' surplus stocks, and lack of early information on the tax prevented much advance manufacturing—the period was rather brief. There was no consequent stirring up of business in materials as most manufacturing consumers believed that they would have plenty of time before orders came in for goods to replace those bought ahead of the tax. Production of natural and synthetic aromatic materials, according to data collected in the Reporter's survey, was 2.6 percent smaller in the second quarter than it had been a year before. Production in the first half of the year was 1.7 percent below that in the 1931 period. Sales were smaller by 6.6 percent in volume and 16.4 percent in value in the second quarter, and by 5.5 percent in volume and 19.8 percent in value in the half-year. June 30, prices averaged 30.8 percent lower than at the same date in 1931. Collections were not so good this year as last. The majority of those opining in the matter looked for more improvement in the second half of the year than had been found in that period last year.

Animal, Fish, and Vegetable Oils

The uncertainty that had long been a "wet blanket" for hopes among the consumers of oils, fats, and greases, during the deliberations of Congress, was not wholly lifted when the lawmakers finally passed a revenue act. Certain groups of these consumers were singled out for taxation, and it was well past the close of the second quarter of the year before they had even a workable knowledge of the tax. They have yet to learn what its effect on their business will be. The new tax law caused uncertainty to increase among producers and distributors of oils, by reason of the fact that it is planned to apply the lubricating oils tax to certain animal, fish, and vegetable oils which, although not commonly known as lubricating oils, are used to an extent as lubricants. These tax problems did not lighten the oil producer's task of trying to find markets for his wares and trying to sell them for more than the cost of production. This task remained difficult through the second quarter, although prices were not so profitless as they had been. Members of the industry shared the general lack of confidence, absorbing it from the suppliers of raw materials as well as from manufacturing consumers of oils, fats, and greases. Even the soap industry, which had been somewhat better off than industries in general, began to slacken its pace. The display of strength in the livestock markets at the end of the quarter revived hopes. Producers of oils, fats, and greases reported in the Reporter's survey that their output in the second quarter had been 23 percent below that in the corresponding period in 1931 and that production since the first of the year was off 15 percent. Sales were 19.4 percent smaller in volume and 24.3 percent less in total value in this year's second quarter, and off 16.3 percent in volume and 23.8 percent in value during the six months. Prices at midyear averaged 27 percent lower than those at the end of June, 1931. Collections were not so good this year as last, and the opinion of all reporting was that the outlook was also not so good.

Cottonseed Products

The oversupply of cottonseed and its products continued during the second quarter, and its depressing influence remained. Production of crude oil during the eleven months ended June 30 was more than 200,000,000 pounds in excess of the amount produced in the preceding period. Shipments were equally larger, but stocks were almost three times as large at June 30. Production of refined oil showed an increase of about 150,000,000 pounds, and stocks were more than 300,000,000 pounds larger. Demand for cottonseed oil was curtailed by the cheapness of competing products, although the price of oil was very low, and this aggravated the effects of the small demand for all products of the sort. An interesting fact is the trebling of exports of crude oil this season in contradistinction to a large drop in exports of refined oil. Higher prices on lard and other animal fats named around the middle of the year were looked upon as a sign of promise. Producers contributing data on all cottonseed products to the Reporter's survey, reported a decrease of 8.5 percent in production from last year to this, with respect to both the second quarter and the first half of the year. Sales were 9.5 percent smaller in volume and 27.5 percent less in value in this year's second quarter, 10 percent smaller in volume and 28.5 percent less in value in the half-year. Prices of seed and all products averaged 52.6 percent lower than last year's at June 30. Because of special attention to credits, collections were but little less satisfactory this year than last. The feeling in the industry with respect to the outlook was evenly divided, with reservations regarding the unknown effects of weather, weevils, and politics.

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanstuffs

Neither the textile industry nor the leather industry was particularly active during the second quarter, and their inactivity was reflected in business in the reagents used in their operations. Competition in price was not a potent factor, although complaints of pressure to sell without profit were heard. Competition from synthetic materials increased in importance. The leather industry was the major field of this development. Synthetic tanstuffs are increasing in popularity, and substitutes for leather are displacing it for many uses. Even the sizing materials are beginning to feel the effects of the continuous introduction of new reagents in textile operations. Cheap products in textiles and leather goods have appeared to have the greater call in recent months, and this cheapness does not spell promise for producers and sellers of textile and tanning supplies. Manufacturers and distributors contributing data to the Reporter's survey reported that they had reduced production 22.5 percent in the second quarter, in comparison with last year. Production in the first half of the year was 18.8 percent lower. Sales in the second quarter were 24 percent less in volume and 27 percent less in value

than those in the corresponding period in 1931; sales in the six months were 19.5 percent smaller in volume and 23.3 percent less in total value. The number of accounts was not much less than that last year, but orders were smaller. Prices, June 30, averaged 0.5 percent lower than those at the same date in 1931. Collections were less satsfactory than they had been in 1931. The outlook was universally regarded as less promising than it had been a year earlier.

Fertilizer Materials

When the condition of agriculture is taken into consideration, particularly conditions among cotton planters, the business in fertilizer materials during the second quarter was not disappointing. It was not, by any means, satisfactory, and it was rather lopsided because of the effect of low prices for sulphate of ammonia on sales of other nitrogenates. The whole volume was small, demand having been seriously diminished by reduced buying power. Still, it is expected that all farm crops, even cotton, will be too large for comfort this year. As this will again reduce the farmers' profits, unless an improved system of transference from producer to consumer be found, the fertilizer industry is not likely to be an attraction for investors. Sales of fertilizer tags from January 1 to June 30 indicate a decrease of 1,500,000 tons in consumption, compared with 1931. Shipments of superphosphate to consumers dropped almost 300,000 tons this year, production being off more than 500,000 tons. Producers and marketers of fertilizer materials reported in the Reporter's survey that their production in the second quarter was 15.9 percent lower this year than last, and 15.4 percent lower in the first half of the year. Sales were off 12.5 percent in volume and 14.8 percent in value in the second quarter, 12 percent in volume and 13.8 percent in value in the six months. Prices, on the whole, were fairly steady at low levels, averaging 9.6 percent lower, June 30, than at the same date in 1931. Cash dealing has become the rule in the fertilizer trade; hence collections were not troublesome. When credit was given, collections were not so good as they had been a year before. Some looked for gratifying improvement later in the year, but the majority held a different view.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, and Fuels

The petroleum industry, with some outside assistance in the way of prorations, has got itself pretty well in hand. Its business during the second quarter of this year began to show a profit. Business was somewhat spotty, it is true, because of the application of selling efforts to solvents and similar derivatives of recent development. Those who applied these efforts were rewarded with increasing shares of the business in these products that was left in the curtailed activities of consumers. Refiners, quite wisely, have done their part to make the restricted production of crude petroleum resultful. Although meeting the lessened demand for petroleum products in general increased refiners' operating costs, it also enabled them to get better prices. In comparison with recent years, the petroleum industry is now on a sound basis and is soundly operating. It expects some help from the tariff on crude petroleum and its products. It has been puzzled and handicapped by the various oil items in the new revenue act, but the resulting problems have been fairly well cleared up. Production of crude petroleum in the first half of this year was about 4.3 less than that in the corresponding period in 1931. Production of gasoline was about 5 percent less, and domestic demand about 6.7 percent less. Stocks of gasoline were larger, because of earlier excesses in production. Producers, refiners, and marketers of the many products of petroleum reported in the Reporter's survey that their output in the second quarter was practically the same as that in the corresponding period in 1931. In the first six months of this year, they produced but 0.4 percent more than in the first half of last year. Sales in the second quarter were 1.3 percent larger in volume than those in the corresponding period in 1931, and 4.1 percent greater in total value. For the half-year an increase of 1 percent in volume and 0.2 percent in value was shown. Prices of crude petroleum and its major products, June 30, averaged 26.3 percent higher than those at the same date last year. The higher prices and larger sales are unique among industries. Credit conditions were not, on the whole, so good as they had been in the middle of 1931. There was a little more pessimism than optimism in the opinion respecting the outlook, large sales ahead of the new taxes being an influence here.

Price Trends in All Markets

Prices in the various markets covered by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter and comprised by the quarterly survey, at the end of the second quarter this year, compared as follows with those at the same date in 1931 and 1930:—

(100 = Prices at June 30, 1930)

	June 30— 1932	1931
Heavy chemicals	94.7	95.6
Coaltar chemicals	99.8	100.0
Paint, varnish, and lacquer chemicals	87.3	89.8
Naval stores	74.8	92.6
Flaxseed products	43.9	64.8
Gums, waxes, and shellac	61.2	84.6
Drugs and fine chemicals	88.0	89.1
Botanical drugs and spices	72.2	77.2
Essential oils and aromatic chemicals	49.5	71.5
Animal, fish, and vegetable oils	60.1	82.3
Cottonseed products	37.3	78.6
Textile chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanstuffs	100.2	100.7
Fertilizer materials	81.7	90.4
Petroleum solvents, lubricants, and fuels	74.5	59.0
All markets	73.2	84.0

N. P. O. & V. A. West Zone Meeting Success

(Continued from page 15)

Prize winners for the several events were as follows:—

Low gross, P. H. Peterson.
First low net, Verne Frazee.
Second low net, Norman W. Zoph.
Third low net, J. W. Griggsby.
First class A, tie, W. C. Loughlin and W. P. F. Brawner.
First class B, S. L. Abbot, Jr.
Second class B, C. H. Jones.
First class C, W. W. Cadwallader.
Second class C, R. H. Robinette.
First low gross, class A, W. M. Powers.
Second low gross, class A, E. C. Morck.
First low gross, class B, F. B. Harwood.
Second low gross, class B, W. J. Sohlinger.
First low gross, class C, H. L. Rhodes.
Second low gross, class C, Walter Boysen.
Nearest pin, 13th green, Paul Spaulding and Garrett M. Goldberg.

What's New and What's What in Synthetics

By W. H. Breuer

Vice-President, Beck, Koller & Co., Inc., Detroit

(Paper delivered at annual convention of Western Zone of National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, San Francisco)

Good heavens, some new synthetics again! Most of you would most likely appreciate a chance to get acquainted with what's on the market so far, with the endeavor to determine the difference between what is high pressure advertising, and what is actually a grade worth knowing and worth having in your own plant.

I am not announcing the new grade that is better than anything so far, and that is going to replace just the one you are using satisfactorily in your present production. In fact, it is and should be the policy of modern conscientious synthetic resin manufacturers to limit their number of grades to the very minimum, and to the essentially different, naturally keeping their research laboratories humming all the time seeking improvements.

In this paper I shall rather endeavor to give a brief picture of the basic groups of synthetic resins on today's market, with the idea of clarification and simplification, and finally a more detailed description of the latest advent in synthetics, the true 100 percent synthetic resin—a heat hardening straight phenolic resin. I shall also try not to say polybasic-aliphatic-carboxylic-acid-trihydric-alcohol, where I might have said phthalic type, and abietic-triglyceride in place of ester gum.

In contemplating these various resin groups, it should be borne in mind that generally speaking, most of them have their justified places, each in its own field. The keynote to success being, to use the right resin in the right manner in its right place.

The simplest and first of synthetic resins was limed rosin, which chemically, as you know, is a mixture of 30 percent calcium resinate, and 70 percent free rosin.

Although this material has its justified use for many purposes, it cannot approach the importance of ester gum, which I should like to call the second synthetic resin. By the way, ester gum with some varnish men has an unjustified poor reputation. Very many things can be done with ester gum when treated properly, especially in connection with china wood oil.

Following in the evolution of synthetics, nitrocellulose lacquers appeared, and upset a great many varnish hopes, just as the diluted phenol-aldehyde group was making its first appearance. Ironically enough, and as has been remarked elsewhere, these same phenol-formaldehyde resins are now replacing lacquers in many fields where they had been originally strongly impeded in their first advent in life.

This group of phenol-formaldehyde resins made possible the extremely quick drying and durable oleoresinous finishes we have today.

New Achievement

The new achievement in producing this type of resin was the oil solubility of these condensates, as compared with previous products, which had already gained a wide use for molding purposes, but which were only alcohol soluble, and useless for varnish manufacture. This oil soluble quality was briefly achieved by dispersing these phenol-formaldehyde condensates in a large excess of resin acids. These condensates them became dispersible in drying oils. Side lines, in which run congo, dammar, and similar natural copals, were used in combination with these condensates, and have so far proved of little importance, since the desired improvement in using a high grade resin was not achieved, owing to the fact that the best properties of these natural resins are destroyed during the process.

Shortly afterward, came the conclusion of investigations which had been carried on in creating what are today generally classified as plastic resins. In some cases, glycerine and phthalic anhydride were the bases of this group, phthalic anhydride in many cases being replaced by related acid groups. The original phthalate glycerin resins needed several days during which progressive polymerization took place to attain final stability, and did not have sufficient waterproofness. These drawbacks, however, were later on eliminated by introducing different kinds of fatty acids into the condensate.

You will realize the innumerable modifications which are possible in producing a phthalate resin merely by handling a so-called phthalate resin which is hard and brittle, and another one which claims the same name, and is very soft and plastic. More recently, a new type of plastic resin has been offered to the trade which is identified and quite generally known in the East under the classification of Beckosol Plastic Resins. Phenols have been introduced into these new products, which have shown great improvement over the old type. They combine the hardness and waterproofness of the phenol and the excellent adhesion of the phthalic anhydride type of product.

Finally we come to the latest development in commercially used synthetic resins, which is the heat-hardening straight phenol type, and which I would like to discuss in more detail. This improved type of resin, which we classify as No. 1001 Super-Beckacite, has been taken up by most modern varnish manufacturers with justified enthusiasm. This type of resin should be of especial interest to this part of the country, where resistance to alkaline conditions, salt air, scorching sun and the manufacture of marine finishes, are of prime interest.

Outstanding Properties

The outstanding properties of this resin are founded on its basically different reaction with the drying oils. Theory does not appear to be mere assumption in stating that an actual chemical reaction takes place when treating this gum with oils.

When cooking this resin in your varnish kettle with a drying oil, you are actually manufacturing a new resin. The resin itself is comparatively dark in color, and normally a dark varnish would be expected as the result. Surprisingly enough, at a certain period during the cooking process, generally after 400° F., the color of your varnish is entirely faded out, and the viscosity already at this temperature is considerably increased.

The melting point of the resin lies between 70° and 80° C., and rises very rapidly after treatment of the resin in the kettle to temperatures above 150° and 160° C., and eventually rises to the extreme, and possibly passes the limit of fusibility.

All these are occurrences which were heretofore unknown in cooking resins with oils.

An exceptional quality of this synthetic resin, considering its type, is its complete solubility in petroleum thinners, which goes hand in hand with very good oil solubility. You will also readily understand the new term, heat hardening, after cooking a varnish with this resin. By this is meant the hardening action which takes place in heating this gum in the presence of drying oils. This action is outwardly visible through the above mentioned bodying appearance, which is itself again very similar to gelatining through polymerization of drying oils. This heat hardening body, however, should not be mistaken for oil polymerization body. Both these appearances can be regarded as oil-reactive.

This reaction with the oil also explains the fact that when heating this resin alone, a dark infusible mass is produced. However, when heated in the presence of sufficient oil, a uniform highly valuable reaction product is the result. Therefore, oil is absolutely essential, in fact, a certain minimum is necessary under all conditions. Two parts of oil to one part of resin should be regarded as a minimum in any case when using this resin straight. During the reacting process the total gum-oil solution otherwise may pass the desired limit of viscosity, i. e., the mass achieves a gelatinous state, owing to the hardening reaction of the resin. Even when using a very small amount of oil, the reaction product is extremely viscous.

Quantity Limits

This limit quantity of oil is mainly subject to the viscosity of the oils used, i. e., the higher the viscosity of the oil, the more oil must be used. As already mentioned, this amounts to approximately two parts of raw or non-polymerized oil to one part resin. With cooked, i. e., heavy-bodied oils, this limit amount lies considerably higher, and ten parts of a heavy-bodied oil are needed for one part of resin. Above this limit amount, the viscosity of the balance of the oils does not interfere. They may be thin or highly viscous. An increased bodying of the oil can also be achieved by raising the heat in the usual manner after the reaction with the resin has taken place. These heavy-bodied oils can be added later on to the cook composed of resin and the limit oil amount, as a chill-back. Since the result of this chill-back means a drop in temperature to around 450° F., thinning can be proceeded with immediately after the desired body has been attained.

Optimum results, bringing out the best qualities in the resin, are achieved when treating the resin with china wood oil. The reaction with this oil is much stronger than with other oils. However, even when using straight china wood oil, there are no undesirable appearances while drying—no gas checking or wrinkling, although low cooking temperatures were employed.

A basic formula using straight china wood oil with this resin would appear as follows:—

Heat the wood oil alone up to 360° F. Pull from fire. Add the resin, keeping it off the bottom of the kettle, and hold for complete solution. Raise the temperature to 400 deg. F., and wait until foaming has stopped. The foam, which indicates reaction, takes place between 350 deg. and 380 deg. F., and should not rise normally above two inches. After the foaming is over, heat to a maximum of 450 deg. F. in an approximately 25 gallon length, and to a final heat of 500 deg. F. in an oil length of above 35 gallons to 100 pounds of gum. In this latter case, drop back to 450 deg. F. and hold for body and immediate thinning.

(To Be Continued)

A suit of interest to producers and importers of vegetable or other edible oils has been filed by Bruce and Bullitt, Louisville attorneys, in the Federal court, against the State Tax Commission of Kentucky, asking that a new or 1932 state law, placing a 10 cent per pound tax on oleomargarin butter be held invalid and unconstitutional. The suit was brought by the Field Packing Company, Owensboro, Ky., and contends that the company has sold from 170,000 to 250,000 pounds of such butter in Kentucky for years.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Flaxseed Lower in Domestic Markets--Buenos Aires Steady--Cash Demand Quieter--Receipts Moderate--Crop Accounts Less Favorable--Linseed Oil Reduced

Trading in flaxseed in domestic markets was quiet last week with the trend of prices downward. The Buenos Aires market ruled steady, changes in prices being confined within narrow limits. Receipts at terminal points in the Northwest were light or moderate. The country was said to be offering more freely than had been expected, however, and that this accounted for much of the weakness. There was more or less buying by crushers on weak spots though aggressive support was lacking.

Demand for cash seed was quieter, crushers being disinclined to purchase to any extent in the absence of improvement in trade in linseed oil. Production of oil in the Northwest continues on a greatly curtailed scale. The Minnesota Board of Grain Appeals has inaugurated an oil content test for flaxseed shipped to that market. This test is optional and is comparable to the protein content test for wheat. When flaxseed is tested for oil the results of the test will be placed on the inspection sheet.

Crop accounts from the Northwest were rather less favorable though good reports continued to be received from some sections. The crop in some localities is declared to have gone backward recently, however, owing to extremely hot weather. Rain is also needed.

Linseed oil was reduced by crushers. The inquiry continued light. Cake and meal were firm with trade more active.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	3,955,336
Last year	.....	3,319,894

Flaxseed

DULUTH, July 22, 1932.

Heavy liquidation, accompanied by almost total lack of speculative interest, has plunged flaxseed prices to the lowest levels since 1905 here. Crop prospects have been rated excellent, but recent reports of intense heat, affecting late-sown flax have come to light and some think it is possible that the government's July estimate of 18,200,000 bushels on the crop may be reduced. Late flax will also have to contend with weeds, grasshoppers and frost later in the season. The government's flax acreage figure in July was 2,667,000 acres, but some think it is nearer 3,000,000 acres. The industrial demand outlook is gloomy and has had much to do with selling. Receipts of old crop seed are so small they have practically no influence and are readily absorbed at an unchanged basis.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.00½	$0.99½	$0.99¾
Monday	.98½	.97½	.97½
Tuesday	.95¼	.94¼	.93¾
Wednesday	.94½	.96½	.93¾
Thursday	.93½	.92½	.93½
Friday	.94¾	.92¾	.93¾

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Saturday	4,695	3,126	.....	.....
Monday	.....	.....	.....	1,380
Tuesday	3,586	4,387	.....	59,100
Wednesday	1,946	1,018	.....	.....
Thursday	1,169	4,669	.....	.....
Friday	9,905	55,931	54,311	50,825
Totals	21,301	69,131	54,311	111,305
Prev. week	36,514	34,763	.....	20,221
From Aug. 1	3,868,531	7,772,990	3,629,042	9,127,849
In public warehouses	534,187	328,620	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22, 1932.

There is a sort of an in-and-out demand for cash flaxseed at present and the market averages weaker compared with futures. Elevator companies are willing to buy at prices that permit of a carrying or delivering profit. Not much seed is wanted by crushers. Crushing operations are exceedingly light and prospects are for a very good quality of new Minnesota seed. There is a little buying of spot seed for shipment to out of town mills but a good share of this demand is being cared for by shipping out supplies applied on July contracts. In the main the demand for fresh offerings from the country is very sluggish. One buyer is in the market for fancy drug store or beauty shop quality right along and seldom finds a car suitable for his purposes.

Receipts today were nil but on Monday were fairly heavy. With only one or two buyers interested prices declined about 1c. compared with futures. Bids on ordinary quality ranged from September price to 1c. over. Fancy northern grown quality was worth 3c. to 4c. over.

Duluth is still taking flaxseed seed in fair shape but does not compete very noticeably with local buyers.

Deliveries on July contracts to date show a total of 62,000 bushels. Very little is being turned over on contracts at present and whether or not there will be important tenders during the balance of the month depends more or less on crop news. Stocks in public houses decreased 35,000 bushels in three days of the present statistical week. Last week there was a decrease of 21,000 bushels.

Crop news is mixed with Minnesota prospects regarded as much above normal. Liberal per acre returns are expected in this state with the exception of the nothwestern area. In South Dakota heat is causing a back trend in condition and in North Dakota the situation is rather poor on the average. Some of the early sown fields are holding out in good shape where moisture has been received from time to time. Some of the late sown fields are very thin and straggly and full of weeds. According to private estimates the crop has gone back considerably since the government report was issued. Eastern Montana needs rain and cooler weather right away. Northern counties of North Dakota are not doing very well on the average. While the trade looks for Minnesota yields to hold up the total production in good shape it is doubtful whether the full government estimate will be realized. Trade in futures is light and prices are going down under country pressure. Crushers are buying on a scale down.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.01	$0.96½	$0.97
Monday	.99	.94½	.95
Tuesday	.94¼	.90¼	.90¼
Wednesday	.94½	.90½	.90½
Thursday	.94½	.90½	.90½
Friday	.95½	.91½	.91½

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended July 22, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Saturday	4,000	5,000	15,100	8,760
Monday	9,870	6,540	4,620	9,870
Tuesday	.....	6,540	16,940	12,690
Wednesday	.....	2,180	15,400	19,600
Thursday	5,640	3,270	9,240	19,600
Friday	4,230	3,270	1,540	14,000
Total	23,740	26,800	62,840	84,520
Prev. total	3,720,510	7,420,350	1,184,880	2,458,270
From Sept. 1	3,744,250	7,447,150	1,247,720	2,542,790

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	15,000	.....
Thursday	6,000	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	21,000	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	351,000	.....
Last year	378,000	10,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, July 22, 1932.

The market for flaxseed futures was irregular, changes in prices being rather sharp at times. Trading was quiet. Business in linseed oil continues to be reported as slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	$0.69	$0.69	$0.72⅝
Monday	.67¾	.67¾	.70¾
Tuesday	.67¼	.67¼	.70⅛
Wednesday	.68½	.68½	.71¾
Thursday	.68⅞	.68⅞	.71⅞
Friday	.71	.71	.74

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended July 15 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	986,669
Interior elevators	45,866
Country elevators	290,798
Vancouver	199
Total	1,273,532

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	43,321
Interior elevators	3,203
Country elevators	13,231
Vancouver	.....
Total	59,755

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	3,039
Country elevators, rail	67,607
Vancouver	.....
Total	70,646
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1930:—	
Receipts	1,459,225
Shipments	1,028,064

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The flaxseed market had a steady tone. Opening prices per bushel on August contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.58⅝	$0.92⅝
Monday	.58½	.93¼
Tuesday	.58⅛	.93½
Wednesday	.58⅛	.91¾
Thursday	.58½	.90
Friday	.59¼	.91

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	.....	205,000	350,000
United Kingdom	240,000	71,000	.....
Continent	240,000	634,000	492,000
Orders	1,748,000	1,220,000	768,000
Others	4,000	16,000	4,000
Totals	2,232,000	2,146,000	1,614,000

Since January 1

	Bushels	
To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	5,723,000	7,293,000
United Kingdom	1,758,000	1,978,000
Continent	12,031,000	13,657,000
Orders	29,454,000	26,256,000
Others	722,000	.....
Totals	49,688,000	49,184,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	7,874,000
Previous week	8,061,000
Last year	5,906,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	12,000	.....	12,000
Continent	48,000	32,000	72,000
Others	.....	.....	20,000
Totals	60,000	32,000	104,000

	Bushels	
Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	100,000	427,000
Continent	684,000	1,492,000
Totals	784,000	1,919,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull and Antwerp last week were:—

	Hull. La Plata. Per ton—	Antwerp. La Plata. Guilders per 100 kilos.
Saturday	£7¾	£9⅜	665
Monday	7¾	9⅜	665
Tuesday	7¾	9⅜	665
Wednesday	7¾	9⅜	665
Thursday	7⅞	9⅜	...
Friday	7⅞	9⅜	670

Linseed Cake and Meal

A firm tone continued to prevail in the market here for cake and meal, quotations being maintained at the advance announced in the previous week. Offerings on spot were light, some sellers apparently not being in a position to make prompt shipments. An improved inquiry was reported for both cake and meal.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22, 1932.

Demand for meal is rather good in proportion to the offerings and prices show a tendency to advance. A gain in pork prices is bringing more of a fattening and feeding demand into the market and only a small reserve is on hand here. Out of town mills are selling some stuff right along but local mills have little meal in addition to requirements of their open sales, which are unusually light.

There is a fair amount of inquiry for deferred shipment but the crushers are not inclined to make deals. A few contracts were closed earlier but now there is nothing doing, chiefly because there is no chance to close up oil contracts. Until the makers know something regarding oil they are not going to make important contracts to ship meal during the late summer or fall.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are prompt at present and cruhers are not very prompt in filling them. Quite a bit of the meal is going out in mixed car lots with millfeed.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, 34 to 37 percent protein test, $21 to $21.50, 30 percent $17 to $17.50, mixed $23 to $23.50.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended July 22, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	282,100	493,675
Monday	251,875	280,415
Tuesday	302,730	577,053
Wednesday	241,820	433,225
Thursday	322,303	403,010
Friday	381,843	392,325
Totals	1,782,671	2,579,703
Previous totals	100,585,331	171,494,124
Totals to date	102,368,002	174,073,827

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Linseed meal is decidedly irregular, but more sellers are now displaying a resistance to lower price attempts; in fact some sources have arbitrarily advanced their quoted prices several dollars a ton and refuse to take any business below that figure. On the whole the market looks like it might develop into a better and firmer condition as result of the present condition. Some re-sale material is still available at much under the regularly quoted prices. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Round lots, $23 to $24 per ton, mainly nominal; car lots, $24, also partly nominal, some business reported substantially below that price; less than car lots, $25 to $25.50.

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil was easier last week, crushers announcing a reduction in prices, with the weakness attributed to a decline in flaxseed quotations as well as to the absence of any improvement in trade, although some sellers were disposed to take a rather more favorable view of the general business and financial situation.

At the close of the week oil in cooperage was quoted at 5.6c. per pound, car lot basis, while for oil in tankcars 5c. per pound was named. Competition among sellers remained rather keen and list prices were subject to shading, it being intimated that supplies were available at about 2 points under published quotations.

There was little change in the character of business. In some quarters a fair inquiry was noted from local and outside consumers and dealers who were in need of fresh supplies, but purchasing was limited to unimportant quantities, many buyers being disinclined to operate in advance of immediate requirements.

Demand for cash seed in domestic markets was quieter. Crop accounts from sections where the weather recently has been hot and dry were less favorable, deterioration in the condition of the crop being reported as rather marked.

According to preliminary census figures there were 21 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ending June 30, 1932, reporting a crush of 98,192 tons of flaxseed and a production of 65,763,572 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 201,748 tons of seed crushed and 130,634,669 pounds of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1931. Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on June 30, 1932, amounted to 40,701 tons compared with 33,534 tons for the same date in 1931. Stocks of linseed oil were 83,293,410 pounds on June 30, 1932, compared with 47,156,191 pounds for the same date in 1931.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22, 1932.

Demand for linseed oil is sluggish and without feature. Buyers are taking small lots in a listless manner and are not showing any interest at all in new crop shipment. Crushers sort of figured that a break to the dollar level for cash seed would stimulate buying of oil and then expected improvement at 95c. but in neither case did the buyers arouse from their lethargy .At the moment there is very little doing. Very few cooperage car lots are being taken and no tankcars are wanted at all.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts were fair up to a week ago but now are slow and unsatisfactory.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage 5.6c. per pound, tanks, 5c. per pound and warehouse 6c. per pound, June-September shipment.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended July 22, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	345,320	262,830
Monday	32,447	265,700
Tuesday	111,228	354,318
Wednesday	.....	423,442
Thursday	92,369	438,774
Friday	105,800	124,830
Totals	687,164	1,869,894
Previous totals	53,771,170	108,180,462
Totals to date	54,458,334	110,050,356

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Sellers of linseed oil are finding it difficult to do business now, due to the reports of price cutting and the inclination of buyers to hold off and let sellers come to them. While at the nominally quoted prices the market looks fairly firm, prices are being lowered in numerous cases to attract possible buying. Takings are extremely slow, on the whole. Ruling prices of principal sellers, largely nominal, are:—Tankcar, 4.8c. per pound, prompt, or over a moderate period; car lots, 5.4c.; warehouse deliveries, 5.8c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

Linseed oil has almost daily of late been slipping off in price, and while the ruling quotation is 5.1c. per pound in tankcars, it is said that it is possible to shade this price fractionally on a firm bid. Drum lots are quoted at 6.7c., with car lot quantities possibly available at 6.2c. Buyers in most cases are adhering strictly to present requirements and are closely watching the flaxseed situation.

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	145	12	9
Monday	145	12	7½
Tuesday	145	12	6
Wednesday	145	12	6
Thursday	...	12	10½
Friday	145	12	10½

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 6

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Resumption of Cable Communication With Brazil Brought Some Increase in Carnauba Offerings -- Camphor Higher for Shipment -- Tragacanth Lower

Business in the gum and wax market made fair progress during the past week. While demand for practically all items was spotty, the total of transactions was fair in size and granted to the market a steady undertone that tended to keep open quotations free from change. Offerings of carnauba wax for shipment were more numerous and reached this market more often. Cables from Japan made the export price for camphor quite some higher than it had been. Tragacanth was easy and competitive at lower spot quotations. Karaya moved in fair amounts so far as the XX quality was concerned, but the No. 1 lagged somewhat and prices softened and then declined. Japan wax reflected the weakness in shipment prices and sold at reduced quotations on the spot.

Cable communication with Brazil was resumed early in the past week and an increase in offerings of carnauba wax for shipment followed. However, shippers were chary of offering substantial amounts of most varieties and their views on prices were fairly strong and free from fluctuation. In the local market, activity failed to rise to prominence. Buyers were conservative in their purchases, a fact that tended to make for some rectification in the line up of spot asking prices. Some sellers reduced their limits on No. 1 yellow and the No. 3 grades. However, minimum quotations were without change and it was clear that there was a wide difference in sellers' views. Minimum quotations were declared not to be justified by the prevailing cost to replace. On the other hand, those so quoting indicated that they were justified by the inability of the sellers to interest buyers when naming higher quotations that would conform more closely with what would have to be paid in Brazil. Exchange on Brazil was still nominal because of the ban on all export of milreis.

Higher replacement quotations for camphor tended to make the spot market slightly firmer; those responsible for the decline of spot prices to current levels were not so much disposed to force the issue further regardless of how large or small individual stocks might be. Spot quotations were down slightly on the week, but at the levels quoted camphor was considered to be in firmer position than it had been.

Shellac prices were advanced fractionally and an improvement in the tone of the market followed. Sales gained slightly.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Shellac, bone dry, ½c. per lb.
superfine, ½c. per lb.
T.N., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Camphor, slabs, 1c. per lb.
tablets, 1c. per lb.
powder, 1c. per lb.
Karaya, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Japan wax, ½c. per lb.
Tragacanth, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
No. 2, 5c. per lb.
No. 3, 5c. per lb.
No. 4, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.4	73.6	73.5	101.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Activity was confined mainly to filling demands for smaller quantities of merchandise and hence the market lacked the support to come only through a more viril consuming request. Prices proved to be fairly steady throughout the entire period.

Arabic.—The market was spotty. Demand varied rather widely from day-to-day and at no time did it rise even near a point where volume could be called close to the normal for business in the hot weather months. However, quotations were unchanged and in view of the absence of declines in the foreign markets, spot prices were in line with replacement values.

Camphor.—Prices cabled from Japan were about 2c. higher than previous quotations. This was reflected on spot in the development of a somewhat firmer undertone, notwithstanding the fact that slabs sold at 39c. to 40c. per pound; tablets, 48c. to 49c.; powder, 39c. to 40c. Some quarters have been oversupplied with material and desire to reduce stocks has led prices to a position out of line with the replacement market values.

Galbanum.—Gum moved rather slowly during the past week, business being down to a strictly hand-to-mouth basis. Prices remained fairly steady, but principally for the reason that the cost to replace present stocks allows little leeway for the granting of concessions when business of firm character develops.

Gamboge.—Business was mostly on jobbing account, but calls were sufficient in number to give a steady undertone to values and to keep competition out of the foreground of the picture. Stocks were not large but on the basis of current takings they have proven to be sufficient.

Karaya.—No. 1 was a fraction lower at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, but other qualities held without change under the influence of a sustained demand for parcels of very fair size. The XX quality was especially steady.

Mastic.—This item was steady as to price but not especially noted for being in steady consuming demand. The market was spotty throughout the period and orders were mainly for jobbing lots. Stocks were well controlled by factors not noted for the shading of values.

Myrrh.—Jobbing business was fair, but transactions of attractive size were lacking. Prices for good quality gum were very steady at 23c. to 24c. per pound in most quarters, though intimations of sales at 22c. were not lacking.

Sandarac.—A dull and uneventful market prevailed during the past week. Stocks were very moderate in size, yet it appeared likely that the supplies available were capable of caring for the present needs of manufacturing consumers. Quotations were 23¼c. to 24c. per pound, depending on quantity.

Tragacanth.—The spot prices were 5c. lower at 80c. to 85c. per pound for No. 1; 60c. to 65c. for No. 2; 40c. to 45c. for No. 3, and 25c. to 30c. for No. 1. Competition was very keen. The above quotations prevailed for gum properly and truly grades as to quality. The range in quality of gum on the spot was quite wide and lower quotations could be accounted for only on the basis of gradings and qualities.

Shellac

Prices for shellac were advanced moderately in the New York market last week. Bonedry was raised to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound, according to seller. T. N. was repriced at 9c. to 9½c. per pound and superfine was up to 10c. to 10½c. Cut shellac remained unchanged. The advance here reflected a firmer and somewhat higher Calcutta and London market earlier in the week. In fact, some factors said that the advance should have been made a week or two ago in view of the fact that Calcutta prices had risen approximately 1⅜c. per pound from the lowest point reached. Somewhat better feeling prevailed locally and reflected the higher prices being obtained and a slight gain in sales to the consuming trade. Stocks of shellac in London July 1 totaled 32,163 packages, of which quantity 29,522 packages were orange.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	July 22.		July 15.	
	Shillings.	Cents.	Shillings.	Cents.
	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
August	46½	12	47	12.1
October	47½	12.2	48	12.4

The quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the prevailing rate of exchange on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— August.	October.
July 15	47s.	48s.
July 16	47s.	48s.
July 18	47s.	48s.
July 19	48s.	49s.
July 20	47s. 6d.	48s. 6d.
July 21	47s.	48s.
July 22	46s. 6d.	47s. 6d.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound— July 22.	July 15.
July	9⅞c.	9⅜c.

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the prevailing rate of exchange on London.

Day-to-day prices and report of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
July 15	9⅜c.	Steady
July 16	9⅜c.	Steady
July 18	9⅜c.	Firmer
July 19	9⅜c.	Steady
July 20	9¾c.	Steady
July 21	9¾c.	Quieter
July 22	9⅞c.	Steady

Waxes

Bees.—The undertone of the market was generally steady and prices were maintained in a position practically firm and free from suggestions of shading. African wax was especially firm in the foreign markets and that condition has had a tonic effect on the views of local sellers. Refined yellow wax had a fair movement throughout the period.

Candelilla.—Steady undertones prevailed in this market in the absence of sacrifice offerings from the primary market. Quotations for spot goods were 11c. to 12c. per pound and both ends of the range were done according to quantities required during the past week.

Carnauba.—The local market was slightly easier because of continued competition and offerings of wax at prices declared by some dealers to be out of line with replacement costs. However, those naming the most attractive quotations stated that sales thereat were not of a volume capable of sustaining a higher level of spot values. The situation in Brazil was little changed. Some found offerings somewhat more numerous, but the prices asked indicated that the control of values in Brazil was being exercised. Maintenance of milreis at artificial levels was still possible by reason of the ban on exports of Brazilian currency. Purchases in Brazil have to be paid for by an exchange of goods. The revolution reported in the previous week has been followed by more settled conditions that have come with the failure of revolutionists to upset the national government.

Prices quoted as to dealer, were as follows at a late hour in the week:—

	Dealer— Per pound— No. 1, cents	No. 2, cents.	No. 3, cents.	No. 4, cents.
No. 1 yellow	23	21½	22½	21
No. 2 yellow	22	None	21	20
No. 2 N. C.	None	None	15	None
No. 3 N. C.	12	11½	11½	11¼
No. 3 chalky	12	11½	11½	11¼

Japan.—The spot market was lower at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, this price being in line with the weakness in replacement prices and the low levels at which wax has been available for export.

Consolidated Oil Seeks Rio Grande and Richfield

Carrying out its previously stated intention to expand its activities as opportunity presented, the Consolidated Oil Corporation now has outstanding offers to acquire controlling interests in both the Richfield Oil Company of California and the Rio Grande Oil Corporation. An offer for the last-named concern was formally approved July 16 by the executive committee of the Consolidated corporation and Rio Grande stockholders will receive notice that the Consolidated Oil Corporation proposes to give 495,000 of its common shares in exchange for the assets of the Rio Grande Company, also assuming all liabilities of the latter company.

Coincident with publication of the offer for Rio Grande Oil's assets, it became known that the Consolidated Oil Corporation's executives were preparing to increase their offer of $18,000,000 for the Richfield Oil Company of California, though nothing to this effect was stated officially. It was learned though that President Gallagher of the Consolidated company had gone by airplane to Los Angeles on July 18 presumably to further the negotiations which have been speeded up by reports that the Standard Oil Company of California was preparing to offer $21,000,000 for the Richfield company.

Under the offer Rio Grande Oil stockholders would receive about two shares of Consolidated Oil for every five shares held. The time limit for the acceptance of the offer is understood to be sixty days. The special meeting of stockholders to act on the proposal will be held within this period, it is said. The management of Rio Grande has recommended that the offer be accepted.

The Rio Grande Oil Company is an important factor in the California oil industry. Although a comparatively small unit, it is engaged in all departments of the industry. In the gasoline markets of California it ranked ninth in sales in that state last year. For the first five months of this year the company paid taxes on 33,000,000 gallons of gasoline distributed in California.

Standard Oil, N.J., Seeks Pan-Am. Foreign Shares

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in connection with its acquisition of the foreign properties of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, has notified stockholders of the Pan-American Foreign Corporation, formed recently as a part of the transaction, that it will acquire all of the outstanding common and common B shares of Pan-American Foreign Corporation on the basis of $14.64 a share in cash and 5431/10,000ths of a share Standard Oil of New Jersey capital stock for each share of Pan-American Foreign Corporation class A and B, payable in full upon deposit of the shares. To take advantage of the offer stock certificates of Pan-American Foreign must be deposited with the Corporate Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Company of New York before noon on August 15, 1932. Based upon the 3,416,081.9 shares of combined common and common B stocks of Pan-American Foreign outstanding, the payment will aggregate approximately $50,011,439 in cash and 1,855,274 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock.

Standard Oil of N. Y. Wins Suit

Judge Hanify, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, has entered a decree in favor of the Standard Oil Company of New York in its suit against Francis J. McFadden and the Keith Oil Company, both of Brockton, Mass., confirming findings of George Chandler Coit, Boston, the master in chancery who heard the case and held that the Standard Oil Company had a contract with McFadden for the exclusive sale of its products at the latter's filling station, and that the Keith Corporation knew of that exclusive contract when it began supplying McFadden with its own products, in violation of the exclusive contract.

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Monsanto Chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Weakness in Crude Brings Cuts in Prices for Dynamite and Chemically Pure Glycerin--Opium Prices Abroad Advanced About 50 Percent--Thymol Scarcity Grows

Price features in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were declines in the quotations for codliver oil, quicksilver, and glycerin on spot, with quotations for opium being substantially higher abroad. News features included the word that government monopoly of opium sales in Turkey and Yugo-Slavia would begin in May, 1933; and an account of the movement of a German thymol factory to Berlin as being the cause of shortage in thymol stocks abroad and in this market.

Importations of substantial quantities of crude glycerin at very low prices has made for a readjustment of quotations for chemically pure and dynamite glycerin. The refiners declared that at current levels it hardly pays to manufacture chemically pure glycerin and yet conditions in the market have forced values still lower.

Weakness in quicksilver quotations was emphasized once more by a decline in local quotations and the report of an absence of consuming demand sufficient to absorb the reduced quantities of metal produced in the Far West at the present time. Mercurials were without change, but continued downward movement in the cost of raw material was expected to bring another shift in the schedule for hard and soft mercurials.

Codliver oil was firmer in Norway according to cables received last week but the spot market yielded to competition and sales were made at lower levels. However, resistance to price decline seemed to be developing among prominent importers and a firmer market on spot was in the making. Final production figures were received from Norway and the total output this year was approximately 31,500 barrels more this year. The gain in output was caused in the main by the rich yield of oil from the livers this year.

Tartrates continued to be unsettled, though no further change in quotations developed during the period under review. It was indicated that foreign products can hardly be sold at a profit in competition with the domestic materials selling at current quotations. Citric acid and citrates in general seemed to be steady. Demand for acid has improved with the highly seasonable weather throughout the country, a condition that has raised consumption of acidified beverages.

Bismuth metal and salts sold steadily in a firm market at unchanged prices. Cadmium consumption was proving to be something of a disappointment but no weakness in prices for metal was reported. Strychnine was unsettled and some producers looked for a change in the schedule. Thymol was close to being normal on the spot because of shortage of imported material. Higher quotations were expected to develop.

Acid Acetylsalicylic.—The stability of the market for this item was unassailed. Prices were firm and demand held steady in the volume current for some time past. Competition was negligible. Production costs have varied little for some time past and that has contributed much to the stabilization of the market.

Acid Benzoic.—U.S.P. acid was in fair request but most of the orders received involved quantities suggestive more of jobbing demand than of normal trade. Quotations were very steady and competition was not noted or reported in local circles.

Acid Citric.—Deliveries have been prompt and in fair volume of late. However, because of the competition offered by the several producers of the item, improvement in the market position has not been possible. This acid is selling at prices record low for the material and it is the hope of the producers that low prices will bring former users back to the material.

Acid Camphoric.—The well maintained price for camphor has contributed to the stabilization of production costs and the elimination of most competition in this acid. Demand was routine last week and reached a comparatively low total volume by the close of the period.

Acid Tartaric.—The low prices at which this acid is available has checked in part the movement to increase consumption of citric acid by making prices for that article so attractive that former users would return to the material. Tartaric continued in highly competitive position as between the domestic makers.

Aconitine.—Sales in jobbing quantities were very steady but the total of business done was small. Prices were steady because of the absence of competition or change in the cost of replacements.

Alcohol.—The market pursued a quiet and uneventful course during the past week. While some contract business for later deliveries has been written, on the whole there is no pronounced expansion in placing orders against the season of major requirements—the cold weather months of 1932-1933. Prices for July deliveries are much more attractive than those for August and even more so than those for deliveries from September through the balance of the year. Quotations for alcohol to be delivered during the period July 1 to December 31 are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5, drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 19 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
5 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* July deliveries, 5% discount August deliveries, 2½% discount; credit of 1c. per gallon on 3 car lots or more.

Barbital.—The attempt to hold the spot market stable and free from price fluctuations promises much for success. Of late, the market has become much steadier and it is not expected that any change in values will be made at an early date. Domestic production is caring for demand in excellent fashion.

Bay Rum.—Some gain in sales has been noted owing to the fact that larger buyers have been compelled to make provision for replacements. The market had a steady undertone throughout the week and prices were well maintained.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Stability prevailed in the markets for both metal and salts. The principal salts moved in very fair fashion and the total volume of business was attractive. Producers of metal were of the opinion that current quotations would be continued for some time to come as there is nothing to disturb the position of that article at this time.

Bismuth-Ammonia Citrate.—Demand was irregular and mainly for smaller quantities but prices were steady and competition was in abeyance. The undertone of the market seemed to be fairly steady in all quarters.

Bromine and Bromides.—Interest in bromine and bromides continued to be very fair. The usual and seasonable demand for bromides for use by the manufacturers of photographic paper has held up well, notwithstanding the general depression in business. The market was very steady in all directions.

Bromoform.—Demand was about all that could be expected reasonably at this time. The movement was sufficient to keep production steady and the market was absorbing output with regularity and in fair volume. Prices were well maintained.

Brucine.—The market was weak to the point of most quoted prices being nominal. Consumption was very small and existing stocks were far larger than many considered to be desirable. Firm orders for quantities would find the market competitive.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—The failure of the automotive trade to reach a production quota set earlier in the

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Codliver oil, 50c. per bbl.
Glycerin, C. P., ½c. per lb.
dynamite, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
173.7	173.7	173.7	175.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Marble Nye Co.
Boston, Mass. Worcester, Mass
Innis, Speiden & Co.
New York, N. Y.
In Canada
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Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver
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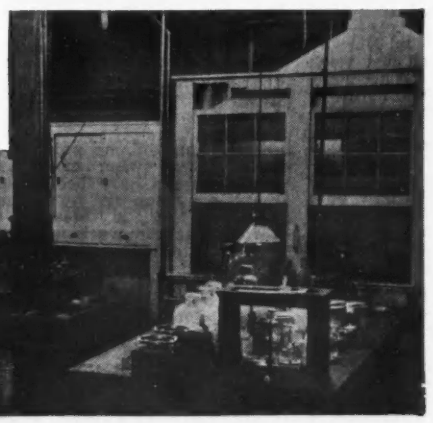

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season has held back a hoped-for gain in consumption of cadmium by the plating interests. However, the market was in very steady position and free from competitive influences.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—Demand was routine and not especially active. Prices proved to be steady in the absence of competition and the market was well maintained throughout the period on the basis of $1.05 to $1.27 per pound, quoted as to quantity.

Calcium Gluconate.—Interest in this item was more active, inquiries regarding prices being numerous. Quotations set by the makers were as follows:—Pharmaceutical grade, powdered or granular, 47c. per pound in 125-pound barrels: 25-pound lots, 54c.; technical, 25c. in 125-pound barrels.

Cantharides.—Interest was nominal, most requirements having been provided for in the not far distant past when demand sent prices sharply higher. The market kept a strong undertone despite the inactivity of buyers.

Castor Oil.—Business was slow and the market was very quiet throughout the past week. Stocks were plentiful and but little reduced by sales made during the period under review.

CHICAGO, July 20. — Castor oil is holding its own fairly well, on a strictly moderate volume of buying. Drug houses are in the market, but not for large quantities, inquiries revealing a cautious attitude on the part of buyers. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11c.; barrels, car lots, 10¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¼c.; five-gallon tins, 12¼c.; one-gallon tins, 14¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 9⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.

Chloracetophenone. — Sales of this item packed in the usual canisters, cartridges, grenades, and bombs has been very good. Also, sales to the makers of antifreeze methanol have corresponded with preparations being made for the sale of that article during the cold weather months.

Chloroform.—Fair movement of the USP grade and a moderate sale of the item used for technical processes has been reported in support of a very steady price position for the item.

Chrysarobin.—The market was still somewhat unsettled by conditions prevailing abroad but on the whole the local market has been steady of late and prices have been retained unchanged from the levels set some weeks back.

Cocoa Butter.—Activity was slight and the market remained in a position highly favorable for buyers with orders to place. Quotations were 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, which was practically a nominal price in the absence of good sized demand.

Codliver Oil.—Sales for Fall and Winter deliveries have been very fair but prices were down slightly at $15 to $17 per barrel. The offerings have been ample in size and reasonably priced in the primary market, but a firmer tone prevails there now. Final production figures for all Norway have been received, together with a statement of exports from the first of the year to approximately the third week in June. The figures follow:—

Production

	Fish.	Oil barrels.
1932	169,414,000	83,463
1931	127,655,000	51,876
1930	194,000,000	68,973
1929	231,600,000	80,642

Exports

	Barrels.
1932 (to June 18)	37,136
1931 (to June 20)	33,136
1930 (to June 21)	34,068
1929 (to June 22)	46,911

Colchicine Alkaloid. — The market was somewhat easy in undertone and prices were not at all steady or well maintained. Demand of normal size has been lacking and hence the market remained in favor of buyers.

Collodion. — Fair sized sales have been reported but the structure of the market was one of considerable competition between the several producers of the article and hence the price situation was somewhat hard of determination. Conditions favored buyers for the most part.

Coumarin. — Seasonable movement has been fair in volume, keeping the market well stabilized and holding prices free from fluctuations. Quotations were noted at $3.60 to $4 per pound, prevailing over that range according to quantity.

Cream of Tartar. — No further reduction in price was reported. It was intimated that stabilization of the market on its present basis would be sought, but a marked decrease in competition would have to come if that desired end should be attained.

Dover's Powder. — Reports to the effect that the Turkish opium crop has been close to a failure have been noted. Such an event may prove a stimulus to opium prices, a condition likely to be reflected in quotations for Dovers powder. Ipecac root continued weak, a further decline in price having been noted recently.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Ephedrine. — All ephedrine alkaloids continued under the influence of a deal of competition that tended to keep quotations unsettled and in favor of buyers for manufacturing purposes. However, no change in the open quotations for the group have been made of late.

Glycerin.—Prices for chemically pure glycerin were reduced ½c. last week, making the market 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound in drums. Dynamite glycerin in car lot quantities was offered at 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, while in less than car lot amounts, the market was 8¼ to 8¾c. The reduction was caused by the increase in supplies of crude glycerin, principally by reason of importations from Europe.

CHICAGO, July 20.—C.p. glycerin prices have been reduced one-half cent a pound in the face of trade conditions which many factors in the industry here consider fairly favorable. A complicated foreign situation is being reflected here. Other grades of glycerin are easy to unchanged. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4½c. to 5c.; c.p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c.p. returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Iodine and Iodides.—The price for crude iodine held steady and without change, being named on a dollar basis by the Chilean producers. Iodides came in for a fair request, the call for potash iodide being good but the market being competitive. Tincture of iodine was also sold in fair-sized quantities and in keeping with the seasonable character of demand.

Mercurials.—Hard and soft mercurials alike were unchanged in price. The raw material market was still weak, competitive, and seemed to be downward in tendency because of the absence of a demand sufficient to take care of the stocks available here and on the Pacific Coast. The makers of mercurials have stated recently that continued decline in the prices paid for quicksilver will result in further reductions in the schedule for mercurials.

Methanol.—This market has been working toward a more stable and even firmer position. The leading factors in the market have taken a stronger view of the entire situation, especially in view of the reduced production of the item and the decline in stocks. The denaturing grade was especially worthy of close watching, according to the trade.

Methyl Acetone.—Prices held and it was the opinion of prominent factors that a firmer market would be the rule from now on. It was said that the weakness that was reflected in two sharp declines in prices was believed to have been eliminated from the market and further declines were not expected. The schedule in force last week was firmly maintained and could not be shaded with firm business in hand.

Opium.—Reports from London were to the effect that the crop of Turkish opium had been a failure. Prices for Smyrna opium in the London market and at the primary source of supplies were reported to be firmer. Reports current in New York were to the effect that the rise in prices abroad has been about 50 percent. Control of export sales through the medium of government monopoly in Turkey and Yugo-Slavia has been acted on favorably and the control is expected to go into effect in May, 1933. It was felt here that plenty of warning had been given the American manufacturing interests and purchases at lower prices has provided for the needs of the country.

Potash Citrate.—The market has been steadier since the recent reduction in quotations, and during the past week a fair amount of demand aided

(Continued on page 44)

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Botanical Drugs, Spices

Cautious Buying Policy Likely to Keep Stocks of New Crop Botanicals Conservative in Size--Outlook for Numerous Shortages in Supply Is Excellent

As the summer progresses and the growing crop of botanical drugs nears the period of intensive collection, it becomes clearer that the total of production this year is likely to be quite the smallest in a number of years. Or, possibly, it would be closer to the fact to say that the total purchases of new crop botanicals would show a pronounced decline as compared with recent years. The policy governing the botanical drug dealers is one of wise conservatism in the matter of stocking against the more active Winter and Spring seasons. Determination to avoid carrying large and slow selling stocks of any item is certain to result in purchases being quite the smallest for a considerable length of time.

Small purchases will without doubt leave the market under-supplied so far as many items are concerned; actual shortages can readily develop should demand, during the Winter and Spring months show major revival. Shortages are known to exist at the present time and the significant fact is that there is no general attempt being made to replenish short stocks to an extent that would be done in normal times. The tendency of dealers is to keep stocks down, cash reserves up, exercise great discrimination in the matter of credits and credit extensions, and to steer a careful course through the months of uncertain demand and consumption that lie ahead.

Crop news from Europe has, of late, suggested that surplus production is most unlikely there as well as in the domestic primary markets. Advices from European agents stress the idea that stocks in Hamburg, Germany, warehouses have been allowed to run down and were being kept conservative with a view to preventing further debacle in prices. Normal cultivation and collections have been discouraged by the leading European houses and altogether the situation there suggests the presence of a careful, thoughtful, and well considered business policy among the leading shippers of botanical merchandise.

Business in the local market was well within recent volume during the past week. The month of July is norally one of inactive demand from manufacturing consumers and the present month is proving to be no exception. Competition was keen between the several dealers and distributors of botanical merchandise and in many instances it was competition based on price without regard to quality. It would be a pleasing change to find business being solicited more on the basis of high quality merchandise than on the cheapness of price. Mere cheapness may be very expensive to buyer and seller alike.

The following tabulation shows the quantities of numerous seeds detained by the Department of Agriculture since the week ended April 20, this year:—

	Bags.
Anise	40
Caraway	3,950
Celery	199
Coriander	111
Cumin	112
Mustard	3,185
Poppy	2,260
Total	9,857

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, ¾c. per lb.
Celery seed, 5c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard, yellow, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
English, ¼c. per lb.
Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Chinese, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, Japanese, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, white, Java Muntok, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
65.8	65.8	66.4	71.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Barks

Black Haw.—The movement was fair but sales were made under competitive circumstances, and hence values were primarily favorable for buyers with orders to place. Stocks were declared to be of ample size.

Buckthorn.—Trade was about normal for the current season of the year. No pressing requirements entered the market during the past week. Buyers showed a disposition to cover prompt requirements only. This has been one of the few botanicals not to undergo price declines during the years of depression of values.

Cinchona.—The outlook for production this year has turned out to be less favorable than earlier estimates had forecast. The most recently figures received were published in the previous issue of this publication and showed a considerable decrease from the estimate made earlier in the year.

Condurango.—The jobbing movement was very fair in size but, beyond the hand-to-mouth purchases that covered prompt requirements only, little was done in this merchandise. Prices were steady at 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Sassafras.—The stocks carried over from last year are not excessive in size. Furthermore, the collection this year is likely to be conservative. Notwithstanding, the replacement prices have been favorable and the recent decline in spot quotations was in line with the general situation.

Soap.—Competition remained far keener than the trade could wish. The replacement prices have been cheap enough to make buying possible at limits making for a discounting of spot quotations when firm business entered the market under a competitive condition. Demand was in keeping with normal expectations at this season of the year.

Wahoo.—Further shading of prices was avoided, but the situation was still one favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. The recent reduction in quotations had not entirely eliminated from the spot the tendency to shade when business was in sight.

White Pine.—Reports suggested the probability of stocks for use next winter being adequate in all respects and conditions did not point toward any early change in values on the spot or in the primary market.

Balsams

Peru.—Steady demand for jobbing quantities kept the market well supported. Competition was negligible. Stocks were of moderate size and firmly held in quarters free from any disposition toward shading.

Tolu.—Movement into consumption was not very active. The majority of users seemed to be well supplied for current requirements, and hence most orders in the market last week involved jobbing quantities of the merchandise. Stocks remained moderate in size.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Trade was nominal, but prices retained a steady quality on the basis of 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Vanilla.—Suspension of vanilla production in Madagascar for one year has been proposed by the French Colonial government in an effort to bring about stabilization of the market. Unanimous adherence to the proposal has been difficult to obtain from the plantation owners. Furthermore, this solution of the overproduction of vanilla would make for a heavy burden on the colonial budget in the nature of credit advances. Another proposal has been the purchase of 400 to 500 tons of vanilla by the Colonial Government, same to be sent to non-competing countries such as Japan and Spain with a view to developing new markets. The present program to assist the planters includes three distinct features:—(1) To furnish temporary assistance to planters by the extension of agricultural credits; (2) to increase consumption in established markets and to develop new ones; (3) to limit production. This information has been provided by the United States Department of Commerce.

Berries

Fish.—Stocks continued to be light and holdings were in comparatively strong hands, not the least disposed to shade current quotations at 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Juniper.—Jobbing business was very fair in volume and the undertone to the spot market was quite firm throughout the past week. Quotations were well maintained at 4¾c. to 5c. per pound.

Raspberries.—Competition was quite

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

keen and spot quotations at 35c. to 40c. per pound were not especially steady under the influence of a not especially steady nor active demand for more than jobbing parcels of the article.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Reports from Europe have suggested that production this year would be considerably smaller than a normal crop of Hungarian material. The market on spot has retained a steady undertone throughout the summer thus far and prices last week were firm at 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Linden.—No further shading of quotations for flowers without leaves was reported, the market being steadier on the basis of 18c. to 20c. per pound. Flowers with leaves were steady at 16c. to 18c. Prices prevailed according to seller and quantity.

Mullein. — Considerable stability seemed to have been achieved in the market prices for this item. Quotations were 75c. to 80c. per pound and competition thereat was not very active. However, demand continued to lag considerably below normal.

Rose.—The range in price was wide and sellers' views varied greatly. Some were in a position of being able to offer any goods in shipment position. Spot holdings were moderate in size. So was demand and hence the full strength of the situation was not disclosed.

Saffron.—American flowers were still easy, but the decline noted in the previous week was not extended. The market was 18c. to 20c. per pound on the spot, but demand consisted mainly of jobbing requests. Spanish saffron remained steady in keeping with the stability of replacement costs, as well as of exchange on the primary market. Demand was mainly for small parcels.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—The market held firmly on basis of the recent rise in price and with stocks held in strong quarters, no tendency toward relaxation of values has come despite the absence of much demand for the article during the past week. The higher replacement market was firmly maintained.

Ephedra.—Consumption on manufacturing account has been very good but the competition in manufactured produstc was said to be very keen. Spot prices for the raw material were firm last week and a fair amount of new orders was in the market.

Henna.—The seasonable movement of both whole and powder has resulted in a deal of activity. The keen competition between dealers resulted in a low level of prices being retained despite the narrow pronts entailed in business done at current quotations.

Lobelia.—Little has been said regarding the new crop of this material but so far as could be learned supplies will be of ample size and values bid fair to compare well with those at which business was done during the past year. Spot quotations were 9c. to 10c. per pound last week.

Marjoram.—Although orders were not numerous, there was a fair inquiry in the market and hence undertones were firm and the spot was free from competitive influences that might upset the steady price position prevailing in recent weeks.

Peppermint.—The market held to the basis of 18c. to 28c. per pound, the range covering questions of quality, and quantity, and dealer. Demand was generally light and irregular throughout the past week and the market lacked firmness of undertones.

Sage.—A fair request for high quality stemless sage was noted during the past week and holders proved to be firm in their views on prices. Business on the spot was done at 4¾c. to 5½c. per pound, depending on seller and the article required.

Thyme.—Little demand but a firm market position prevailed. The well maintained exchange on the primary markets had a strengthening effect on the market as a whole. Stocks on the spot were not large but they were proving to be sufficient to care for manufacturing requirements.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—The market was strong and virtually nominal when quoted at 18c. per pound. Stocks were all but exhausted and replenishment must await arrival of new crop merchandise.

Ergot.—The Spanish market was steady and replacement costs were well maintained in keeping with the absence of competition abroad and the strongly supported position of Spanish exchange. The local market was steady as to price but demand for spot goods was moderate.

Guarana.—Demand was slack and the market continued to display characteristics indicative of conditions favorable to buyers with orders to place. However, local quotations were free from further decline, though the position was not well supported.

Lycopodium.—Transactions were mainly in case and less than case lots and hence the market was dull and not especially noted for stability. Quotations were 25c. to 30c. per pound.

Manna.—The replacement situation was one not suggestive of any early change in local quotations; stability in the face of very moderate demand for import parcels, as well as for spot deliveries, was the rule so far as prices were concerned. Stocks here were not large.

Roots

Aletris.—The market proved to be somewhat steadier following the decline in prices during the previous week. It was said that the reduction then made had brought spot quotations into line with the replacement situation. Demand continued to be somewhat quiet.

Dandelion.—Interest was seasonably inactive so far as spot stocks were concerned. However, considerable attention was being devoted to the foreign market, where requirements for the coming winter must be covered in the not far distant future. Some reports have suggested that the crop this year would be less than that a year ago.

Doggrass.—Cut root continued to sell at 14c. to 15c. per pound, but the quantities required by most buyers were not sufficient to be productive of a larger than moderate total volume of sales. Stocks were fairly well distributed on the spot and the situation was free from undermining influences.

Golden Seal.—Although the outlook is for a smaller gathering of this root, the full effect of very low prices will more likely be felt a year or two hence, when the failure of growers to plant a normal acreage of the cultivated article will be felt. The market was easy on the spot last week and competition was keen at all times.

Ipecac.—Sales continued to lag and the article was in a position little changed from the easy and depressed situation prevailing for many months past. The tendency was to shade quotations when business was in sight.

Jalap.—Replacement prices from Mexico were steadier and not subject to successful bidding of import parcels. Competition on the spot continued to keep values easy and the market committed in the favor of manufacturing consumers with business to place.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican root was pushed rather actively in this market, but the consuming powers of the manufacturing trade were at low ebb, and hence market undertones continued to be easy and competition was still the predominant feature of the market.

Squill.—The new crop prices have suggested the probability of spot quotations being steady when the new consuming season gets under way. The market was well maintained here last week, regardless of the not very active call for the material in any form.

Seeds

Anise.—Because of acute shortage in stocks of Spanish seed prices were advanced to the basis of 9½c. to 10c. per pound. The market was about nominal owing to the dearth of supplies, a situation caused by the detention of numerous importations because of impurities.

Caraway.—The crop abroad was reported to be very conservative in size, and that has tended to keep the market firm there. It was firm to strong on spot owing to uncertainties of future arrivals, being sufficiently clean to escape detention by the Department of Agriculture. High prices have reduced consumption.

Celery.—Prices made a new high for the current movement, the market rising strongly to the basis of 30c to 32c. per pound, and deliveries being difficult to obtain at any price. The shortage has been caused by the arrival of contaminated parcels, all of which were detained by the Department of Agriculture.

Coriander.—Demand was not very active, but the market retained a firm undertone and holders were not disposed to accept bids, in view of the conservative stocks available for prompt delivery.

Cumin.—Morocco seed was raised fractionally to the basis of 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound, being in very fair sized demand and being sold without the element of competition figuring much in the business done during the past week.

Mustard.—Stocks were at low ebb. Furthermore, the holdings of manufacturing consumers have run low, buyers having to scrape the bins in order to provide sufficient material for manufacturing purposes. Prices for Dutch yellow were advanced to 8½c. to 9c. per pound; English yellow, to 9¼c. to 9¾c.; Roumanian yellow, to 6⅝c. to 6⅞c.; Chinese yellow, to 6½c.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ANNOUNCEMENT

We announce the purchase of the assets of

McILVAINE BROTHERS, Inc.

OF PHILADELPHIA

Changed conditions have made possible our purchase of this old and highly respected firm

Our facilities for serving their clientele in every branch of the Botanical Drug Industry and Allied Fields are such that

Your Requirements Can Be Fully Supplied With The Highest Quality Products at the Lowest Prices

WITH EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE IN THE SHIPMENT OF ORDERS

Our Price List and Manual containing detailed and technical information on more than eight hundred Botanical Products will be mailed upon request

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, Inc.

132 Nassau Street ◆ ◆ New York, N.Y.

to 7c. Great difficulty is being experienced in recleaning the parcels detained by the Department of Agriculture because of impurities. Shortage in spot stocks has resulted and hence the strong and steadily advancing prices.

Poppy.—The market held firm in undertone and the tendency in prices was upward. Stocks were in strong hands and were conservative in size. All importations were being examined with great care to detect the impurities that have caused detention of some importations.

Spices

Cassia.—The market was very dull and prices had an easy undertone, though they lacked change during the past week. Interest centered in jobbing quantities only. Stocks were ample.

Clove.—The undertone was firm on spot where offerings were light and prices were fully maintained in the absence of competition. The replacement market was reported to be also firm because of the short crop reported recently.

Ginger.—African root was slightly firmer at unchanged prices. Jamaica root was well maintained and no pressure to sell was noted. Prices were well supported. Japanese root was cheaper at 6½c. to 7c. per pound. China root was dull and unchanged.

Pepper.—Reports had it that the crop of black peppers was much smaller than many had expected. Considerable speculation has been quietly indulged in by those convinced that a rise in values on futures is inevitable. Red peppers remained firm at the recent advances, shortage being the rule and demand being very good. White peppers were somewhat quiet with Java Muntok selling at a decline to 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound.

Pimento.—The market was raised to 3¾c. to 4c. per pound and with the primary source of supply showing more activity and reporting smaller holdings, some factors in New York were disposed to take a bullish position on the future of the material.

Penick Buys McIlvaine

S. B. Penick & Co. botanical drug importer, this city, has purchased the firm of McIlvaine Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia. An announcement of the transaction appears elsewhere in this issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. McIlvaine Brothers was the second oldest botanical drug house in the United States, having been founded in 1844. During the past year the company became involved in financial difficulties which led eventually to its being purchased by the Penick organization.

Fluorspar Milling Circular

Milling of fluorspar ores presents problems in wet concentration not common to ordinary concentration practice which are described by Edwin C. Reeder, manager of the Hillside fluorspar mines, in a publication by the United States Bureau of Mines, relating methods used in the wet concentration of Illinois fluorspar. The report also covers operating data, including costs of operation. The process described involves close screening of the mill feed and treatment of the sized products over jigs, and tables with a jig used to clean the tailings. Further details are given in Information Circular 6621, copies of which may be obtained free from the bureau.

Chemical Exports Go Chiefly to British

Empire's Units Collectively Constitute the Best Customer of United States

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1932.

The dominions and colonies of the British empire, together with the United Kingdom, collectively form the best market for chemical and allied products made by manufacturers in the United States, according to a survey of the export statistics for those products, covering the period since the beginning of the current, or 20th, century. In view of the important bearing upon American industry which the outcome of the present imperial economic conference at Ottawa will have, a study of this survey may be regarded as pertinent for domestic manufacturers of chemical and related products.

Since the beginning of the current century, or the year 1899, the British empire has taken yearly 40 percent or more of the total exports of chemical and related products from the United States, and even in 1931 the aggregate was $59,000,000, according to the statistics compiled by the chemical division of the United States Department of Commerce, of which C. C. Concannon is chief. During this period the United Kingdom and Canada together have accounted for more than 30 percent of the trade. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer until 1928, with Canada coming second. But in 1928 Canada supplanted the mother country as the largest single purchasing country, and has since maintained that position.

Both these countries are buyers in large quantities of rosin, turpentine, sulphur, industrial chemicals and industrial chemical specialties, as well as the highly finished products, paints, medicinals, and toilet preparations. Considering all the adverse conditions, including marked drops in prices affecting trade in 1931, the exports of these commodities to Canada and the United Kingdom held up rather well.

During the period 1922 to 1927, Australia attained a prominent position as a customer for our chemical products, partially due to its large purchase of sulphur, rosin and turpentine. In 1931, however, exports of these commodities were small, which partly explains the big decrease in total shipments to Australia, although marked declines were evident in the large variety of commodities shipped there which make up the total exports thither.

Statistics Presented

In the following table of exports of chemicals and allied products to the British empire from the United States, the year 1899 is shown as a start of a new century; 1913 is the last representative year prior to the world war; 1922, the first year of the business revival after the unsettled conditions resultant of the war; 1927, five years later, represents an average year; 1929, the peak year; and 1931, the latest year. Figures for 1899 and 1913 are fiscal years ending June 30, other years are calendar years. Figures for 1931 are not entirely comparable with all other years, due to the changes in classification in the soaps and toilet preparations group by the inclusion in 1931 of soaps. In this discussion, also, no consideration is taken of the greatly increased number of branch factories established in British countries by manufacturers whose headquarters are located in the United States.

Canada and United Kingdom Lead

Either Canada or the United Kingdom has stood out predominantly as the largest buyers of the majority of individual chemical items exported. In 1931 Canada took 19 percent and the United Kingdom 17 percent of all chemicals shipped from the United States, a larger proportion than either took in 1927. To enumerate all the numerous individual items comprising the chemical trade in which either country surpassed all other countries in amounts shipped to them would be impractical, but both countries have taken large amounts of both crude and highly finished lines originating in the United States.

Chemical Exports to British Empire

	1899.	1913.	1922.	1927.	1929.	1931.
Irish Free State	.....	.....	$510,000	$326,000	$319,000	$296,000
United Kingdom	$8,858,000	$15,129,000	21,333,000	28,181,000	28,391,000	21,722,000
Canada	2,231,000	8,935,000	19,544,000	26,834,000	33,186,000	24,452,000
British Honduras	19,000	64,000	93,000	99,000	83,000	107,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	30,000	181,000	237,000	326,000	557,000	475,000
Bermuda	64,000	62,000	91,000	153,000	154,000	188,000
Brit. West Indies	227,000	339,000	752,000	1,178,000	1,031,000	923,000
British India	119,000	545,000	1,295,000	3,075,000	3,993,000	2,730,000
British Malaya	.....	183,000	155,000	460,000	613,000	331,000
Ceylon	.....	.....	45,000	204,000	214,000	230,000
Hongkong	804,000	1,719,000	2,798,000	2,738,000	2,885,000	2,335,000
Australia	1,091,000	1,914,000	3,970,000	6,908,000	6,756,000	2,995,000
New Zealand	.....	379,000	1,113,000	1,600,000	1,894,000	938,000
Brit. East Africa	.....	5,000	11,000	177,000	64,000	76,000
Union South Africa	346,000	679,000	1,508,000	2,174,000	2,922,000	1,748,000
Others	48,000	93,000	266,000	646,000	230,000	284,000
Total, British countries	$13,837,000	$30,227,000	$53,721,000	$75,079,000	$83,292,000	$58,930,000
Percent of total chemical trade	.43	.38	.44	.41	.41	.45
Total all United States chemical exports	$32,260,000	$79,225,000	$122,691,000	$184,133,000	$203,207,000	$130,067,000

Other countries include Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus, British Guiana, Aden, Iraq, Palestine, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British West Africa, Other British Africa, and British Oceania.

Exports to Canada and United Kingdom

	Quantity		Value	
TO CANADA.	1927.	1931.	1927.	1931.
Naval stores, gums, resins	.....	.....	$2,683,000	$1,350,000
Rosin, barrels	66,000	49,000	1,116,000	408,000
Turpentine, gallons	1,224,000	1,113,000	687,000	430,000
Pigments, paints, varnishes	.....	.....	3,250,000	2,440,000
Carbon black, pounds	8,989,000	9,825,000	639,000	352,000
Industrial chemicals	.....	.....	9,738,000	9,923,000
Sodium compounds, pounds	164,594,000	136,772,000	2,659,000	2,014,000
Sulphur, crude, tons	165,000	112,000	2,988,000	2,027,000
Coaltar products	.....	.....	1,424,000	1,423,000
Benzol, gallons	18,000	21,000	7,000	6,000
Dyes, colors, stains, pounds	1,979,000	1,745,000	850,000	807,000
Medicinal preparations	.....	.....	1,321,000	974,000
Toilet preparations	.....	.....	710,000	*1,514,000
TO UNITED KINGDOM.				
Naval stores, gums, resins	.....	.....	9,256,000	3,954,000
Rosin, barrels	303,000	233,000	4,973,000	1,766,000
Turpentine, gallons	7,776,000	5,180,000	4,212,000	1,905,000
Pigments, paints, varnishes	.....	.....	2,777,000	2,925,000
Carbon black, pounds	13,200,000	32,280,000	1,116,000	1,763,000
Industrial chemicals	.....	.....	4,863,000	5,027,000
Sodium compounds, pounds	33,611,000	48,085,000	1,102,000	1,116,000
Sulphur, crude, tons	36,000	24,000	745,000	520,000
Coaltar products	.....	.....	2,721,000	1,172,000
Benzol, gallons	8,397,000	5,669,000	2,342,000	1,102,000
Dyes, colors, stains, pounds	13,000	14,000	11,000	11,000
Medicinal preparations	.....	.....	3,168,000	3,847,000
Toilet preparations	.....	.....	2,410,000	*2,440,000

* Includes $266,000 of laundry soap and cleaning preparations sent to United Kingdom, and $650,000 sent to Canada.

Briefly, Canada, the largest world buyer since 1928, has been expanding; in both the years 1927 and 1931 it stood first as buyer of industrial chemicals, taking more than twice as much as either the United Kingdom or Germany, the next largest consumers; first in the fertilizer trade; second as a consumer of pigments, paints and varnishes, and of toilet preparations. In the industrial chemical group Canada took almost all of the calcium chloride exported, exceeding $535,000, more than one-third of the synthetic organic chemicals exported, or $637,000, as well as the largest amounts of agricultural insecticides and other chemical specialties.

The share of the United Kingdom has fallen from one-fourth of the total exported in 1899 to one-sixth in 1927 and 1931. In both 1927 and 1931 the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of naval stores, essential oils, prepared medicines, and toilet preparations, and among the three largest customers for coal-tar products, pigments, paints and varnishes and industrial chemicals. For some items it is also of great importance. For example, it took all exports of the citrate of lime, one of the more recent products made in the United States, or nearly $600,000 worth, and $300,000 worth of synthetic organic chemicals.

Leading commodities exported to Canada and the United Kingdom were:—

Other Countries

The British West Indies are essentially agricultural and their purchases from the United States therefore con-

(Continued on page 49)

Dr. S. L. Hilton Breaking Ground for the Pharmacy Headquarters Building

Chairman of Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association in memorable ceremony in Washington. Behind Dr. Hilton are H. A. B. Dunning, chairman of the building campaign committee, and Walter D. Adams, president of the association. Other pharmacally prominent men present at the ceremony, July 1, included E. F. Kelly, secretary of the association; Sir Henry S. Wellcome, honorary president; W. Bruce Philip, president-elect; E. G. Eberle, editor of the association's Journal; Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president and secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association; E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; and R. E. Lee Williamson, secretary of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Earnings

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reported a net income of $1,384,423 for the quarter ended June 30, after depreciation and Federal taxes, but before depletion. This was equal to 54 cents a share on 2,540,000 no-par capital shares and compared with $1,722,535, or 68 cents a share in the preceding quarter and with $1,939,967, or 76 cents a share in the June quarter of 1931. Net income for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $3,106,958, or $1.22 a share, as against $4,388,165, or $1.72 a share in the first half of 1931. Profit and loss surplus June 30 totaled $26,455,206, compared with $25,143,810 at the end of June, 1931, both figures including depletion reserves.

For the six months ended on June 30, the amount available for surplus from earnings after dividends was $566,957, while in the same period of 1931 there was a deficit of $56,835 after dividend payments.

In the hope of bettering the stability of the Australian eucalyptus oil trade and offsetting the obstacles afforded by lack of organization of the many small-scale producers and the competition of so-called "Formosan eucalyptus oil" obtained from white camphor oil by fractionation, the Australian Minister of Commerce is encouraging attention among producers to the manufacture of high-quality oil. Exports of eucalyptus oil from Australia dropped from 114,094 gallons in the fiscal year 1928-29 to 86,128 gallons in 1930-31. The largest decline was that in exports to the United Kingdom.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Bois de Rose Advance Extended, Aided by High Exchange on Brazil--Hot Weather Raises Consumption of Lemon and Orange--Peppermint Production Begins

Market activity in essential oils was fair during the past week. Dealers reported that while individual sales totals were usually not large, the total amount of business done was conservatively satisfactory and tonnage compared well with that of a year ago at this time. From the point of view of profits, the situation was not so pleasing. Low prices prevailed and competition continued to keep the trend in favor of buyers. The levels at which merchandise was sold was not productive of profitable returns to dealers and conditions were not likely to improve until higher prices shall be obtainable.

Interest in the peppermint and spearmint oil crops was fairly active. A few growers of peppermint have begun distillation, but such operations were sporadic and confined to a small proportion of the producers in the middlewest. Unpropitious weather has made the yield of oil per acre somewhat uncertain and full facts in that respect must await until distillation begins in earnest. Buying was at a standstill. Dealers in the west awaited the results of distillation and buyers were as little disposed to place orders as were buyers in booking business save at prices which few consumers would care to entertain so early in the production season. Uncertainty regarding the production of pennyroyal, tansy, wormwood and wormseed also prevailed.

Citrous oils came in for a very steady request. Consumption by manufacturers using lemon and orange oils had been stimulated and increased by highly seasonable weather conditions throughout the country. Some buying for replacement out of spot stocks has worked back into the importing trade and hence a gain in business was fairly general. The gain was moderate in size.

Bois de rose from Brazil was strong at higher prices. Exchange on Brazil was high, albeit it was being artificially supported by the government through the medium of a ban on the exportation of the milreis. Celery oil was higher also, reflecting a rise in the cost of raw material.

Lemongrass was shaded slightly in keeping with more favorable prices prevailing on oil due for later arrival. Competition was reflected in the lower quotations noted for sweet true almond, and bay oils. Flower oils were fairly steady. Chinese products were somewhat firmer in most quarters.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bois de rose, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Celery, oil from seed, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Almond, sweet true, 1c. per lb.
Bay, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 2c. per lb.
Orange, West Indian, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
57	57	57.3	82.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet true was slightly cheaper at 35c. to 36c. per pound on the spot last week, the movement reflecting a gain in the competitive instinct that has prevailed in the market for some time past. Other kinds of almond oil were quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

Angelica.—Jobbing lots were in irregular demand, but because of the conservative stocks and the limited and confined distribution of the same prices remained steady and well maintained on the basis of $20 to $21 per pound.

Apricot.—Oil of apricot kernel moved slowly but in fairly steady fashion, experiencing some improvement because of seasonable influences. Prices were noted at 22c. to 24c. per pound, and seemed to be steady in practically all quarters.

Bay.—More competition resulted in sales being made at a reduction in prices. The business was booked over the range $1.65 to $2 per pound, according to seller and test of the material offered. Stocks were ample for current requirements.

Bergamot.—Despite the maintenance of steady prices abroad the spot market failed to develop a stronger or firmer position. Regardless of replacement costs, stocks in the hands of dealers have proven to be ample to meet the demand current for some time past, and hence the spot quotations do not always reflect the price for replacements.

Bois de Rose.—Brazilian oil was advanced to 90c. to $1 per pound. Offerings from Brazil were small to nil, according to agent. Artificial maintenance of a rate of exchange on the primary market was also influential in keeping up the replacement cost. Cayenne oil was firm in sympathy with the situation in Brazilian material.

Camphor.—A steady though not large consumption of this article was noted. Stocks have been replenished as needed and a well stabilized market has resulted. Quotations were steady throughout the past week and competition on the spot was negligible.

Cananga.—Dealers featuring the sale of this item reported the market to be free from undermining influences. The replacement situation has been reflected in the firm maintenance of spot prices.

Caraway.—Stability prevailed, regardless of the not active movement of the article at the present time. Competition has been kept in leash by the failure of replacement prices to move to lower levels. With the new crop of raw material reported to be smaller, a firm position abroad was expected to prevail in the oil market.

Cassia.—Fair movement and steady prices prevailed at all times during the past week. The larger manufacturing consumers seemed to be well covered, but numerous small buyers were in the market from time to time, and trade made a fair total by the close of the period.

Cedarleaf.—Hand-to-mouth demand was the sole report on the spot and the market could hardly be described as being better than unchanged. Prices held so far as open quotations were concerned, but they received moderate support from buyers.

Cedarwood.—Offerings were substantial in size when the current undertaking of buyers were considered. The local quotations were 28c. to 35c. per pound, according to quantity and packing, but the market was quite competitive on the spot.

Celery.—Raw material has been advanced severely in this market because of acute shortage in prompt delivery merchandise. The rise has also influenced the primary market toward a firmer position at higher levels.

Citronella.—The market remained in statu quo. No disposition to offer new crop has been noted in the primary market. Considerable business will be placed when the situation at the source of supply returns to normal. In the meantime, buyers were aloof from the market save for small quantities out of spot stocks.

Clove.—Price stability has been achieved with the aid of a firmer and well maintained market for raw material. Deliveries of oil due on contracts have been fairly satisfactory and have aided in preventing price shading and unusual competition in local circles.

Dill.—Sales of oil made from dill weed have gained as the pickling interests have shown a disposition to cover portions of their Fall needs. The market was firm and stocks were not likely to be more than sufficient to care for the requirements of the trade.

Erigeron.—Distillation will not get under way until the peppermint crop is out of the way and hence the prospects for this article are indeterminate at this writing. One thing seemed certain: carried over stocks in the primary market are almost nil.

Eucalyptus.—Sales of fairly substantial quantities for shipment from the primary market have been made to manufacturing interests disposed to engage sufficient supplies to assure themselves of manufacturing stocks when production of eucalyptus products for Winter use gets well under

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MOHAWK
OIL PEPPERMINT

SHREWD manufacturers are anticipating their present and future requirements due to present attractive prices, and being shrewd on prices they are also shrewd on quality and are specifying Mohawk Brand Oil Peppermint.

Mohawk Brand Oil Peppermint is preferred by manufacturers because it is a product of unexcelled odor and delicacy of flavor—because it is redistilled by MM&R from specially selected natural oils—because it is protected by the famous Mohawk seal.

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The integrity of the house is reflected in the quality of its products. ©1932

way. Prices were unchanged, being generally on the low side.

Geranium.—Firm undertones and strongly maintained prices were the rule last week. Holders of spot goods were conservative in the quantities they would sell on any one order, and it appeared likely that this policy would result in acute shortage in stocks being avoided.

Ginger.—African ginger root was reported firmer in undertone with some disposition toward moderate improvement in price. Oil was steadier but demand still remained for prompt needs only.

Juniper.—High quality oil came in for a steady and satisfactory consuming demand at unchanged and firmly maintained spot quotations. The market ranged $1.25 to $3 per pound as to seller and quality.

Lemon.—Seasonable temperatures throughout the country raised consumption of this article. Calls reaching dealers were improved and sales by jobbing interest were somewhat larger. The market retained a steady undertone and competition was less apparent. Consumption of California oil has been excellent and sales totals have exceeded earlier expectations.

Lemongrass.—The easier position of the primary market has resulted in some spot business being taken over the range 40c. to 45c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Considerable forward delivery business has been done.

Lime.—Hot weather has increased consumption of lime beverages, and some of the local dealers have felt the gain in consumption by an improvement in the call for replacement shipments out of spot supplies. Quotations were very steady throughout the period.

Orange.—Seasonable weather has accounted for a gain in the consumption of this oil during the past two weeks. Reorders from jobbers and wholesalers have been reaching the local importing trade and have resulted in a moderate improvement in the sales for replenishing purposes within the jobbing trade. Prices were very steady throughout the period, following a decline in West Indian oil and competition was negligible. The price for West Indian material was $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Palmarosa.—The considerably higher replacement cost of this item has contributed to the development of much steadier and possibly firmer undertones in the spot market. Competition was negligible last week and buyers found the market well maintained at $2 to $2.10 per pound.

Pennyroyal.—According to reports recently received, production of domestic oil is likely to be conservative this year and chances for prices being reduced were not considered to be good. Foreign oil remained in moderate supply at firmly maintained advances in quotations.

Peppermint.—Some growers of peppermint in the middlewest have begun distillation, but the bulk of the crop is still in the field and the outlook for the future remained uncertain and indeterminate last week. Weather conditions have not been propitious in the growing districts. Insomuch as the peppermint plants secrete their oil very late in the growing season—some say about two weeks before harvesting of the crop—there remains considerable doubt as to what the yield of oil per acre may be this year, in view of the unpropitious weather conditions. However, so far as western dealers are concerned, the present low prices are looked on as being the bottom and during the past week no disposition to reduce prices for new crop oil to be delivered later prevailed.

Sandalwood. — Mysore government oil was firm at $7.25 per pound, and it was understood that the deliveries to buyers with contracts has been very good, general conditions being considered. Other sellers of U.S.P. quality oil have held the market to $6.25 per pound, but the competition was quite keen at all times.

Sassafras.—Stable cost of raw material has eliminated fluctuations in quotations for artificial sassafras oil. The movement has been fair and in keeping with sales records during recent months. The market was reported as being firm and not unduly competitive.

Spearmint.—A crop of satisfactory size has been expected and all conditions known to prevail at this time fail to upset the expectation of the producers. Returns to the producers were said to be very unsatisfactory and profits were far smaller than sound business would warrant. Stocks being carried into the new crop season were not unduly large.

Sweet Birch.—Sales have been active in seasonable fashion and the market has kept a very steady undertone so far as the prices for merchandise of undoubted and high quality has been concerned. The market was very steady and competition was not very active.

Tansy.—Production of a conservative crop was expected to be the result of the sale of oil at prices close to production cost during the past year. The outlook at this writing is very uncertain and buyers were aloof while awaiting further developments in the situation.

Wormseed.—Trade will hardly be resumed short of the marketing of the new crop, an event not due for a number of weeks. In the meantime business is at a standstill, with ample stocks being available under conditions suggestive of price shading.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cinnamic Alcohol.—The consumption of this item has been highly conservative thus far this year, yet prices have been fairly well maintained at all times and competition has failed to press actively. The market was steady and dull last week.

Eucalyptol.—The cheapness of raw material has kept production cost of this material comparatively low, and hence the price has been favorable for buyers. Inside quotations have not changed of late, but sellers pricing the article higher than minimum quotations have recently revised their views.

Eugenol.—The market was 10c. lower at the inside price of $2.25 per pound. The range was to $3, as to seller. Demand was moderate. Raw material has been steady of late, and no sign of an early change was noted last week.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Stability has been the rule for some time past, and the market continued to be steady and subject to a very fair-sized consuming demand during the past week. Competition was negligible.

Yardley & Co. Insures Employees

Yardley & Co., perfumery and soap manufacturer, Union City, N. J., has adopted a co-operative group insurance and retirement plan enabling employees to retire at the age of sixty years. A large insurance company has underwritten the plan guaranteeing the life income accruing to employees after the age of sixty is reached. Virtually all employees eligible to participate have been enrolled, it was stated. The life insurance provided under the plan approximates one year's salary up to a maximum of $3,000. Employees withdrawing may obtain the return of the full amount of their contributions.

Methanol and Acetate of Lime Data: May

Monthly statistics on production, shipments, and stocks of methanol and acetate of lime, based on data reported to the Bureau of the Census by thirty-four establishments, are presented in the table below. The establishments which report their operations monthly to the bureau, according to the returns for the Biennial Census of Manufacturers, 1929, produced in that year 79 percent of the total output in the United States of crude methanol, 92.1 percent of refined methanol (from wood distillation), and 79.3 percent of acetate of lime.

Methanol

	1930. May.	1931. May.	1932 April.*	1932 May.†	January-May 1930.	January-May 1931.	January-May 1932.
	Gallons						
Refined—							
Wood distillation—							
Production	405,780	118,052	112,967	72,267	1,903,162	1,112,136	548,524
Shipments	339,930	257,707	59,773	76,404	1,950,911	987,596	440,391
Stocks, end of month	505,673	429,595	337,976	319,949	.....	.....	.....
Synthetic—							
Production	583,486	784,108	501,759	742,826	2,664,104	3,733,798	2,890,670
Shipments	427,309	344,229	406,329	349,034	2,232,600	2,146,278	2,041,835
Stocks, end of month	951,611	2,683,555	2,333,659	2,727,442	.....	.....	.....
Crude—							
Production	415,924	247,808	290,142	253,705	2,435,911	2,041,463	1,276,269
Stocks, end of month—							
Total	859,953	624,399	519,113	550,517	.....	.....	.....
At crude plants	555,949	494,192	395,533	219,814	.....	.....	.....
At refineries and in transit	304,004	130,207	123,580	330,703	.....	.....	.....

Acetate of Lime

	Pounds						
Production	6,586,953	2,652,982	4,122,297	3,156,013	39,828,125	29,601,318	18,258,967
Shipments	5,649,178	5,658,338	3,441,866	2,440,640	23,239,844	23,946,274	16,722,668
Stocks, end of month	21,777,364	28,124,790	9,593,103	10,308,476	.....	.....	.....

Wood

	Cords						
Consumption	43,941	24,444	28,521	25,959	256,782	200,832	136,111
Stocks, end of month	422,322	335,809	304,771	474,734	.....	.....	.....
Total capacity	2,537	2,505	2,499	2,535	.....	.....	.....
Total operating—							
Using cordwood	1,510	1,485	1,401	1,516	.....	.....	.....
Using millwood	439	268	250	250	.....	.....	.....
Shut down	588	752	848	769	.....	.....	.....

* Revised.
† Preliminary.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 39)

in the stabilization of the market at current price levels.

Potash Permanganate.—This is one of the few items that has not declined during the era of general depression of business. The producers in the United States have held values well stabilized at 16c. per pound and have reported fair business being done.

Quicksilver.—The market was weak because of the lack of demand sufficient to turn the article toward firmer and more remunerative price position. Prices were lower at $53 to $57 per flask. However, stocks on the spot were not large in the hands of dealers. Most business done was for later or nearby arrivals, and the conservative production on the West Coast was being absorbed to an extent preventative of an undue accumulation in local supplies. Prices were unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Quicksilver remains dull in tone and most buyers are confidently waiting for a lower market. A variety of different prices is being named, a fair average of which might be $60 per flask, with slightly better for very small lots. Business is being conducted on a spot basis, with no interest in futures and is frequently featured by buyers asking for rush shipments.

Quinine.—Reports from London were to the effect that prices for quinine had been advanced to 2s. 4d. per ounce. Such a movement was to be related to the decline in the exchange value of the pound sterling. On the basis of sterling at $3.56 as of July 19, 2s. 4d. per ounce works out at 41.52c. per ounce in United States currency. The official quotation in the United States is 40c. per ounce. The usual practice is for quinine prices to be identical throughout the world and the fact that London quotations were 1½c. higher than those in the United States was a departure from the custom of those controlling the sale of quinine by virtue of the Dutch monopoly on cinchona bark.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of New York and London prices for bullion are provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	21¾	26⅞	17 1/16
Monday	21¾	26⅞	17
Tuesday	21¾	26¾	16 15/16
Wednesday	21¾	26¾	16 15/16
Thursday	21¾	27	17
Friday	21¾	26¾	16 13/16

Strychnine.—The market was without change in price, but some of the producers have indicated that the market was unsettled and that a change in quotations was not unlikely in the future. Consumption has been less than normal this year.

Thymol.—The strength caused by decrease in foreign production and the development of something akin to scarcity abroad continued to be reported locally. The market was very firm last week, notwithstanding the absence of expanding demand for the product. The decline in production abroad was said to have been caused by the moving of a factory from its former location to Berlin. Stocks on the spot market were very light and manufacturing consumers will have to depend on the American producers for their future supplies. Higher prices were predicted.

Russian Exports to U. S.

The following drugs, chemicals, and related products were imported into the United States from European Soviet Russia during May:—

	Pounds.	Value.
Alkaloids, salts and derivatives, n.s.p.f.	23,983	$8,295
Chemical elements, compounds, mixtures, and salts, n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol	4,821	1,687
Drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.	15,873	10,386
Glycerin, crude	62,905	2,635

Coca-Cola Suits Dismissed

Justice Albert Cohn in the New York Supreme Court July 14 dismissed four damage suits for a total of $10,000,000 which had been filed against the Coca-Cola Company by the Happiness Candy Stores, Inc.; Pepsi-Cola Company, the Mirror Stores, and Loft, Inc. The court ruled that the suits could not stand as it was not charged that there had been successful interference by the defendants with the contracts between the plaintiffs. He refused, however, to dismiss three libel suits against the Coca-Cola Company growing out of the same litigation.

Argentine Imports of Essential Oils

Argentina, in 1931, imported 99,478 kilos of essential oils, valued at 421,261 gold pesos. These imports in 1930 totaled 106,516 kilos, valued at 517,524 gold pesos. Imports in 1931 comprised the following oils:—

	Kilos.
Anise	4,110
Bergamot	5,124
Geranium	2,380
Lavender	3,348
Lemon	8,586
Orange	3,747
Peppermint	3,400
Pine	1,795
Sandalwood	1,001
Wintergreen	627
Others	65,351

Olive Oil Imports Protested

The office of the Commissioner of Customs is considering a protest of certain importers of olive oil against the acceptance here of olive oil marked "packed in Italy." They protest that the inference conveyed by this phrase is that the oil is entirely of Italian origin whereas in many instances the contents are largely of an inferior grade, previously imported into Italy from Greece and other Mediterranean countries.

Whelan Drug Changes Name

A certificate has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New York changing the corporate name of the Whelan Drug Company, Inc., to Retail Chemists Corporation.

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BUTYRIC ETHER
NORTHWESTERN
This brand, now a half-century old, outsells all others. There is always a good reason for continued leadership like this.
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The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World
WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

ESSENTIAL OILS
H. C. RYLAND, Inc.
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Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Crude Menhaden Active With Sales at an Advance--Chesapeake Bay Production Increasing--Small Changes in Chinawood--Perilla Firmer--Tallow Offerings Light

Quotations on animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases still had an upward trend last week, although business was quiter, weakness at times in the markets for hogs and lard making consumers of other products disposed in some cases to curtail purchases pending further developments in the situation. Offerings of many commodities were light, however, and advances in prices were more numerous than reductions.

Chinawood oil remained steady or firm, although there was apparently little change in the character of business, consumers showing little disposition to purchase ahead. The market abroad was stronger, however, with offerings light, and quotations here and on the coast were advanced slightly by some sellers. A further small advance occurred in perilla oil owing to the strength of the primary situation. De-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cod oil, Newfoundland, 3c. per gal.
Japanese, 4c. per gal.
Copra, 1/20c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, western, 5 to 10c. per 100 lbs.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per gal.
Palm oil, Niger, shipment, ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, denatured, 1c. per gal.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Cod oil, Norwegian, 1c. per gal.
Olive oil foots, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
67.0	66.8	65.8	90.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

natured rapeseed oil was firmer owing to a shrinkage in supplies.

Coconut oil quotations were about stationary here and on the coast with the tone of the markets firm. The primary situation remained firm with offerings light. Peanut oil was quiet but the market was firmer in the absence of any increase in offerings. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to July 6 were 67,200 tons larger than in the same time last year.

Cash lard met with a fair demand from domestic buyers, much of the purchasing being of a conservative character. The export movement continued light. Changes in quotations were smaller than in the previous week. Stocks in Chicago decreased about 5,000,000 pounds during the first half of July as compared with an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds in the same time last year. Tallow was firm with offerings light and quotations largely nominal.

Stearin was firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Animal oils were quiet and generally steady. Stearic acid was firm with a fair demand. Crude menhaden oil was firmer owing to a decrease in stocks. Newfoundland cod oil was firmer on a stronger primary situation.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A rather firm tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week as the Hankow market again displayed strength. Offerings from abroad were light. On the coast quotation for prompt shipment in tankcars were 4¾c. to 4⅞c. per pound, and some business was reported to have been closed within the range, though the quantity involved was apparently not of much importance. Local quotations on tankcars were 5c. to 5⅛c. per pound, with the outside figure more generally named. Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry from local and outside consumers, many of whom are supposed to be carrying light supplies, and in some quarters there was a disposition to take a more favorable view of the outlook for trade during the next few months. Importations during five months ended with May were 35,020,359 pounds, against 28,305,918 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Coconut.—Quotations were about stationary in domestic markets last week, with the tone here and on the coast firm. The Far Eastern market was firm, with offerings light and quotations largely nominal at 3½c. to 3⅝c. per pound in bulk, c.i.f. New York. A cable from an official source at Manila stated that sentiment in trade circles is becoming more optimistic as a result of the slow improvement recently in raw materials such as copra and sugar. On the coast a somewhat better inquiry was noted, though such sales as were reported were limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, many consumers still being disinclined to anticipate. Here the market was quiet, but offerings remained small. Importations from the Philippine Islands during five months ended with May were 116,289,602 pounds against 139,105,672 pounds in the same time last year.

Corn.—Crude was steady or firm, with a better inquiry noted in some quarters, though actual business apparently did not involve important quantities. Offerings from producers were reported as light. Stocks in the hands of resellers are said to be small. Exports for five months of the current year ended with May were 404,935 pounds against 472,256 pounds in the same time last year.

Olive.—Demand for foots was fair in a jobbing way with offerings somewhat freer at 4¼c. per pound in barrels with business reported to have been closed on spot at that figure. For foots in tankcars 3⅞c. per pound was quoted. Denatured oil met with a fair inquiry and the market was steady. Importations of foots during five months of the current year ended with May were 21,193,977 pounds against 11,124,127 pounds in the same time last year.

Palm.—The market was quiet with offerings reported as somewhat freer on spot despite the firmness of competing product. Quotations, however, underwent little change, 3c. per pound being named for Niger on spot and 2¾c. per pound for shipment. Importations of palm oil during five months of the current year ended with May were 88,094,038 pounds against 124,110,679 pounds during the same time last year: palm kernel oil, 249,410 pounds against 5,056,179 pounds.

Peanut.—Crude was firmer with 3¾c. per pound quoted, though this figure was apparently nominal in the absence of any increase in offerings. The inquiry was light.

Perilla.—The primary market remained firm with offerings light and domestic quotations were a shade higher. On the coast 3⅝c. per pound was quoted in tankcars and business was said to have been closed at that figure. Importations during five months ended with May were 5,700,786 pounds against 6,641,483 pounds in the same time last year.

Rapeseed.—Denatured was firmer with a somewhat better inquiry for moderate quantities. Stocks in some quarters have diminished and quotations were advanced to 30c. to 31c. per gallon in cooperage. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to July 6 were 85,900 tons against 18,700 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean.—Demand was slow, but there was no increase in offerings and the market remained steady. According to an official report the first overseas shipment of soybeans from this country occurred last November, when about 1,000 tons were sent abroad. Up to the end of May approximately 50,000 short tons had been exported, nearly half of which went to Germany. About 20 percent was shipped to the United Kingdom, the remainder being marketed in Canada, France and the Netherlands.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	....	....
Saturday	356,650	....
Monday	1,311,100	....
Tuesday	1,663,200	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	....	....
Totals	3,330,950	....
Since January 1:—		
This year	122,239,950	2,361,008
Last year	132,101,330	5,522,800

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

Prices as quoted in the various divisions of the vegetable oil trade were a little firmer last week and were somewhat indicative of the better feeling generally felt in commodity markets otherwise. Business in the main continues here in a halting manner, however, even though inquiry has been good.

Ruling prices for the week are quoted:—

COCONUT—Basis crude, firmer at 3¼c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, at Pacific Coast mills for spot and future positions.

CHINAWOOD—Firmer at 4⅝c. to 4⅞c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for spot and future positions.

SOYBEAN — Quoted nominally unchanged. Crude imported, 4½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian oil 5½c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk f.a.q. at 2½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for prompt shipment. Domestic oil in tankcars offered at 3¾c. per pound, f.o.b. cars, Pacific Coast for shipment from middle western mills. Small lots available at 4½c. per pound in drums, ex warehouse, San Francisco.

PERILLA—Firmer at 3⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for contracts covering all positions during next several months.

HEMPSEED—Quoted at 4c. per pound in drums, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports.

RAPESEED — Denatured refined oil nominally quoted at 3.15c. per pound in drums, in bond, with weak tone. Domestic blown rapeseed oil quoted at 48c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Nominally quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME — Crude oil is nominally quoted at 5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay district. Indian seed and Java seed for crushing quoted in small lots around $50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. African seed is quoted at $58.

VEGETABLE TALLOW—Quoted nominally at 3¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Most of the more active grades of vegetable oils are firm and holding their own, and some of them have actually been moving into slightly higher ground in price in the last few days. Crude coconut and corn oils reveal a good un-

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derlying position and are ruling at prices slightly above a week ago on moderately good buying. Inquiries are fair. Chinawood and soybean are quiet but mostly firm. Peanut oil is dull and unchanged. Refined materials are mostly slow and unchanged.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted 3¼c. per pound, sales, immediate, or over a period, Pacific Coast. Acidulated oil basis prime, is quoted 3½c. per pound, sales, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted 3⅜c. per pound, outside and 3⅝c. to 3½c., Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling here largely nominal, at 5½c. per pound, Pacific Coast, Chicago, tanks, 6c.

SOYBEAN—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound. Refined, 4¼c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 6¾c. to 7c.; barrels, less than car lots, 7¼c. to 7½c.

Copra

Domestic markets had a firmer tone last week, although there was little change in the character of business. The situation abroad was reported as firm with offerings light and slightly higher prices were quoted in domestic centers, 2c. per pound generally being named on the coast. Demand was apparently limited to moderate quantities.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

Copra has taken a slight turn for the better, both in feeling and offering price. The quotation is named as 1.95c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for nearby positions. A slight improvement in demand was noted. Meals are quoted unchanged, as follows:—Domestic, spot and future on contracts, $19 Japanese, July-August, duty paid, $19; Manila, prompt, $20.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1932.

Copra prices again advanced and market steady. Arrivals in thousands:—Cebu, 41.71 sacks; Manila 54. Three mills operating. Cake, nearby futures, 27.25 ($13.63). Saturday closing prices as follows:—

	1932* Pesos per 100 kilos.	U.S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila and Hondagua	6.7	$1.52
Legaspi	6.8	1.55
Cebu	7.0	1.58

* Comparative figures for 1931 not available.

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, July 16, 1932, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

Animal Oils

Degras.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations generally being held at previous levels. Consumers showed little disposition to anticipate but there was a somewhat better inquiry noted.

Lard.—A fairly active inquiry was noted in some quarters, though purchasing was generally of the same conservative character reported in recent preceding weeks. The market had a steady tone.

Neatsfoot.—Trade still lacked snap, but in some circles a fair volume of inquiries was received from local and outside buyers. Quotations ruled steady.

Oleo.—Demand was fair with the purchasing of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to operate in advance of requirements. The market was steady.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	....	....
Saturday	535	....
Monday	1,075	100
Tuesday	175	150
Wednesday	115	243
Thursday	195	....
Totals	2,095	493
Since January 1:—		
This year	56,139	25,386
Last year	56,734	29,878

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Animal oils are maintaining the slight improvement that was noted recently, with buying a little more impressive, although buyers do not appear to be going out of their way to buy heavy volumes at this time. Lard and oleo continue to account for most of the business being placed, with quotations revealing little change in the price structure.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7c. to 7¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 6c. to 6½c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.; extra, 6½c. to 7c.

OLEO—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; No. 2, 5¾c. to 5½c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 5¾c. to 6¼c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The market for Newfoundland oil was firmer on a stronger primary situation. Offerings were light with 24c. to 25c. per gallon quoted for tanked oil, New York basis. There was a better inquiry, though actual business was apparently of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to anticipate. Norwegian oil was reported to have been offered at as low as 15 cents per gallon for dark oil. Japanese oil was firm at 25c. per gallon in drums.

Menhaden.—Crude was firmer, 12c. per gallon being quoted in tankcars, Baltimore basis, at the week-end, though business was reported to have been closed early in the period at 11½c. per gallon. All of the old crop oil is said to have been cleaned up and considerable of the new oil produced thus far is also reported to have been sold. Weather conditions have been favorable recently and production of oil is said to have been considerably larger than in the same time last season. Refined was in fair request with the market steady.

Whale.—The tone remained steady, although the market did not display much life. Occasional inquiries were noted for refined, but consumers were not inclined to anticipate. Stocks on spot are said to be moderate and there was no increase in offerings. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

Contrasted to the dark outlook of the fish oil situation as late as a week ago, there does appear to be a slightly better tone creeping into the market. This is manifested in the improvement in the general oil and fats market, together with the recent disposal of the over-stocks in fish oils in British Columbia. In some circles it has lately been estimated that there will not be over 100 tankcars of commercial sardine oil produced in California for the coming season and it remains as taken for granted that Canadian pilchard oil will not be as plentiful as in years before. Should prospects of a better market reveal themselves materially in the near future, however, it is quite likely that operations in California will be stepped up and the above figure enlarged.

Inquiry for Monterey sardine oil last week was about absent, and sellers were putting forth no effort to push business. Prices in all lines remained unchanged.

SARDINE—Spot California oil quoted at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey, with buyers withdrawn. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 45c. to 50c. per gallon in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON—Northern oil quoted at 15c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast points.

PILCHARD (Canadian)—Quoted at 12c. per gallon in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Northwest, with recent sales last reported at 10c. for last season's oil in storage.

HERRING—Quoted at 13c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1932.

Some few more tanks of menhaden fish oil were disposed of by the factories down the Chesapeake Bay last week at 12 cents per gallon, this being a slight increase over the previous figure obtained, with 11½ cents constituting the low of the season. This advance was realized in spite of the fact that the catch of menhaden this season has been larger than in perhaps any previous period for a number of years, with the fish making a quantity of oil estimated in some quarters at eight gallons to the thousand. Moreover, there is a disposition among the fishing companies to go slow about taking on further business at the 12 cent level, which suggests that the general situation is improving, and may have some connection with the stiffening in such items as tallow and grease, all of which are ruling higher. A distinctly better feeling is stated to prevail, and the big catches of fish are a decided offset to the low returns on the products.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Fish oils continue to move out to the buying trade in moderate volume, most of the buying being still of a limited and hesitant type. West coast products are subject to some little inquiry at this time and these inquiries are being quoted prices not greatly changed. Other fish oils are slow and dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 22c. to 23c. per gallon; domestic, 23c. to 25c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 30c. to 32c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 16c. to 17c. per gallon.

SARDINE—Light California, Pacific Coast, 15c. to 16c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone, though prices were generally held at previous levels. There was a fairly active demand.

Lard.—Cash lard was fairly active, though demand was generally of a conservative character, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent. The export movement continued rather light. Changes in quotations were smaller than in the previous week. The Liverpool market was firm early in the week but the tone became easier later on. Receipts of live hogs in western markets were moderate.

Stearin.—The market was firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Trade was quieter with offerings light.

Tallow.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone. The partial destruction by fire late in the previous week of a plant at Kearny, N. J., stimulated interest in the situation but there were few transactions reported. Offerings were light with quotations apparently more or less nominal much of the time, though some business was reported to have been closed late in the week at 3c. per pound for extra.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	6,157	....	....
Monday	6,965	....	....
Tuesday	1,980	....	....
Wednesday	4,290	....	....
Thursday	3,632	....	....
Friday	....	....	....
Totals	23,024	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	87,640	....	....	....
Saturday	999,050	....	16,000	....
Monday	944,135	8,000	....	40,000
Tuesday	42,625	....	....	....
Wednesday	484,400	....	....	....
Thursday	805,280	....	....	30,000
Totals	3,363,130	8,000	16,000	70,000
Prev. w'k.	3,305,972	74,800	66,000	34,400
Last year	1,761,247	....	....	246,000
Since Jan. 1:—				
This y'r.	132,599,800	1,395,080	592,800	2,287,800
Last y'r.	201,555,114	685,675	377,600	7,968,600

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

While cash lard prices have suffered some set-backs in recent trade, price levels are still at what might be considered favorable points, with trade reported still fairly active. Buyers took material actively and were willing to pay higher prices, at times running counter to fluctuating easiness in hog markets. Export business was slightly better in some respects. Tallow and grease markets have followed through with a stronger tone and with higher prices in some cases. Stearins are quiet but firm.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, July 16, to the close Friday, July 21, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$4.77	$5.27	$4.75	$5.27	$5.10
Sept.	5.00	5.15	4.80	5.15	4.97
Jan.	4.62	4.65	4.40	4.65	4.60

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound; fancy, 2⅞c. to 3c.; prime packers', 2¾c. to 3c.; No. 1 packers', 2¼c. to 2½c.; prime renderers', 2¾c. to 3c.; No. 1 country, 2¼c. to 2½c.; B country, 1½c. to 1¾c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound; choice white, 2½c. to 2¾c.; choice white, export, 3½c. to 3¾c.; A white, 2¾c. to 2½c.; B white, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; crackling, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; bone naphtha, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound; lard, 6c. to 6½c., nominal; A white grease, 3¼c., nominal; A white grease, export, 3¾c. to 4¼c.; yellow grease, 2½c., nominal; extra oleo stocks, 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 3¾c. to 4c. (Oleo stocks in car lots.)

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	Sept.	Oct.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	45 0	41 0	41 3
Monday	45 0	41 0	41 0
Tuesday	44 6	40 6	40 6
Wednesday	44 0	39 6	40 0
Thursday	44 0	40 3	40 6
Friday	44 0	40 2	40 6

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	29 9	21 7½
Monday	29 9	21 7½
Tuesday	29 9	21 7½
Wednesday	29 9	22 0
Thursday	29 9	21 10½
Friday	29 9	21 10½

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—No change occurred in quotations, but the market had a firm tone owing to the recent increase in the cost of raw material. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside buyers.

Stearic Acid.—The market continued to be characterized by a firm tone owing to the recent advance in raw material. Stearic acid prices, however, were without quotable change. Business was of the same conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Fatty acids are holding their own in comparatively good fashion at price levels little changed from those of a week ago, which are somewhat above the lows of the year. Buying remains moderate and offerings appear to be just about balancing off the volume of demand currently in the market. Most sellers are taking a slightly more confident attitude in quoting their products. Stearic acids and red oil are marking time, with a better tone displayed.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; barrels, car lots, 3⅞c. to 4c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; coconut oil, double distilled, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; barrels, car lots, 5c. to 5¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 5¼c. to 5½c.; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; barrels, car lots, 3⅞c. to 4c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅝c. to 1⅞c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ½c., nominal.

STEARIC ACID — Distilled, single press, bags, 7c. to 7½c. per pound; double press, 7½c. to 8c.; triple, bags, 10¼c. to 10¾c.; saponified, triple press, 10¼c. to 10¾c.

RED OIL—Distilled or saponified, 6⅝c. to 7⅛c. per pound; drum lots, 7⅛c. to 7⅝c.

Tung Tree Project Is Proposed for Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., July 20, 1932.

A plan for developing cut-over lands of south Mississippi by cooperative planting of tung trees was presented to Governor Conner last week by a group of downstate business leaders, headed by Barney Eaton, president of the Mississippi Power Company.

J. E. Fitzwilson, vice-president of the New Orleans, Northeastern railroad, a part of the Southern Railway System; George E. Murrell, agricultural agent for the Southern System, and Thomas H. Hawks, New York, owner of a nursery which would furnish the tung trees, were in the party. Mr. Hawks proposed to have farmer-owners of cut-over lands buy tung trees for centralized developments and set up crushing mills, owned co-operatively, for crushing the oil.

Governor Connor advised the men to furnish him with a copy of their proposed contract. They asked that he help boost that proposal, as a means of developing idle cut-over lands downstate, of which the state owns several thousands acres.

Soybean Specimens and Products on Exhibition

Members of the American Soybean Association will be in a position to view more than 6,500 introductions and selections of growing soybeans and 300 American and Oriental soybean products at the Arlington Experiment Farm of the Department of Agriculture, near Washington, when they hold their annual convention in Washington, September 2 and 3, according to W. J. Morse, soybean specialist of the department and president of the association.

The collection of growing soybeans at Arlington farm is the largest collection of this character in the world. Practically all the beans are introductions from the Orient, the majority gathered by Mr. Morse during 1929 and 1930 when he traveled in Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and other parts of the Orient, selecting varieties for trial in this country. Since his return to the United States, Mr. Morse has received 1,500 more introductions of soybeans and they are growing on the farm this year. Several thousand specimens were grown last year, and this year these are grouped according to time of maturity, color of bean, and other characteristics. Only about 25 varieties of soybeans are widely grown in the United States at present, and perhaps not more than 25 additional varieties are grown to a lesser degree. From the 6,500 different introductions, the department hopes to find soybeans suited to most parts of the United States.

The soybean products exhibit will also be a comprehensive one. There will be about 50 American products and 250 Oriental products, ranging from soybean milk to soybean candy, flour, and cheese.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company, Los Angeles, is marketing its sesame oil in packages for retailing as a salad and cooking oil.

Daniel N. Whitlock, engineering expert in the chemical and refining industries and the gas utility field, has become associated with the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., as special representative in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, according to a statement of G. D. Davis, general manager of the company. Mr. Whitlock, former national representative of the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company, was associated with the National Oil Products Company in 1920 as chief engineer in charge of process equipment for the manufacture of sulphonated oils and soaps. He will now do special work in line with the company's policy of providing experts to confer with users of company products in the interest of better product and greater manufacturing economy.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Small Fluctuations in Refined Oil Futures Though Trading More Active--Hogs Weaken Despite Light Receipts--Lard Easier--Southern Weather Hot and Dry

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures had a steady or firm tone much of the time, as offerings were generally light. Although prices showed more or less irregularity, changes were confined within small limits. Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were rather quiet as a rule, but the prevailing tone was steady and quotations underwent little change.

Weather conditions in many parts of the South were more favorable, though late in the week reports were current to the effect that the crop in some sections was beginning to need rain. Prevailing conditions, however, had a tendency to check weevil activity and less was heard regarding damage from this pest.

The movement of live hogs to Western markets was generally light or moderate, but at Chicago hog prices weakened with a depressing influence on lard. Offerings of cottonseed products in the South were reported as light and, according to some in the trade, there is little likelihood of any material change in the situation in this respect until marketing of new crop seed increases.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Quiet conditions continued to be reported in most parts of the South so far as spot transactions were concerned, though speculative operations in meal in the Memphis market were fairly active. Consuming demand for meal was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities as a rule, as the condition of pasturage in many parts of the country still appears to be good, although rain is needed in some sections, while competition continues to be noted from other varieties of feed.

There was apparently little change in sentiment among holders of seed and meal as a result of the recent government report. Stocks of cake and meal at the mills are considerably smaller than at this time last season, but supplies of seed are much larger than they were then. Offerings of cake and meal were generally light and are expected to continue so until the new crop season gets under way and the movement of seed to the mills increases. Crop accounts were rather more favorable last week, there being less rain, while temperatures were higher and less was heard in regard to weevil activity though complaints were not lacking.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast were generally held at $12.75 to $13.50 per ton, while in the Valley $12.50 per ton was quoted for 41-percent meal.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was somewhat more active last week, though there was no snap to the trading. Commission houses had few orders and ring operators showed little disposition to engage extensively in fresh ventures at this period, preferring to go slowly pending further developments in the cotton crop situation. Crop accounts were more or less conflicting. There were fewer complaints of weevil, hot, dry weather in many sections apparently having checked the pest to some extent for the time being at least. Also the trend of live hogs and lard was downward at times and this had a tendency to discourage operations on the long side.

Speculative offerings were light however, and the undertone of the market was regarded as rather steady or firm on the whole, though changes in quotations were small and devoid of much significance. Southern markets for crude oil were quieter, but offerings were generally reported as light. Unsold supplies in some sections are said to be small and it is contended that no increase of consequence in offerings is likelv until the movement of new crop seed expands. Tallow was quieter but offerings from producers were reported as light and the market was firm.

The Chicago market for live hogs was 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds lower at one time, althogh receipts were generally light or moderate. On Monday Chicago received 30,000 head; on Tuesday 26,000 head; on Wednesday 15,000 head and on Thursday 16,000 head. Arrivals in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 93,800 head against 107,900 head on the same day last year; on Tuesday 77,100 head against 69,500 head; on Wednesday 62,800 head against 60,300 head; and on Thursday 46,700 head against 57,600 head last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago has steadily increased in recent weeks. The average weight of the arrivals there during the week ended July 16 was 263 pounds. This compared with 256 pounds in the previous week, 252 pounds in the week before that and 249 pounds in the week ended June 25. The semi-monthly statement of lard stocks in Chicago showed a decrease of about 5,000,000 pounds during the first half of July, which compared with an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. Stocks there July 15 were 63,587,770 pounds against 68,930,383 pounds July 1 and 60,559,573 pounds on July 15 last year.

The export movement of lard continued on a comparatively small scale. Exports of that commodity during the period from January 1 to July 18, according to official statistics, were 306,547,000 pounds against 342,064,000 pounds in the same time last year. Exports of lard to Germany thus far this year show a decrease of about 10,000,000 pounds as compared with last year. That country recently increased the duty on lard imports from 6 to 10 reichmarks per 100 kilos.

Temperatures of 100 degrees and above were reported in parts of the South. Correspondence from Atlanta stated that the crop has been fruiting as rapidly as widespread weevil infestation will allow and that the crop is fairly free of grass but that more rain would be welcome in the coastal plain area. A bulletin issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service stated:—

"Weevil-infested areas are found in practically all states. It is pointed out that hot weather will not be as effective in stopping the pest now, as it would have been in June, since the plant is now well grown and shades the ground, where much of the weevil mortality occurs. Furthermore, it is feared that the plant could not stand a prolonged dry, hot period, but would shed heavily under such conditions, particularly on the lighter soils which have been inadequately fertilized. In various sections, it is reported that the plant is small and is not fruiting well, but elsewhere the crop is making reasonably good progress."

The weekly government weather and crop report stated that the most favorable aspects of the weather in relation to cotton during the week were the high temperatures, abundant sunshine and very light precipitation, which were excellent for holding weevil activity in check. In Texas some deterioration occurred on the uplands of the eastern half of the state, with more or less shedding reported. In Oklahoma progress was fairly good, with plants mostly fruiting well. Warmth and dryness were favorable in Arkansas, while in most other central sections of the belt the development of plants was mostly fair to good. In Georgia fruiting is still reported as slow in many places, but in other Atlantic states reports indicate rather satisfactory advance.

On Friday the market was firmer, influenced by a recovery in hogs and lard and local buying. Receipts of hogs in Western markets were small.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures for the week:—

Saturday, July 16, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	4.00	4.00	3.95@4.15	2
August	...	...	3.95@4.15	...
September	...	...	4.05@4.15	...
October	...	...	4.05@4.15	...
November	...	...	4.07@4.18	...
December	...	...	4.15@4.20	...
January	...	...	4.21@4.24	...
February	...	...	4.21@4.35	...
Total sales				2

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.
Texas, 3.90c.

Monday, July 18, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	...	...	3.90@4.20	...
August	...	...	3.90@4.20	...
September	...	...	4.10@4.19	...
October	...	...	4.10@4.18	...
November	...	...	4.13@4.20	...
December	4.20	4.20	4.20@4.25	15
January	4.25	4.25	4.25@ ...	1
February	...	...	4.25@4.40	...
Total sales				16

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.

Tuesday, July 19, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	...	...	3.90@4.10	...
August	...	...	3.95@4.10	...
September	...	...	4.02@4.10	...
October	4.10	4.05	4.05@ ...	8
November	4.13	4.13	4.06@4.12	7
December	4.18	4.18	4.18@ ...	2
January	4.25	4.25	4.25@ ...	15
February	4.30	4.30	4.30@ ...	1
Total sales				33

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.

Wednesday, July 20, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
July	...	...	3.90@4.10	...
August	...	...	3.95@4.15	...
September	...	...	4.05@4.15	...
October	...	...	4.06@4.08	...
November	...	...	4.08@4.15	...
December	...	...	4.18@4.24	...
January	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.27	8
February	...	...	4.28@4.31	...
Total sales				8

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.12½@3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.

Thursday, July 21, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	4.30	4.26	4.31@4.33	8
February	...	...	4.34@4.41	..
July	...	...	4.00@4.20	..
August	...	...	4.00@4.20	..
September	...	...	4.17@4.20	..
October	...	...	4.15@4.25	..
November	...	...	4.15@4.25	..
December	4.25	4.25	4.25@ —	3
Total sales				11

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.

Friday, July 22, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	4.40	4.35	4.39@4.40	23
February	...	...	4.40@4.50	..
July	...	...	3.95@4.30	..
August	...	...	4.00@4.35	..
September	...	...	4.26@4.35	..
October	4.25	4.25	4.25@—	1
November	...	...	4.24@4.35	..
December	4.30	4.30	4.30@4.35	10
Total sales				*36

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.
Crude, Southeast, 3.25c.
Valley, 3.25c.

* Includes 2 switches.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, July 20, 1932.

The only upward change occurring in cottonseed products prices this month has been in the gradual strengthening of prime crude oil to about one cent a pound above the low mark at the first of the month. Meal and hulls are steady with linters weaker.

Crop conditions remain practically unchanged. Rains gave way to hot weather. Cotton has been fruiting as rapidly as widespread weevil infestation will allow. The crop is fairly clean of grass. More rain would be welcome in the coastal plain area.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude 3¼c. per pound.
MEAL—7 percent grade, $12.75 to $13.50 ton, interior mill points.
HULLS—$5 to $6 ton, loose.
LINTERS—First cut, 1½c. to 2c. per pound; clean mill run, ¾c. to 1¼c.; second cut, ½c. to ¾c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, July 22, 1932.

Crude cottonseed oil market continues tight. Stocks apparently in strong hands. Some trading during the week at 3¼c. per pound, Valley basis, and this figure still bid. Cottonseed meal continues its upward trend and the price today is about $3 per ton above the low point established in June. Prime 41 percent meal $13.50 to $14 per ton, Memphis basis, and $12.50 per ton, Valley basis. Cotton crop in this section progressing favorably.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton— Opening. July 16.	Closing. July 21.
July	$10.00@—	$10.75@—
August	10.50@—	11.00@—
September	11.00@—	11.50@—
October	10.50@—	11.85@—
November	10.00@—	11.50@—
December	10.00@—	11.50@—
January	10.25@—	11.75@—
February	10.50@—	12.00@—

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton— Opening. July 16.	Closing. July 21.
July	$12.75@13.75	$13.80@—
August	13.00@13.50	13.95@14.10
September	13.25@13.75	14.25@—
October	13.50@14.00	14.25@14.40
November	13.60@14.10	14.35@14.65
December	13.75@14.25	14.70@14.90
January	13.90@14.25	14.80@15.05
February	14.00@14.75	15.00@15.35

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1932.

The market for cottonseed products was quieter, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the crop situation. Offerings were light. Prime crude oil, 3⅛c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 3½c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, ⅝c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, July 22, 1932.

Some little set-back has developed in cottonseed oil prices here, although the check is not as yet of major proportions, according to present indications. Buyers are just a bit more hesitant in their willingness to meet quotations with orders, and quotations are ruling a small fraction lower in general. Prime crude oil is quoted 3⅛c. bid and sales in the Valley and Southeast, while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted 2⅞c. sales and bid. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted 4⅛c., sales, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 5¾c. to 6c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	23	3	21	0
Monday	22	9	20	6
Tuesday	22	9	20	6
Wednesday	22	9	20	6
Thursday	23	0	20	9
Friday	23	0	20	9

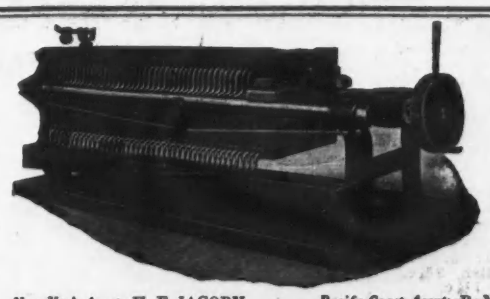
Manufacturers' Census Published

A report on the products of manufacturing industries by the Bureau of the Census has just published, giving the quantity (when available), and the value of a year's output of over 4,000 commodities; and also the number of establishments producing each commodity as reported in the census of manufactures taken in 1930 and covering the production of the year 1929. The statistics are presented under industry groupings as established in the census of manufactures and includes among others food and kindred products, forest products, paper and allied products, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, stone, clay and glass products, iron and steel and their products, not including machinery and nonferrous metals and their products. This report is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 15 cents. The title is "Products of Manufacturing Industries, by Kind, Quantity, Value and Number of Establishments Reporting: 1929."

Gasoline Dumping Report Ordered

Just before adjournment, the United States Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Gore of Oklahoma directing the Federal Trade Commission to complete at the earliest practical time, its final report on the commission's investigation of the dumping of foreign gasoline and oils, particularly Russian, in the city of Detroit.

F. W. BRODE CORPORATION, MEMPHIS, TENN. Dealers and Exporters
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PEANUT PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED BOLL AND HULL ASHES 25% W. S. POTASH
Members Memphis Merchants Exchange
Future business in cottonseed meal and seed solicited



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Made of iron, wood, aluminum, bronze, or rubber
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MUTUAL

Bichromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromic Acid
Oxalic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
MUTUAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
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Mutual Chemical Company of America

270 Madison Avenue **New York, N. Y.**

FACTORIES

Baltimore **Jersey City**

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sicilian Sumac Reduced--Myrobalans and Mangrove Bark Firm--Zinc Dust Steady--Egg Albumen Strong--Fair Demand for Logwood--Archil Continues Slow

Demand in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs was highly irregular throughout the week just ended. The spotty condition of the demand was attributed to the practice of hand-to-mouth buying of raw materials as a result of the textile and tanning trades endeavoring to maintain production schedules at a level commensurate with the actual demand being placed for their finished articles. Reduction in the quotation for the ground Sicilian sumac featured the dealings.

Lowering of the quotation for ground Sicilian sumac was the reflection of an effort on the part of sellers to stimulate interest. Other tanning materials likewise moved through a rather slow week. Mangrove bark experienced a dull demand, but quotations remained unchanged. Myrobalans, as well as valonia, and wattle bark held firm at the price levels in vogue previously. Total boot and shoe production in the United States last May was placed at 22,353,840 pairs, a decline of 3,600,000 pairs from the April output. June production was estimated at approximately 20,700,000 pairs, representing a sharp decrease from the output for the same month last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Sumac, Sicilian, ground, $2 per ton.
Zinc dust, 15 points.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compared as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
142.3	142.4	142.3	143.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Textile raw materials moved through another irregular trading week, with the demand fairly active one day, but followed by a complete slackening the next day. Logwood displayed a steady undertone, while little activity was shown in the market for cochineal, annatto or Dutch madder. Archil remained firm. Hat manufacturers were reported to be about ready to get into production at capacity. Sizeable purchases of wool last week tended to strengthen general sentiment. Production of carded cotton cloths during June amounted to 208,587,000 yards or at the rate of 40,117,000 yards per week, being one of the lowest monthly outputs on record. The production level was 12.7 less than the weekly rate for May. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for June was 4,247,490,852, based on an activity of 8.93 hours per day, or 57.7 percent of capacity on a single shift basis. This compared with 63.3 percent in May and 86.6 percent for June, 1931, according to the Department of Commerce.

Demand for bichromates reflected the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries, with the quotations steady. Firmness ruled the market for egg albumen, with no expansion shown in demand. Zinc dust held steady at the levels established late last week, reflecting a steadier basic metal. World production of zinc in June totaled 70,293 short tons, the daily average of 2,343 short tons for the month being the lowest in many years, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States production of zinc in June totaled 16,410 tons and the half year output in this country was 122,197 tons.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—A fairly active call was placed for the commercial article, with the demand coming from the petroleum industry and various other directions. Sellers of the crystals and solution reported the presence of a fair demand. All prices were without change.

Potash Bichromate.—Conditions were relatively unchanged from those of the preceding week, with contract withdrawals moving at an irregular pace, due to the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Bichromate. — Business here was confined to the withdrawals by routine consumers against contracts, with prices holding steady. Exports of chromate and bichromate for the first five months totaled 2,731,710 pounds as compared with 1,632,103 pounds in the same period last year, with the May exports totaling 717,232 pounds, of which Canada purchased 157,246 pounds; United Kingdom, 179,200 pounds; Switzerland, 84,451 pounds; Spain, 48,945 pounds, and Belgium, 42,938 pounds.

Zinc Dust.—Sellers were quoting the car lot shipments on the basis of 4.35c. per pound and the less than car lot shipments at 6.10c. to 6.35c. per pound, according to quantity. United States production of zinc in June totaled 16,410 tons and the half year output amounted to 122,197 tons. World production for the first six months was reported at 456,939 short tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Nothing new developed in this section of the market last week, with an occasional small-lot order making up the demand, and prices for the paste and seed articles remained unchanged.

Archil.—Orders were reaching the market in a slow fashion last week, but sellers reported that the dull character of the demand failed to have an influence on the market from a price standpoint, with no change uncovered in the quotations noted previously.

Cochineal.—No factors were uncovered here during the period under survey that would tend to disturb the quiet governing this market during recent weeks. Sellers continued to quote the gray material at 45c. to 49c. per pound, according to quantity, while the Teneriffe silver material was listed at 46c. to 50c. per pound, according to quantity.

Fustic.—Sellers here indicated that the call was extremely dull at intervals during the week, but the undercurrent in the market was steady and sellers repeated the quotations of 18c. to 22c. per pound for the crystals. Other quotations likewise remained unchanged.

Logwood.—Movement of this material continued to hold up satisfactorily throughout the week, with no change uncovered in the quotations. May exports amounted to 90,542 pounds, as compared with 205,390 pounds in the same month last year. For the five months ended May 30 exports totaled 408,308 pounds, as compared with 736,308 pounds in the same period last year.

Madder.—Little activity was noted here last week, with the market showing a tendency to become sluggish at the close of the week, but sellers were quoting the market at the unchanged price levels of 22c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity.

Osage Orange.—Some sections of the textile industry continued to order out a fair amount of this material last week, with sellers calling the market steady and listing the quotations of 7c. to 7½c. per pound for the 51 degree liquid merchandise.

Turmeric.—There was nothing new to add to the review of this market, with the call in the doldrums throughout the greater portion of the week and sellers listing the previously reported quotations for the Madras and Alleppey materials.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Quotation for the edible egg material remained at 80c. to 81c. per pound, according to quantity, with sellers reporting the market firm again last week, although there was no expansion evident in the call. Firm condition of the market was directly attributed to the scant supply in local sellers' hands.

Dextrin.—Demand here was termed fair throughout the week, with the market holding steady at the price levels in vogue previously. May imports of dextrin or British gum amounted to 523,293 pounds as compared with 1,052,646 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months imports totaled 5,113,090 pounds as against 6,487,357 pounds in the same period last year. Sellers continued to quote the market for the British gum at $3.49 to $3.69 per 100 pounds, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk.—This market appeared steadier last week, with a slight improvement reported in the call. Steadier tone in the market was attributed to reported rise in the quotation for domestic eggs. Sellers continued to quote the spray and granular items at the levels in force previously.

Starch.—Business here was described as reaching fair-sized proportions, with the undertone in the market steady. Powdered material was quoted at $2.44 to $2.64 per 100 pounds and the pearl article was listed at $2.34 to $2.54 per 100 pounds. Forecast for showers and cooler weather for the corn belt, which may put a stop to the claims of deterioration, brought about a slight decline in the price for the basic material. Reports from parts of Nebraska, eastern Colorado, South Dakota and Iowa indicated that hot winds and extremely high temperatures had resulted in corn firing, and irreparable damage was claimed in some sections.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Borneo.—Little interest was noted here during the week just ended, but the market maintained a steady undertone and prices were in conformity with the quotations in order previously.

Divi-Divi. — Sellers continued to quote the market nominally at $26 to $27 per ton, in the absence of cables from the primary market. Demand was slow but the limited amount on spot and in nearby positions tended to give the market a steady tone.

Gambier.—Call for the various sorts of this merchandise failed to show signs of expanding during the week just closed, with sellers quoting the market at the previous noted price levels. May imports of gambier or terra japonica amounted to 79,578 pounds, as against 56,080 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the total reached 893,134 pounds as against 492,333 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Mangrove Bark.—No betterment was disclosed in the buying side of the market last week, with consumers holding down purchases to actual needs for curtailed production schedules. Prices were unchanged.

Myrobalans — Firm undertone continued to rule the dealings in this market again last week. This firmness was attributed to the limited volume on hand here rather than to any decided betterment in the call. Prices were about the same for the various shipments. May imports amounted to 752 tons as compared with 162 tons in the same month last year, with the total for the five months placed 4,863 tons as compared with 5,622 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Quebracho — There was nothing of outstanding importance occurring in this market last week, with shipments moving to usual buyers at a fair price. May imports of the extract amounted to 10,810,000 pounds as compared with 4,895,544 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the total imports reached 51,345,816 pounds as compared with 21,159,814 pounds in the similar period last year.

Sumac. — Sellers were quoting the shipment price $2 per ton lower at $38 per ton, with the New York spot price listed at $41 per ton for the ground Sicilian material. May imports amounted to 103 tons bringing the total for the first five months to 671 tons as compared with 1,098 tons in the similar period last year.

Valonia. — Sellers again reported the market as firm and prices at the same levels as noted previously. May imports amounted to 1,662,759 pounds as compared with 1,438,838 pounds in the same month last year, with the total for the five months amounting to 7,119,899 pounds, as compared with 7,081,474 pounds in the same period 1931.

Wattle Bark. — Business was slow throughout the week, with no change disclosed in the quotations. May imports amounted to 562,746 pounds, as compared with 112,490 pounds in the same month last year. For the first five months the amount was placed at 1,529,069 pounds, as compared with 1,616,920 pounds in the same period 1931.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Chemical Exports to British Markets

(Continued from page 42)

sist of finished goods. Jamaica, the largest and most important commercially of the British West Indies is the best customer in this group with annual purchases of $400,000.

Prepared medicines are the best sellers in British India constituting over one-third of the total chemical exports of $2,750,000 sent from the United State to that market in 1931, which was more than double the total for 1922, and 25 times that of 1899. With its large cotton-textile industries, India is a good buyer of indigo and other coaltar dyes and is the third largest consumer in the Far East. Both prepared medicines and dyes have more than doubled their sales in British India from 1922-1927, and declined only a little in 1931 from the 1927 figure. Industrial chemicals to the extent of $367,000, toilet preparations, $650,000, and paints and varnishes to the extent of $175,000 are the other principal chemical items sold in India.

British Malaya and Ceylon are other important colonies in the Far East to have recorded expanding trade during the past ten years. Chemical exports from the United States to British Malaya have risen from $155,000 in 1922 to a peak in 1929 of $613,000 declining to $331,000 in 1931, and those to Ceylon have advanced steadily from $45,000 to $230,000. Chief interest lies in their purchases of finished chemical commodities such as prepared medicines, toilet preparations and to a lesser extent, paints and varnishes.

Hong Kong, largely a trans-shipment port for China, is not an important purchaser of chemical products with the exception of ginseng. Exports of ginseng to Hong Kong in 1931 were valued at $1,845,000.

Australia and Africa

Australia, formerly entirely agricultural, has been developing its manufacturing industries. It was in 1927, among the ten largest consumers of naval stores, paints and varnishes, crude drugs and essential oils, sulphur, industrial chemicals and medicinal and toilet preparations, and a steady buyer of small quantities of a variety of other chemicals. Exports of all these commodities have declined sharply in 1931. Sulphur was the most important single commodity, and exports in 1931 were valued at $500,000. Spirits of turpentine and rosin are good sellers and paints and varnishes are also bought in fair quantities.

From 1913 to 1927, exports to New Zealand grew rapidly, but since 1929 have fallen. The commodities purchased are much the same as those taken by Australia, and this Dominion is an especially large purchaser of sulphur, shipments in 1931 having approximated $400,000.

During the current century, United States exports to British Africa have developed greatly since back at the beginning of the century only very small amounts were shipped thence. The Union of South Africa is the largest consumer of chemicals on the African continent. Shipments include some of practically everything sold abroad from crude commodities such as sulphur ($100,000 worth annually), and rosin and turpentine ($125,000 in 1931) to finished goods such as medicinals, soaps and toilet preparations ($700,000 in 1931). Pigments, paints and varnishes have proved popular in South Africa as elsewhere, and have shown an increasing trade, $350,000 having been spent for goods of this type in 1927 and $420,000 in 1931.

Color Chart for Fall Issued

The Textile Color Card Association has issued its 1932 Fall Correlation Chart, which will serve primarily as a guide to retailers in co-ordinating the new costume and accessory shades. The principal basic ensemble and millinery colors are listed according to their cast and for each classification are indicated the proper shades for shoes, bags, hosiery, gloves and jewelry. New themes in color harmonies and contrasts are also indicated in the chart, which is to be used in conjunction with the 1932 fall silk, woolen, shoe and leather and hosiery cards already released by the association. This color guide supplements the special charts issued earlier by the association.

Inecto Sued for Damages

Suit, claiming damages of $100,000, has been brought in the supreme court in Brooklyn against Inecto, Inc., manufacturer of the hair-dye, Inecto Rapid Notox. The complainant, Mrs. Raenola Sperling, alleges that she suffered from a skin affliction following the application of the hair-dye in a Brooklyn beauty parlor. Justice Charles J. Dodd signed an order, July 14, directing Inecto, Inc., to submit to examination before trial.

The Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries reported a net income of $2,030,918 for the six months ended June 30, after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes and other charges. This was equal to $1.13 a share on 1,535,775 common shares, after preferred dividends and compared with $1,149,403, or 49 cents a share on 1,535,403 sommon shares in the first half of last year.

Synthetic Resins of the Modified Glycerol Phthalate Type

By John McE. Sanderson

American Cyanamid Co.

(Paper presented at annual convention of the Western Zone of National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, San Francisco.)

Natural resins are described by the Encyclopedia Brittanica as the secretions of certain plants from which they exude as soft tears which harden in the air. They consist of complex mixtures of acids and esters, mostly oxidation products of terpenes. The general conception of a resin is a non-crystalline body, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, essential oils and hot fatty oils, which will soften and melt under heat but which is not capable of sublimation. A typical resin is a transparent or translucent mass with a vitreous fracture and a faint yellow or brownish color.

Synthetic resins are products more or less similar to the natural resins in certain of their physical characteristics, although differing radically from them in chemical composition. We may distinguish two types (a) the modified natural resins, such as rosin hardened by lime or glycerine, and (b) the true synthetic resins prepared by reacting non-resinous raw materials such as phenol and formaldehyde or glycerine and phthalic anhydride.

Because of the extended variety of these synthetic products which have been prepared, it has become even more difficult than formerly to assign an exact definition to the term "resin." Chemical terms do not help since many resins are not even remotely related to others in composition. Physical characteristics differ almost as widely since they range from water white to dark brown, from hard brittle solids to thin liquids and from those insoluble in anything to those soluble in the usual range of organic solvents or even in dilute aqueous ammonia. Attempts at more exact definition are likely to become so involved as to lead to further confusion, as for instance the following example from a recent book on Artificial Resins by Scheiber & Sandig:—

> Resins are ultramicrocrystalline organic substances or mixtures the capacity of which for vectoral polymerization (or regular crystallization) is so weak in consequence of deficient tendency to adequate desolvation and autopurification, that the more or less pronounced character of a "glass" may be considered as practically stabilized.

Now having shown that no one really knows what resins are I feel that I can speak freely in telling you all about them.

Phthalate Resins in Surface Coatings

It is obvious that the paint industry is vitally interested in synthetic resins. Several of the production clubs are preparing papers for the annual convention based entirely on various phases of their use. The papers prepared by several others will be partly on them. Nearly every trade paper contains some references to them. Patents have been issued by the thousand. From all this it might be supposed that the subject was brand new. As a matter of fact out of all the hundreds of resinous compounds which have been proposed the only types which have attained any real commercial use in surface coatings, that is ester gum, cumar, the phenol types and the phthalate types, have all been made for many years. There is something significant in the fact that old Father Time is still the judge, that resins of real value are not hatched out over night but represent the accumulated effort of many years development.

I want to talk to you particularly about that group of synthetic products which for convenience we call phthalate resins and which you buy under such trade names as Glyptal, Rezyl or Teglac. While the term phthalate resin is in general use throughout the industry it is not strictly accurate since resins of the type are being used which contain no phthalic anhydride. The coined word "Alkyd" was proposed some time ago by R. H. Kienle and should be acceptable as a sample group designation.

Raw Materials

Resins of this group are made by reacting phthalic anhydride, or other polybasic organic acids, glycerin, or other polyhydric alcohols, and fatty acid or other modifying agents. All of these raw materials are available in almost limitless quantities so that the trade is assured of an ample supply no matter to what volume the demand for these resins attains.

Phthalic anhydride is produced by the vapor phase catalytic air oxidization of naphthelene with exact temperature control. In some of the most effective forms of complex catalysts the oxides of vanadium are the major components. The final product, sublimed as long needle crystals, has a melting point of 130.6° C and is practically chemically pure.

Glycerin and fatty acids are usually obtained from the splitting up of fats or vegetable oils by the Twitchell process. The same result may be accomplished by saponifying with lime or caustic soda and then acidifying to set free the fatty acid. The glycerine is distilled to remove excess water and impurities. The fatty acid is also refined by distillation under vacuum or by other means. It is frequently asked why the original oils cannot be used instead of first splitting them up into glycerine and fatty acids. The answer, of course, is that different proportions and combinations of these two ingredients are required in the resin. Furthermore when they are already tied together they do not react as readily in the direction desired by the resin formulator.

Manufacturing Procedure

In the manufacture of most of the products of chemical industry it is the makers aim to secure a definite compound as nearly chemically pure as is commercially feasible. Filtration, crystallization, distillation, sublimation are all used to separate one compound from others with which it may be contaminated. Just the reverse is true in resin manufacture since the essential characteristics of the product depend on its being made up of a complex multiplicity of compounds which cannot be separated by ordinary means. Such composition is required to give resins their amorphous structure, indefinite, melting point and other physical characteristics.

Theoretically it is possible to react phthalic anhydride with glycerine and get diglyceryl triphthaliate. Practically the usual result is a mixture of several different compounds, varying in relative proportions depending on the conditions under which the reaction occurred. When fatty acid or other modifying agent is introduced the situation is still further complicated. The possible combinations in different proportions of several polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols and a wide variety of modifying agents are almost limitless.

The manufacture of a chemical compound often seems, on the surface, a very simple process. For instance if we make a solution in water of zinc sulphate and another one of barium sulphide and pour one into the other a mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate is precipitated. This constitutes the chemistry of one of your most common materials, namely lithopone. Few reactions could be simpler, yet thousands of dollars have been spent to develop the manufacture of lithopone to the quality which the modern product has attained.

Phthalic anhydride, glycerin and fatty acid if heated together in an open kettle will react to form a resinous body. This will not be a single compound, but a complex mixture of compounds. In order to reproduce this identical mixture, that is to secure uniformity in resin manufacture it is necessary to secure exact control of every factor affecting the reaction or rather group of reactions by which the resin is formed. This obviously requires proper equipment as well as men thoroughly trained in this particular phase of chemical industry.

I have already alluded to the fact that the term "phthalate resin" covers only very roughly a large group of materials. They differ from each other just as radically as varnishes which may be long oil or short oil, made with different oils or gums, or cooked under widely varying conditions. In other words the phthalate resins are not only distinctly different from other synthetic resins but vary widely among themselves.

The first record we have of the production of resins of this general type was the work of Von Bemmelen about 1856 on the reaction between succinic acid glycerin. In 1901 Watson Smith made a resin from glycerin and phthalic anhydride in the proportions required to form diglyceryl triphthalate. Further work resulted in the patents issued about 1914 to Arsem, Friedburg and others covering various modifications of these resins aimed primarily at the production of compositions for electrical insulation. The tremendous growth in the commercial use of nitrocellulose lacquers spurred on several groups of workers with these resins with the result that today they are available to you for practically every type of surface coating from quick drying enamels and lacquers to durable outside paints. No really good descriptive term has yet been devised for these coatings. Strictly speaking they are not paints or varnishes. The term synthetic finish does not distinguish, for instance, an automobile finish which is sprayed on and baked from a coating which is brushed and air dried on the outside of a house. Nor does it distinguish between a vehicle which is completed by chemical processing and one which is another type of synthetic resin melted with natural oils and other materials. The term synthetic finish has been in fact so overworked that the trade is in real need of a more accurate group name for the various coatings formulated from the phthalate resins.

Formulating with Phthalate Resins

In order to most successfully utilize these resins it is important to undertsand the differences in their physical and chemical characteristics. They range from water white to deep amber colors. They may be liquid, plastic or hard brittle solids. They can be made with many kinds and proportions of modifying agents which impart differences in solubility, drying quality, acid number and other properties. We can divide them by group characteristics into four general classes about as follows:—

(a)—Saturated types, mainly fatty acid modifications, used mostly in nitrocellulose lacquers.

(b)—Phthalate resins modified with natural resin acids.

These are also used mainly in lacquers.

(c)—Unsaturated types, modified with fatty acids from the drying oils. These are used to some extent in lacquers but find their main application as vehicles by themselves or in combination with drying oils and other resins.

(d)—Miscellaneous types which would include phthalate resins modified with phenol or other resins, mixtures of the three groups just mentioned as well as modifications designed for solution in ammonia water, for electrical insulation, or for other special applications.

Group A

The application of Group A in lacquers depends largely on their comparative opacity to ultra-violet light and to their retention of gloss and color on exposure to the weather. These properties have accounted for their use in ordinary pigmented auto lacquers to postpone chalking and have made possible the production of the iridescent or pearl finishes which are now so popular. They are also used for the production of durable clear lacquers for bright metal hardware and other surfaces exposed to the weather. Even in clear wood lacquers for furniture and other indoor uses their toughness and resistance to light are aids to durability. They are used in architectural brushing lacquers and in lacquer enamels for refrigerators, because their toughness, color retention and good solubility makes possible the use of comparatively low proportions of nitrocellulose.

Group B

The second group, that is the resin acid modifications of phthalate resin, are used in clear furniture lacquers because of their hardness and because of their high refractive index which imparts good depth and gloss. They are also used to some extent in pigmented lacquer enamels, although they do not impart durability to the extent of the fatty acid modifications. They are not readily soluble in oils so that lacquers containing the oil rub well. They find their main use in lacquer sanding sealers for which purpose their desirable qualities are hardness, low solvent retention, and solubility to yield, in the ordinary lacquer solvents, solutions of high solid content at working consistency. Note especially that I have mentioned both hardness and low solvent retention as essential to good sanding properties. We find, for instance, that a phthalate resin with a softening point of 90 deg. C sands very much better than ester gum, which is only 20 deg. lower. We also find that of several different resins with the same softening point the one which allows the solvent to evaporate most rapidly will be superior to the others in sanding.

These resins have found only a limited use in varnish as they are somewhat difficult to manipulate and do not impart the rapid drying characteristic of the phenol resins. They do, however, yield varnishes of good color and durability.

Group C

The third group, that is the unsaturated types, range from hard resins to viscous liquids which resemble drying oils both chemically and physically. They find a wide range of usefulness accordingly. They may be used alone as the sole binding medium, or, for various types of coatings, combined with other resins, oils, varnishes or nitrocellulose. No single modification can give the best results under such widely varying conditions of use. I will outline a little later some specific suggestions for their use.

Group D

When phthalate resins are made as mixtures of the three groups just outlined their characteristics are modified about in proportion to the amounts of saturated and unsaturated fatty acid and resin acid used giving products suited to certain limited uses. In the same way a resin made up as a mixture of phthalate and phenol or other types represents a compromise between the advantages and limitations of each and nnds definite uses accordingly. Special high acid types of phthalate resin can be readily dissolved with water containing a slight excess of ammonia. Such solutions retain their resinous characteristics and become fairly water resistant on drying so that they find some use in coating and impregnating compositions. Other phthalate resins which are not sufficiently soluble in the ordinary solvents for surface coatings find their use in impregnating and moulding compositions.

Durability

One characteristic which has come to be associated with these phthalate resins is durability on exposure to the weather—and that, of course, is entirely relative. Many of the older types of paints, enamels and lacquers have excellent durability in the sense of protecting the surface for long periods. The superiority of phthalate resin finishes is best expressed as prolonged maintenance of original appearance because of retention of color and gloss. In considering previously available binders for surface coatings we find that a film of oil alone is rapidly disintegrated by exposure to the weather although when protected by pigment the resultant paint will last for many years. Or if this same oil is cooked with a resin within certain proportions the spar varnish thus produced will have better durability as a clear finish than the oil alone, but still has a rather limited life. Now while a small proportion of most resins will reinforce an oil film, larger amounts, with few exceptions, will lead to brittleness and rapid disintegration. Hence elasticity as indicated by the kauri reduction test has come to be considered a measure of probable durability. Some resins and oils are much more water resistant than others, and as rain and snow are active factors in normal weather exposures the durability of an ordinary varnish is at least to some degree commensurate with its water resistance.

Water Resistance

In testing the phthalate resins, and some of the other new synthetic types, the paint technologist soon finds that he cannot be guided by these previously acceptable accelerated tests for durability. He finds, for instance, that a phthalate resin which is highly durable on normal weather exposure either as a clear or as a pigmented finish will not withstand a cold or hot water test as well as a much less durable wood oil ester gum varnish. Hence he can readily be misled if he attempts to evaluate it by tide-level exposures or by accelerated weathering machines involving abnormal water cycles. As a matter of fact phthalate resins are being produced today which are just as water resistant as the best varnishes but it is yet to be proven that this adds anything to their durability.

Kauri Reduction

The varnish chemist must also place a different value on the kauri reduction test. As applied to the newer synthetic resin finishes this still gives some indication of the elasticity of the film but this is no measure of durability as it used to be with ordinary varnishes. The distensibility of the film required for durability seems to be definitely less for a phthalate resin than for other types. Furthermore, there seems to be a happy medium beyond which additional elasticity gives less rather than greater durability. The results of a great many tests made by ourselves and others indicate that a phthalate resin with a kauri reduction of 0 to 10 will be durable if applied as a clear finish to a rigid metal surface but will crack too readily if applied to a surface subjected to bending or to considerable expansion and contraction, or if the strength of the film is reduced by the addition of much pigment. If we go up to a kauri reduction of about 60 we get sufficient distensibility for clear or lightly pigmented finishes on wood or metal. As a matter of fact, such a phthalate resin finish will be much more durable than other finishes with much higher kauri reduction tests. Phthalate resins with still greater elasticity, that is kauri reduction tests of 100 or more, are likely to be less rather than more durable as clear finishes than those ranging around 50 to 70. However, this additional elasticity is desirable when we come to highly pigmented finishes such as are used as outside house paints.

(To Be Continued)

Shipments of phosphates from Egypt to Europe dropped from 144,000 tons in 1930 to about 81,000 tons in 1931. Shipments during the first quarter of 1932 totaled 27,000 tons.

An exchange fellowship has been arranged between the Montana School of Mines and the Bergakademie at Freiberg, Saxony. This year Walter D. Wilkinson, jr. Santa Barbara, Calif., goes to Freiberg, and Herbert Sommerlate comes to the Montana school.

Fertilizer Materials

Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia Holds Firm--Domestic Product Soft -- Sicilian Sulphur Consortium Ends -- Organic Ammoniates Continue Price Advances

Firmness in foreign sulphate of ammonia prices contrasted with lower quotations for the domestic article. While the later was nominally unchanged from the reduced figure of a week ago, the actual prices were subject to negotiation and on some sales, bids of lower figures were accepted. With the domestic article underselling that from abroad, a reversal in the condition of trade occurred and the domestic sellers were understood to have been booking most of the current available business. Buyers showed an active interest in sulphate as further advances in prices are expected when the curtailment of production agreed upon by the European makers actually gets under way.

Nitrate of soda was motionless. It was understood that representative of the Chilean industry and representatives of the European nitrogen union had completed conferences for establishing an equitable market arrangement but no definite data were reported last week.

The dissolution of the Sicilian sulphur consortium was reported in cables from abroad last week. The consortium, which was a party to an international cartel established twelve years ago, was disturbed by underselling from an Italian sulphur producer located on the Italian mainland and whose entry into the sulphur market antedated the establishment of the Sicilian consortium. Unsold stocks, reported to have amounted to 200,000 tons of sulphur, were acquired by the Bank of Sicily to be liquidated over a period of six years. If liquidation is spread out over a period of years, prices in the world sulphur market are likely to be protected. Theoretically the international sulphur cartel which allows Italy to control 30 percent of the distribution of sulphur and the United States the remainder, was still in existance. However, the dissolution of the Sicilian combine may result in open competition from that quarter and disrupt prices in the markets outside of the United States. Sulphur interests here were awaiting developments to see if open competition would result or a new consortium formed to include the Italian-continental producers who have been underselling.

A recession in the hog markets did not reflect in the market for organic ammoniates. Heavy feeding demands continued and prices were higher and strong. Recent demand has wiped out the supply of blood in New York. Bids at an advanced figure last week failed to find takers. Tankage sold higher here and continued strong in Chicago. South American blood was higher and South American tankage was said to have been unavailable last week. Foreign nitrogenous material advanced for the first time in many months. Bone products were advanced and held strong tones here and abroad as the result of diminishing glue production. Fishing results in the Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes were reported to have broken records last week. An unusually heavy return forced the price precipitately downward.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, domestic, New York, 20c. per unit.
Chicago, 5c. per unit.
Imported, 15c. per unit.
Bone, raw, Chicago, $1 per ton.
steamed, Chicago, $1 per ton.
Nitrogenous material, imported, 15c. per unit.
Tankage, domestic, New York, ground, 5c. per unit-ton.
unground, 10c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Fish scrap, unground, Chasapeake Bay, 15c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	82.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—There were no further developments in the market last week. It was understood that conferences were still being held by representatives of the Chilean combine and representatives of the recently formed European nitrogen cartel but no additional progress was reported. The market here remained quiet in the meanwhile. The quotations of $1.77 and $1.80 per 100 pounds for material in 100-pound bags together with the usual differentials for materials in 200-pound bags and in bulk, were unchanged and under protection against decline until the end of the month. Incidentally, the 37 tons of this material imported during May came entirely from Germany and Canada. There were no shipments from Chile during that month. Thirty-one tons were entered at New England points and six tons came on through the Far West. The May exports of other "nitrogenous chemical materials," interpreted as having been nitrate of soda, were 2,799 tons, of which 2,276 tons went to Canada, 500 tons to Japan, 20 tons to Mexico, two tons to Costa Rica and one ton to New Zealand.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market for foreign held firmly last week with $18 per ton, c.i.f. ports, named for prompt shipment and $19 to $19.40 per ton quoted for Fall and Winter shipment, depending upon position. The domestic product, following its course of a week ago, was not firm and was now underselling the imported article. The contrast of falling domestic prices against recently increased prices for foreign presented an odd situation which was only explained by the fact that the domestic sellers were booking most of the current available business. The domestic product was named at $17 per ton, ex-vessel ports or at some producing points. Some sales made last week with prices figured on a delivered basis were the equivalent of less than $17 per ton at ports. Interest in low-priced domestic sulphate was good as market observers expect higher prices to occur as the season progresses. Export business in sulphate continued to be centered largely in territorial markets what with the May figures of the Department of Commerce showing shipments of 1,723 tons to Hawaii and 1,202 tons to Porto Rico; 450 tons were sent to Hongkong and scattering amounts to other countries. Of the 46,321 tons imported in May, 37,021 tons came from the Netherlands, 5,570 tons from Belgium, 1,993 tons from Canada, 1,237 tons from Germany, 334 tons from France, 139 tons from the United Kingdom, and 27 tons from Japan.

Castor Pomace.—The most recent price heard for the domestic article was the $12 figure named for September-October delivery, which was reported in this column a week ago. This price was for car lot quantities, f.o.b. sellers' plants. There were no supplies available for prompt shipment. Importers were allied in naming $14 per ton as the market at Southern ports.

Dried Blood.—The market continued strong. A bid of $1.40 per unit could not find a taker here last week because of the absence of stocks on hand. It is likely that $1.50 per unit will be asked when material again appears on the open market. Although the hog markets eased somewhat last week, the demand for feeding stock was strong and the Chicago market for the high-grade ground product was strong at 95c. to $1.10 per unit. The imported article was again higher last week with $1.75 per unit quoted, an increase of 15c. over the preceding week and a rise of 25c. per unit for the past fortnight. The demand for blood was heavy in all directions.

Fish Scrap.—The market for unground scrap precipitated further downward last week. Sales of futures were made in mid-week at $1.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. factories, a decline of 15c. from the preceding week's sales figure. The fleet at work in the Chesapeake Bay found fishing returns excellent. At Fernandina, Florida, factories, the market was quoted at $1.95 and 10c. per unit-ton. It was indicated that $33 per ton might be done for fish meal at Baltimore, but no sales have been made at that basis. As a matter of fact, there have been no recent sales at the $34 per ton basis, according to informants. The market for acidulated scrap at the Chesapeake factories was unchanged last week at $1.50 and 50c. per unit-ton.

Hoof Meal.—As yet this commodity has failed to strengthen with the remainder of the organic products. The Chicago holders were quoting 80c. to 90c. per unit to a disinterested buying market. The imported article was also unchanged, with $1.25 per unit-ton as the nominal figure.

Nitrogenous Material.—Quotations for foreign material were advanced substantially last week. The importers named $1.40 per unit for material for prompt shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. This was an increase of 15c. per unit. The domestic article did not immediately react to this movement, and sellers continued to quote $1.10 to $1.30 per unit at East Coast producing points and 75c. per unit at western plants.

Tankage.—Prices continued to march upward. Sales of ground material in New York were made last week at $1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, representing an increase of 10c. over the previous selling figure. The market for the unground article was also advanced last week, with $1.30 and 10c. per unit-ton named, a rise of 5c. over a week ago. The Chicago market did not advance, but it continued in a strong position, with $1 and 10c. per unit-ton quoted for the feeding grade and 90c. and 10c. per unit-ton asked for the fertilizer grade. There were no offerings of the South American article last week. The latest selling figure for that article was $1.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, which was established a week ago.

Potashes

Offerings of attractively priced potash sulphate from Japan were not heard during the past week. This material was now practically out of the Pacific Coast market, and the same condition held true at the East Coast market, where it was indicated that lack of demand might have been responsible for the lack of additional offerings. The material had been available at $39.50 per ton at Western ports. The potash market in general was very quiet over last week. Price schedules remained unchanged in all directions.

The discounts on imported salts are as follows:—On orders with specifications placed prior to August 1 for August shipment, 6 percent; prior to September 1 for September shipment, 5 percent; prior to October 1 for shipment in equal monthly quantities October to December, inclusive, 4 percent; prior to October 1 for October shipment, 4 percent; prior to November 1 for November shipment, 3 percent; prior to December 1 for shipment during December, January or February, 2 percent. Orders placed on and after December 1 for any shipment between December 1, 1932, and April 30, 1933, list prices apply without discount.

Discounts on domestic muriate are as follows:—For shipment in July, 7 percent; August, 6 percent; September, 5 percent; October, 4 percent; November, 3 percent, and December, 2 percent.

A discount of 5½ percent is allowed on domestic 25 percent manure salt throughout the season. That discount also applies on 30 percent manure salt and muriate of potash which is offered by one domestic producer for delivery after September.

Phosphates

Additional advance in prices for bone materials featured the market for phosphatic fertilizer crudes last week. Diminishing glue production and a resulting diminution of bone supplies has placed the bone products in a stronger position and in some directions many producers were unstocked with bone for fertilizer. Both raw and steamed bone were advanced in Chicago last week. The meal was not advanced, but was named at a higher range than formerly. Superphosphate continued as the market's weak point and although the producers continued to name the prices that have been quoted for some time, it was possible to shade them.

Superphosphate. — The producers continued to name $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks, both, in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore. However, there was weakness reported and it was not difficult to shade, according to market observers.

Bone Materials.—Quotations for 4½ and 50 raw bone at Chicago were advanced $1 per ton last week to the level of $21 to 22 per ton. Prices for steamed 1¼ and 60 bone were also advanced $1 per ton last week, to the level of $14.50 to $15 per ton. Domestic 3 and 50 steamed meal at Chicago was named at $18 to $21 per ton and many producers were sold out. Advances in the price of the latter were held likely. The imported 3 and 50 meal was strong at the recently established figure of $19 per ton and producers abroad were reported as having been fairly well sold ahead. Demand was active on the strengthening of the market.

Phosphate Rock.—The market remained quiet like in the preceding weeks. Exports of high-grade hard rock in May totaled 2,606 tons, according to the Department of Commerce. The entire lot went to Canada at an average value of $4.97 per ton. Exports of land pebble grade in May were 72,960 tons, of which 17,206 tons went to Japan, 11,743 tons to the Netherlands, 11,168 tons to Germany and 11,009 tons to Sweden. The remainder went to Denmark, Italy, Spain and Canada.

Sulphur and Pyrites

A mandate by the Italian government to dissolve the Sicilian sulphur consortium threatened the stability of the sulphur markets outside the United States. The Sicilian consortium was a party to an international cartel which has been functioning since 1923 and which divided the distribution of the world sulphur markets between Italian and American producers with Italy controlling 30 percent and the United States 70 percent. The government ordered about 200,000 tons of unsold Sicilian sulphur to be absorbed by the Bank of Sicily, to be liquidated over a period of six years. This move would protect the market prices from collapsing. The 200,000 tons on hand compared with 32,000 tons at the end of July, 1929.

According to advices from abroad, the dissolution of the consortium was caused mainly by underselling on behalf of a large sulphur producing company on the Italian mainland, whose entry into the sulphur picture antedated the establishment of the consortium and who were not members of the union. According to the Department of Commerce, reports indicated that the Sicilian sulphur industry has been stimulated to produce without regard to market conditions in order to obviate losing royalties accruing to owners of subsoil rights which are to be abolished by the Beluzzo Law, on expiration of contracts. In addition to economic advantages held by the Italian mainland producers in both producing and refining sulphur, the Sicilian producers have been disturbed by the growth of the sulphur industry on the mainland which amounts to approximately 100,000 tons annually.

Officials of representative sulphur producers here were not available for comment last week, but it was understood that they were watching developments closely, awaiting either open competition or the establishment of another consortium which would include the producers on the continent.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, July 21, 1932.

In common with recent improvement in other commodity markets, fertilizer materials appear to be looking up a trifle here. Quotations on blood and tankage in some instance reveal a firmer pricing attitude on the part of sellers on certain products. Supplies for the most part have been held down to moderate levels, espe-

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% Pure
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY,
INCORPORATED)
Office:
75 East 45th Street, New York City
Deposits and Plants:
Gulf, Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

cially on blood and tankage and it is considered it would take no large volume of buying to bring much strength into the market. Tankage is mostly quiet on slow inquiry, but here and there some improvement is being shown.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, 90c. to 95c. per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, 90c. to $1 and 10; unground, 7 to 9 percent, 80c. to $1.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1 and 10; unground, low grade tankage, $10 to $12 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 55c. to 60c., nominal, per unit; hoof meal, 80c. to $1.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 phosphat, $14 to $15 per ton; 3 and 50, $18 to $21; 4½ and 50, $21 to $23; unground, steamed bone, $11 to $13; raw bone meal, $22 nominal; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $16 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $12 nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $17.50; soft pressed beef cracklings, $12.50 to $15; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 30c. to 35c.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, July 21, 1932.

Fertilizer material dealers have been booking some sulphate of ammonia for future deliveries on the basis of $18 to $18.50 f.o.b. port points, and Birmingham. Domestic producers here join in these quotations.

The report now comes here that Chile is not lining up with the cartel and an element of doubt about firmer prices has crept into the situation, which is expected to dull buying interest again.

No trading interest is developing along other lines. The disposition of fertilizer makers is to wait and watch the market and the condition of the cotton crop.

Hot, dry weather prevails. Need of moisture is showing up in coastal plain regions. Weevil damage is reported widespread.

Quotations of this market is reported as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.82 per ton, Atlanta basis.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$1.67 bulk, $1.77 bagged, per 100 pounds, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$18 to $18.50 per ton, f.o.b. ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—7 percent grade, $12.75 to $13.50 per ton interior mill points.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.25 per unit ammonia, port basis.

TANKAGE.—80c. to 85c. per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, Chicago.

BLOOD.—80c. to 85c. per unit ammonia, Chicago.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' prices.

POTASH.—At sellers' schedules.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1932.

Buyers were showing a continued fair interest in fertilizers in the local market last week, but were not inclined to look very far ahead, perhaps for the reason that competitive views among sellers were responsible for some further price declines. Inquiry was good and was at times very noticeably directed towards sulphate of ammonia. Actual transactions were not believed to have been large. apanese sulphate was considerably cheaper, while Japanese, Canadian and domestic fish meals were also off in price. Cracklings were firmer, based on local scarcity. German potash sulphate, recently available from Japan at attractive prices, is sold out of first hands, and is now practically off the market.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Quoted at $36.75 per ton, f.o.b. warehouse, Oakland, or ex-dock, San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, in bulk, $19.50; bags, $20.50 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment. Canadian, in bags, $21, all positions, including spot. Manchurian and Japanese, prompt, $18 per ton in bags. Other foreign manufactured quoted at $20 per ton in bags, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Nominally quoted at 65c. per unit.

FISH MEALS.—Quotations were weaker. Locally manufactured, $22.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, for prompt shipment; Monterey sardine meal, $28.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey for prompt shipment; steam dried sardine meal for poultry feeding, $36.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco bay area. Canadian pilchard meal for August shipment, $25 per ton, c.i.f. San Francisco. Japanese sardine meal quoted at $22.50 per ton, August shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Local packing house grade quoted at $1.55 and 10c. per unit-ton, prompt, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Argentine and New Zealand, quoted at $1.60 and 10c., prompt from source, ex-dock, San Francisco.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed meal quoted at $22 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Raw, 3 and 50, quoted at from $21 to $22 per ton.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic is quoted at $1.65 per unit. Argentine and New Zealand material offered at $1.75 per unit, c.i.f. San Francisco, for late summer shipment.

CRACKLINGS.—Quoted at 40c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, for prompt shipment.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1932.

A distinctly better feeling has begun to manifest itself in the trade here. The inquiry seems to be brisker than it was and the quotations are showing greater firmness, with some definite advances noted. The developments of the week were as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—The week was productive of perhaps the largest catch of menhaden down the lower Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia capes than has been reported at any previous time this year, and some assert that the hauls set a record for a number of years. According to reports the combined hauls of the vessels for the week amounted to not less than 24,000,000 fish, equaling 1,700 to 1,800 tons of scrap, with the aggregate catch for the season so far, covering less than one month, put at 50,000,000 fish. Orders for scrap were booked at $1.60 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory.

TANKAGE.—Ground was quoted at $1.40 to 10c. to $1.50 and 10c. per unit, with unground around $1.25 and 10c.

BLOOD.—The latest quotation was $1.50 per unit.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The quotations held at $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened at $7.50 for run of pile.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Sellers still named $1.80 per 100 pounds for stocks in 100 pound bags to dealers and $1.77 to manufacturers.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Quotations on this ammoniate were stationary at $2 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quotations on foreign advanced to $18 per ton on nearby delivery. The nominal figures for domestic were $17.50 per ton on northern and $18.50 on Southern supplies.

POTASH.—Quotations were maintained at the list prices.

BONE.—Holders asked $19 to $20 for 3 and 50 ground steamed and $21.50 to $22 per ton for foreign, 4½ and 50 ground raw.

Potash from the Dead Sea

Between 2,000 and 2,500 tons of potash salts were extracted during 1931 by the Palestine Potash Company, Ltd., which is exploiting the Dead Sea mineral salts concession. The company hopes in the course of 1932 to produce for marketing some 3,000 to 4,000 tons of potash, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Jerusalem. The quantity to be yielded in 1933 is expected to range between 10,000 to 12,000 tons.

The bromine plant at the Dead Sea works is now in operation, and other products, on a small scale, are common salt, calcium chloride, and magnesia chloride. The calcium chloride is used by the Dead Sea plant for its ice manufactory.

Superphosphate Output Decreased in May

Production of superphosphate in May as reported to the Bureau of Census by eighty-seven manufacturers operating 158 plants totaled 86,200 short tons of bulk superphosphate and 1,620 tons of base and mixed goods. This compared with 146,881 tons of bulk material and 10,804 tons of base goods in April. The stocks of bulk superphosphate on hand at the end of the month were 857,096 tons, against 895,696 tons in April and 891,149 tons at the end of May last year. Details of production, shipments and stocks on hand for May, a comparison with April, and a comparison for the January-May period, follow:—

	Short tons				
	†May, 1932.	*April, 1932.	May, 1931.	Total Jan.-May 1932.	Total Jan.-May 1931.
Production and receipts—					
Production—					
Bulk superphosphate—					
Total, United States	86,200	146,881	224,266	821,926	1,389,580
Northern district	76,110	99,699	137,320	522,986	827,471
Southern district	10,090	47,182	86,946	298,940	562,109
Base and mixed goods—					
Total, United States	1,620	10,804	12,462	42,537	.....
Northern district	1,116	2,120	10,907	14,311	.....
Southern district	504	8,684	1,555	28,226	.....
Received from other acidulators (including inter-company transfers)‡—					
Total, United States	16,609	18,573	15,246	102,798	.....
Northern district	14,872	14,130	11,326	73,715	.....
Southern district	1,737	4,443	3,920	29,083	.....
Shipments—					
Bulk superphosphates—					
Total, United States	267,640	707,458	324,772	1,669,463	.....
Northern district	178,561	326,332	208,847	843,365	.....
Southern district	89,079	381,126	115,925	826,098	.....
To mixers—					
Total, United States	40,625	143,893	54,998	422,900	.....
Northern district	26,347	73,521	43,348	242,341	.....
Southern district	14,278	70,372	11,650	180,559	.....
To other acidulators (including inter-company transfers)—					
Total, United States	10,943	17,109	16,565	71,708	.....
Northern district	8,561	11,733	10,005	45,598	.....
Southern district	2,382	5,376	6,560	26,110	.....
To consumers—					
Total, United States	68,887	255,117	78,419	516,143	802,483
Northern district	40,667	98,859	45,692	219,733	389,992
Southern district	28,220	156,258	32,727	296,410	412,491
Base and mixed goods—					
Total, United States	147,185	291,339	174,790	658,712	.....
Northern district	102,986	142,219	109,802	335,693	.....
Southern district	44,199	149,120	64,988	323,019	.....
Stocks—					
Bulk superphosphate—					
Total, United States	857,096	895,696	891,149	.....	.....
Northern district	443,727	441,731	391,312	.....	.....
Southern district	413,369	453,965	499,837	.....	.....
Base and mixed goods—					
Total, United States	281,227	403,222	311,900	.....	.....
Northern district	122,096	210,343	168,644	.....	.....
Southern district	159,131	192,879	143,256	.....	.....

* Revised.
† Preliminary.
‡ Includes both bulk superphosphate and base and mixed goods.

Sulphuric Acid Output by Fertilizer Makers: May

Production of sulphuric acid by manufacturers of superphosphate during May totaled 50,690 short tons, according to a preliminary estimate by the United States Bureau of Census. This compared with a revised total of 60,416 tons in April and 105,250 tons in May, 1931. The estimate is based upon reports received from seventy-six manufacturers operating 104 plants. May consumption in fertilizer manufacture was 30,266 tons, against 52,413 tons in April and 105,256 tons in May last year. Stocks on hand were 74,898 tons, against 77,713 tons at the end of April and 108,824 tons at the end of May, 1931. Details of production, consumption in fertilizer manufacture, shipments and stocks on hand for May and for the January-May period, together with a comparison with last year, follow:—

	Short tons‡				
	†May, 1932.	*April, 1932.	May, 1931.	Jan.-May 1932.	Jan.-May 1931.
Production and purchases—					
Produced by reporting establishments, total	50,690	60,416	105,250	423,256	715,838
Northern district	42,457	47,099	85,623	294,765	476,821
Southern district	8,233	13,317	19,627	128,491	239,017
Purchased from fertilizer manufacturers, total	1,954	6,850	26,565	39,055	.....
Northern district	927	3,203	5,268	17,402	.....
Southern district	1,027	3,647	21,297	21,653	.....
Purchased from non-fertilizer manufacturers, total	11,993	13,867	14,601	61,742	151,472
Northern district	6,812	9,370	8,471	34,657	83,315
Southern district	5,181	4,497	6,130	27,085	68,157
Consumed in fertilizer manufacture—					
Total	30,266	52,413	105,356	324,645	711,922
Northern district	22,084	31,803	63,914	188,193	414,233
Southern district	8,182	20,610	41,442	136,452	297,689
Shipments—					
To other than fertilizer manufacturers, total	21,009	23,414	35,160	119,304	181,270
Northern district	18,621	20,762	29,553	101,154	144,548
Southern district	2,388	2,652	5,607	18,150	36,722
To fertilizer manufacturers, total	16,177	15,267	14,134	100,244	.....
Northern district	12,491	14,216	12,740	75,435	.....
Southern district	3,686	1,051	1,394	24,809	.....
Stocks on hand—					
Total	74,898	77,713	108,824	.....	.....
Northern district	52,711	55,711	70,682	.....	.....
Southern district	22,187	22,002	38,142	.....	.....

* Revised.
† Preliminary.
‡ Northern district, States north of Virginia-North Carolina line; Southern district, States south of Virginia-Carolina line.

German Potash Concern Reorganized

Reorganization of the large German potash concern, Burbach-Konzern, Magdeburg, which has been in financial difficulties, is reported to the Department of Commerce. The holding company, the Burbach-Konzern G.m.b.H., is to be dissolved and taken over by the Burbach-Kali-Werke A.G. The capital of the latter company, previously amounting to 70 million marks, will be reduced to 20 million marks, and the reserve funds reduced from 12.88 million marks to 2 million marks, so that altogether 60 million marks will be available for extraordinary writing off of depreciation.

W. R. Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co., departed from New York July 18 for Europe aboard the steamship Europa of the North German Lloyd line.

Consumption of fertilizers in Finland was 10 percent smaller in 1931 than in 1930. Demand for superphosphate dropped about 16 percent; that for bone meal, 11 percent. Imports of potash (K_2O) dropped from 7,000 tons to 6,000 tons. Imports of nitrogen dropped from 2,900 tons to 2,100.

Tax on Lubricating Oil Is Clarified

(Continued from page 15)

The new lubricating oil ruling, Treasury Decision 4339, is as follows:—

Tax on Lubricating Oils

Article 11 of Regulations 44 is amended to read as follows:—

Article 11. Scope of tax.—The tax imposed under section 601 (c) (1) attaches to the sale by the manufacturer of lubricating oils. Lubricating oils imported into the United States are subject to a tax of 4 cents a gallon upon importation under section 601 (c) (4), but the importer's sale thereof is not taxed under section 601 (c) (1).

"Lubricating oils" are all oils sold as such and all oils sold or used for lubrication. A particular oil having both lubricating and non-lubricating uses is taxable unless (1) it is put into a channel of consumption or distribution for a use other than that of lubrication, under a name identifying it for such use, and (2) the manufacturer obtains from the purchaser a certificate to the effect that the oil will be used by the purchaser for a stated purpose other than that of lubrication or resold by him only to a person who in turn furnishes a similar certificate. A blanket certificate covering all orders between given dates (for a period not exceeding a month) may be accepted from the purchaser. Such certificates and proper records of invoices, orders, etc., relative to tax-free sales must be retained as provided in article 50. Where upon inspection it is discovered that a manufacturer's records with respect to any sale claimed to be tax free do not contain a proper certificate, with supporting invoice and such other evidence as may be necessary to establish the character of the sale, tax shall be payable by the manufacturer on such sale.

Examples of oils not subject to tax when sold (otherwise than as lubricating oil) for purposes other than lubrication, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, are:—Road oil, cordage oil, agricultural spray oil, cotton softener oil, ink oil, medicinal white oil, and oil used as a component material in the manufacture of non-taxable oils, paint, insecticides, soap stock, grease, etc.

The term "lubricating oils" does not include products of the type commonly known as grease. Oleaginous substances are classed as grease and not subject to the tax only if (1) of a worked consistency of less than 390 penetration units, or an unworked consistency of less than 360 penetration units, by the method of test of the American Society for Testing Materials D-217-27-T and (2) free from oil or comprising oil and a soap or a mixture of soaps or of soaps and other substances.

Effective August 16, 1932, no lubricating oil shall be sold tax-free for further manufacture under section 620 to any person (other than a refiner of crude petroleum) unless the exemption certificate furnished pursuant to article 7 shows the registration number of the purchaser. Each manufacturer or producer of lubricating oils (other than a refiner of crude petroleum) will be granted a registration number upon application to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business (or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland). Such numbers shall be in a separate series, beginning with the number 1, for each district. Applications for registration numbers shall state the name and place or places of business of the applicant and the nature of the processes of manufacture or production in which he is engaged.

A person who merely blends taxable lubricating oils is not a manufacturer or producer, and such a blender may not purchase lubricating oils for blending tax-free under section 620 (see article 7). A person who produces lubricating oils by a process of compounding, involving more than the mere mixing of taxable oils, is a manufacturer or producer, and may be granted a registration number.

A person who produces lubricating oil by reclaiming used lubricating oil, irrespective of the process used and whether or not new lubricating oil is added thereto, is a manufacturer or producer, and the tax attaches to oil so produced when sold or used by him for lubrication.

Mexican Petrol Taxes

Mexican petroleum production and export taxes for July are as follows, according to the Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico, with valuations calculated in silver, and silver calculated at an exchange rate of 3.7151:—

	Per barrel	
	Production.	Export.
Crude, Be. 20.38	$0.11323	$0.07949
Crude, Be. 15.68 or heavier	.06706	.04928
Fuel oil, Be. 17.21	.10318	.05962

	Per gallon	
	Production.	Export.
Gasoline, crude	$0.00314	$0.00472
Gasoline, refined	.00157	.00189
Kerosene, crude	.00338	.00151
Kerosene, refined	.00169	.00057

E. L. Heger, who has been with the Pure Oil Company for several years, has been appointed manager of the Cincinnati district, succeeding the late R. C. Williamson. Mr. Heger has served the company in several capacities and was formerly general sales superintendent of the eastern district and also the northwestern district.

For the year ended December 31, 1931, the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Company, has reported a net income of £2,903 after writing off £75,746 on wells and machinery, and crediting £13,192 reserves for directors' fees. The net income in 1930 was £36,516.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Solvents and Naphthas Hold Steady at Midcontinent--Stoddard Solvent Soft--Heavy Mineral Oils Inclined Toward Easiness--Scale Waxes Lower--Gasoline Firm

Industrial petroleum oils occupied a steady position last week. Group 3 refinery quotations for cleaners' naphthas, rubber solvents, lacquer diluents and related oils were repeated from a week ago. Stoddard solvent continued as the only prominent weak spot in the group of solvents and naphthas as the so-called "going" market at Group 3 was fractionally under the quoted level. Considering, however, that the prices for this solvent were not lowered with those for related solvents a week ago, the market for the Stoddard product was technically on the same plane of structure as the remainder of the diluent group. The East Coast refinery market for those oils continued in characteristically steady fashion.

White mineral oils, petrolatums and other industrial raw materials did not present much for comment last week. Buyers' needs for supplies of Russian and domestic mineral oils were small. Some of the heavy oils were inclined toward softness on competition among the sellers, but the lack of buying prevented price shading from assuming proportions of importance. The petrolatums were unchanged from a week ago and the light and medium amber grades were seemingly steady at the recent reductions. Scale paraffins were offered at cheaper prices in New York and New Orleans last week, but the fully refined waxes were unchanged. The latter continued at more or less nominal values and demand was poor. Kerosene for insecticide makers was reduced sharply by a Group 3 refiner last week.

The gasoline market was steady here and at Group 3. The demand here was rather routine and a similar condition was reported from Group 3.

There has been considerable gossip within the past ten days regarding the possibilities for an increase in the prices of Texas and Oklahoma crudes. A statement by an official of a large Midcontinent purchasing company, however, indicated that prices for finished products must be stabilized further before crude buyer could offer more money for oil from the wells. Prices for oil from the new Conroe field were posted July 18. For 35-35.9 gravity oil, 90c. per barrel was posted with a 2c. per barrel differential for each additional degree of gravity up to 40 and above at $1 per barrel. Crude oil from the new Conroe pool yields a high naphtha content. Other crude oil price developments last week included a 10c. per barrel reduction at the Rocky Mountain fields of Grass Creek, Elk Basin and Rock Creek, which was announced July 18, as the official posted price, effective June 1.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended July 16 was 2,154,850 barrels, an increase of 2,300 barrels over the average of 2,152,550 barrels for the preceding week according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The average at this time a year ago was 2,446,800 barrels. Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills during the week ended July 16 averaged 2,288,000 barrels for 62.5 percent of operation, compared with 2,218,700 barrels for 60.6 percent of operation in the preceding week.

Solvents and Diluents

Solvents, diluents and naphthas included in the group of industrial petroleum oils remained in an even position last week at the reduced levels established for most of them a week ago. At the Midcontinent market, Stoddard solvent was still unchanged although shading was being done on a rather broad scale. This solvent as well as cleaners' naphthas, rubber solvents, v.m.&p. naphthas was subject to a slow call last week both at the Midcontinent and at local refineries.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—The Group 3 refinery market remained last week at the basis of 6¼c. to 7½c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications. This was the basis established a week ago when some refiners lowered their quotations ¼c. per gallon. Demand failed to register any appreciable improvement last week.

Lacquer Diluents.—Quotations at the Midcontinent refineries continued on the basis of 7½c. to 8½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, at refineries, dependent upon specifications desired. The call for supplies from lacquer manufacturers was slow throughout the period. Industrial sales of lacquer during May, according to the Bureau of Census, totaled $1,444,751 in value, compared with a value of $1,302,245 in April.

Petroleum Thinners.—Refiners at Group 3 continued to quote 5c. to 6½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities according to specifications and surrounding conditions last week were similar to those of the several weeks preceding. The demand was slow. The position at local refineries was a steady one with 9½c. to 10c. per gallon named for tankcars at the refineries.

Rubber Solvents.—Quotations for both the light and standard grades of this solvent at the Midcontinent refineries continued in an even position last week. Sellers named 6c. per gallon, at the refineries. The demand from the rubber trade was slow and not very encouraging.

Stoddard Solvent.—The Group 3 producers continued to quote the market at 5¾c. to 6½c. per gallon at refineries, but, as in the past few weeks, there were offerings at ¼c. per gallon below the quoted figures. The quotations for this solvent were not lowered a week ago, when quotations for related oils were marked down about ¼c. per gallon.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The market at the Midcontinent refineries was again quoted last week at the basis of 6c. to 8½c. per gallon at the refineries, according to specifications desired. The demand was poor. The position at the local refineries was again steady, with 9½c. per gallon quoted for tankcars at the refineries. Total sales of paint, varnish and lacquer products during May, as reported by 588 manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, were $24,978,761 in value, against $22,612,193 in April and $33,402,978 in May, 1931.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Firmness in the natural gasoline market continued to reflect a steady tone in the derivative liquefied petroleum gases last week. Prices for these gaseous solvents at the Midcontinent producing points were again without change last week, and producers were evidently experiencing no great difficulty in obtaining their full asking prices. The demand for butanes, heptanes and others in the group was not visibly greater nor smaller than that in the past few weeks.

Butanes.—The market continued to show a tone of steadiness, and producers at Group 3 continued to name 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the 16-34-degree product, basis refinery and dependent upon the quantity desired.

Heptanes.—Producers quoted the mixed product with a distillation range of 77 to 115 degrees at 10c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, basis Group 3. Drum cars were named at 12c. per gallon and less than car lot amounts were held at 13c. per gallon. The normal product was offered in tankcars at 11c. per gallon, with 13c. quoted for drum cars and 14c. for less than car lots, all basis Group 3.

Hexane.—There have been no new developments in the market for this commodity. The sellers at Group 3 named 11c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of the normal industrial product, at the refineries. Usual differentials were in force for drum cars and less than car lot quantities.

Octanes.—The position of this mixture was steady last week, like many of the related liquefied petroleum gases. Producers at Group 3 continued to name 11c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, with 13c. for drum cars and 14c. per gallon for less than car lot amounts.

Pentanes.—This was another of the liquefied gas group that failed to exhibit any new tendencies last week. The producers at Group 3 continued to offer tankcars of the normal product at 7c. per gallon, at the refineries.

Petroleum Ether.—Fat extractors and other regular users were ordering in routine fashion, while prices at the Group 3 producing points were held without change at the basis of 10c. per gallon for tankcars of the 30-60 degree product and 11c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree product, also in tankcars.

Propane.—Refiners continued to offer tankcars at 7c. per gallon, basis Group 3. The retail market was also unchanged, with 100-pound cylinders quoted at 40c. per gallon.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The market spent the past week in a quiet position. Demand for both domestic and imported Russian oils was limited to the usual bounds of the Summer period and sellers were not looking toward the nearby future with much encouragement. Business should improve by Autumn, however. The prices were unchanged, although some of the heavy oils were a little soft. The lack of demand, however, prevented competitive shading on heavy oils from reaching proportions of importance.

Paraffin Waxes.—Scale waxes were softer last week. Offerings of white were made at 1¾c. to 1⅞c. per pound and yellow scale was named at 1.70c. per pound. There were reports that white could have been bought for 1.70c. per pound, but they could not be confirmed last week. The fully refined waxes continued at nominal prices and demand was slow throughout.

Petrolatums.—There have been no further price adjustments since the declines that took place a week ago. The light and medium amber grades were seemingly steady at the levels established a week ago while the snow white product enjoyed a similar classification. The demand for all grades was rather light.

Fuels and Lubricants

The past week was a rather routine period in the East Coast refined oils market. The movement of gasoline out of refineries was distinctly routine and the prices for U.S. motor and anti-knock grades were repeated from a week ago. Kerosene was still soft here

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices for the new Conroe field were posted at 90c. to $1 per barrel last week. Grass Creek, Rock Creek and Elk Basin, Wyoming crudes were reduced 10c. per barrel. U. S. motor gasoline was unchanged at leading refineries. There were no tankwagon price changes reported.

	July 22	July 15	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.017	$1.017	$0.567
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon..	.06625	.06625	.03937
Gasoline price at service stations (average for ten marketing centers — including tax), per gallon..	.1759	.1759	.1630

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, amounted this year, from January 1 to July 23 to 445,582,000 barrels, compared with 468,047,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1931. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,143,100 barrels a day, compared with 2,430,000 barrels daily at this time last year.

Motor fuel stocks on July 16 were 62,552,000 barrels, against 62,082,000 barrels in the preceding week. Of these amounts 39,513,000 barrels were stored at refineries, against 39,098,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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and offerings at a fractional concession from the quoted market were reported. Deliveries of bunker C oil to marine interest were of fair volume for the week and prices held steadily. Bright stocks were slightly off at the Pennsylvania refineries, but the neutrals and cylinder oils held without change. The Pennsylvania refiners were seemingly running only enough oil to cover the demand and were able to hold prices fairly firm under the small demand current.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The past week was an uneventful one in the local refinery market. Routine sales through jobbing channels continued. The prices were in a seemingly even position with the leading refiners naming 8¼c. per gallon for U. S. motor, 60 octane, and 8½c. per gallon for U. S. motor below 65 octane. Branded qualities were quoted at 8¾c. per gallon, in tankcars at the refineries. Stocks at East Coast refineries in the week ended July 16 totaled 6,268,000 barrels, against 6,367,000 barrels in the preceding week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Stocks at bulk terminals here were 10,936,000 barrels against 10,825,000 barrels in the preceding week. The market for export at the Gulf was unchanged last week with quotations for the U. S. motor product at 4¼c. per gallon; 60-62,400 e.p., 4⅜c.; 6-62,390 e.p., 4½c.; and 64-66,375 e.p., 4⅝c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The local refinery market was quiet and did not contain much for comment last week. The refiners continued to quote 5½c. per gallon for the 41-43 water white article but as in the past several weeks, offerings at a fractional concession were frequent. The Group 3 market held even. A refiner of insecticide kerosene at Group 3 reduced tankcar quotations last week from 10c. to the level of 9c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Deliveries of bunker oil in fulfillment of demands from the marine trade were of fairly good character last week. The price was held in a steady position at 85c. per barrel for bunker C oil, at the terminals. The market for diesel oil was also steady at $1.65 per barrel, basis terminals. Gas oil was in slightly better demand in spots at prices unchanged from a week ago.

Lubricating Oils.—Although prices for bright stock eased off slightly at the Pennsylvania refineries, the general position of lubes at refineries was a steady one. Refiners were evidently determined not to make any more oil than what could be currently moved. The neutrals and cylinder oils were entirely without change. Bright stock was offered at 27½c. to 28c. per gallon, including Federal tax. The 10-15 pour bright stock was named at 29c. to 30c. per gallon, including tax. The export movement of lubricating oils through the market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	6,850
Saturday	79,300
Monday	30,800
Tuesday	83,900
Wednesday	54,150
Thursday	72,700
Total	297,700

Crude Oil Price Changes

CONROE FIELD (Texas) — Effective July 18, the Humble Oil & Refining Company posted prices for crude at this field as follows:—Oil of 35-35.9 gravity, 90c. per barrel; 36-36.9, 92c. per barrel; 37-37.9, 94c. per barrel; 38-38.9, 96c. per barrel; 39-39.9, 98c. per barrel; and 40c. gravity and above, $1 per barrel. This is the first posting of prices at this field.

WYOMING CRUDE — Effective June 1, the Ohio Oil Company reduced posted prices of Wyoming crudes 10c. per barrel. Advices from the company dated July 15 report the new prices at $1.10 per barrel for Grass Creek and Elk Basin and 90c. per barrel for Rock Creek. This succeeds the schedule of April 11, 1932.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, July 20, 1932.

The Midcontinent refinery and natural gasoline market continued to maintain a fairly steady tone during the current week, under the influence of increased spot buying by the larger jobbers and distributors in the central Mississippi valley territory.

The local market continued to display a rather steady and healthy demand for the U. S. Motor product with a low and middle octane rating for immediate and prompt shipments. The high octane grades as well as the high gravity straight run products continue in the usual summer dullness, with prices generally holding without change at the nominal levels prevailing for sometime.

Interest in the natural gasoline market continues to center in the middle and high vapor tension grades, with the majority of manufacturers reporting well sold up and prices decidedly firm. The larger jobbers continue to purchase the middle vapor grades rather freely for blending purposes.

Conditions in the various grades of naphthas, solvents, spirits and hydrocarbon gases was about the same as for the past several weeks. Trading was slow and spotty but prices were unchanged from the preceding week.

A slightly better demand for kerosenes was in evidence, especially from the agricultural districts, but prices remained unchanged from the preceding week. While refiners have reduced production of this product materially during the past month, there still appears to be a sizeable quantity overhanging the market.

The demand for the better grades of distillates and furnace oils continues to exceed the available supply and refiners were inclined to boost quotations ¼c. a gallon over the preceding week's levels.

Offerings of the ordinary industrial ugi gas oils increased slightly during the week, but prices were generally unchanged from the preceding week. The demand for industrial fuels was fair with prices steady.

Refiners generally report a slightly better movement of the better grades of bright stocks for the week. Summer neutrals were fairly active. Paraffins were slow at unchanged prices.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, basis Group 3 Oklahoma, including 1c. Federal tax on gasolines, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES — The low octane U.S. Motor, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c. a gallon; middle octane, 5½c. to 5¾c.; high octane, 5⅝c. to 5¾c.; 60-62 400ep., under 57 octane, 5½c. to 5¾c.; 64-66 390ep., 5⅝c. to 5¾c.; 64-66 375ep., 5¾c. to 5⅞c.; 68-70 360ep., 5⅞c. to 6c.

NATURAL GASOLINES — The 74.76 gravity 9 vapor, stabilized product, 5⅛c. to 5¼c. a gallon; 76-82 gravity, 11 vapor, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 78-84 gravity, 15 vapor, 4¼c. to 4½c.; 80-86 gravity, 20 vapor, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 84-88 gravity, 26 vapor, 3c. to 3¼c.

KEROSENES — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 42-44 gravity, water white, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 44-46 gravity, water white, 3¾c. to 4c. a gallon.

DISTILLATES — Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, under 600 endpoint, 2⅛c. to 2¼c. a gallon; 38-40 light straw, zero, under 600 endpoint, 2c. to 2⅛c.; 36-38 light straw, zero, 1⅞c. to 2c.

GAS OILS — The 34-36 gravity, light straw, under 200 flash, suitable for domestic burner use, 1¾c. to 1⅞c. a gallon; 32-36 dark color, zero cold test, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 32-36 dark or amber ugi, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

FUEL OILS — Ordinary 10-14 gravity, high viscosity, industrial fuels, 20c. to 25c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, 1500 viscosity, 30c. to 32½c.; 22-24 gravity, under 25 cold test, 35c. to 37½c.; 28-30 gravity, zero cold test, under 300 viscosity, 50c. to 55c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, July 21, 1932.

The coming of a prolonged period of high temperatures throughout much of the central states territory has made for a brisker demand for gasoline in the tankcar market, stimulating the actual consumption as it has done. This has been one of the main reasons behind the firming of the tankcar gasoline price structure recently.

Most of the extreme raggedness noted earlier has disappeared, with jobbers forced to come into the market sooner than they had expected to do. Actual prices are not greatly stronger, but the tone is better. Continued agitation for reduction of crude production and refining operations is expected to have some eventual reflection in an improved statistical condition in the oil markets at large. Tank wagon and service station gasoline markets are now holding fairly well, although there are numerous local price cutting instances.

Kerosene and distillate are firming up slowly, with fractionally better prices quoted. Some refiners are running kerosene into their distillate tanks, anticipating a near-shortage in the coming season. Heavy burning oils are slow in moving and prices are irregular, especially in the Chicago district. Lubricatng oils continue slow, but prices are being held firm in most cases. Solvents and naphthas are quiet and generally marking time.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE (All prices exclusive of federal and other taxes).—50-52, 450 (naphtha) 4½c. to 4¾c. per gallon; low octane motor, 4½c. to 4¾c.; middle octane motor, 5c. to 5¼c.; high octane motor, 5¼c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400, 4¾c. to 5c.; 64-66, 390, 4⅞c. to 5c.; 64-66, 375, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 68-70, 360, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (All tankcar f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 15.2c., tank wagon; petroleum spirits, 6c., tankcar; 12.2c., tank wagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 7.5c., tankcar; 15.2c., tank wagon; V.M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tank wagon.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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KEROSENE.—41-43, water white, 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 2⅞c. to 3⅛c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 2c. to 2⅛c. per gallon; 36-38, straw 1⅞c. to 2c.; 32-36, straw zero, 1⅞c. to 2c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 1¼c. to 1½c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 52½c. to 57½c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 42½c. to 47½c.; 24-26, 35c. to 40c.; 18-22, zero, outside Chicago delivery, 35c. to 40c.; Chicago delivery 25c. to 30c.; 18-22, 25c. to 30c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1932.

Demand for mineral spirits of Stoddard specification in the Gulf trading area was improved. The tankwagon lot price is 12c. per gallon. Paraffin was in poor demand and naphtha exports were negligible.

U.S. Motor gasoline was in fair demand, with quotation unchanged from a week ago, at 5¾c. per gallon, at refinery. Including freight, taxes and inspection, the price is 13c. per gallon, delivered. The call for 65-70 octane was fair at 6¼c. per gallon at refineries, and 13½c. delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection.

The demand for water-white kerosene was better, with a slight decline in quotations, at 4½c. per gallon at refinery; including taxes, freight and inspection, the price was 6¾c. per gallon, delivered.

Bunker C fuel oil was in fair demand at 70c. per barrel at terminal, and 75c. per barrel, delivered alongside. The quotations offered to industrial plants in the New Orleans district found fair response at 85c. per barrel, delivered.

Trade News Briefs

Canadian Eagle Oil Company reported a trading profit of $1,228,000, Canadian currency, for the year ended December 31, 1931, comparing with a profit of $6,929,905 in 1930.

The Continental Oil Company has geologists in the Sterling, Colo., section and will make a thorough development of about 15,000 acres, starting on the leases held by E. C. Stockdick, Sidney, Neb.

S. O. Shamey, Chester, Mont., has been granted an oil and gas lease on 160 acres in Liberty county, Montana, by the State land board.

The State of Colorado has closed its oil shale testing laboratory in Boulder as an economical move. The plant was operated in conjunction with the Federal government in shale oil investigations.

Net earnings of the Cities Service Company for the twelve months ended June 30 were $22,909,743 after interest, but before reserves, comparing with $34,053,652 for the preceding twelve months.

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to trading the voting $1 par class A common and the non-voting $1 par class B common shares which have been issued to the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company stockholders.

Mexican Eagle Oil Company reported a net trading loss of $1,301,000, in Mexican dollars, for the year ended December 31, 1931, after charges, including depreciation. This compared with a net trading profit of $5,175,356 in the previous year.

The Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that further dividend payments will be made on September 15, December 15, March 15 and June 15, instead of July, October, January and April.

For the five months ended May 31, the receivers for the Richfield Oil Company of California have reported an operating profit of $1,677,540, after operating charges, including interest on receiver's indebtedness, but before depreciation and depletion.

The American Oil Company, American building, Baltimore, has placed on the market a new oil for home use, intended for sewing machines, electric fans, vacuum cleaners, locks, bicycles, door hinges, typewriters and for polishing furniture and wood work.

Neal H. Anderson, Los Angeles, who for the last two years has been the State oil umpire for California, tendered his resignation July 11 to the Oil Producers' Central Proration committee. He assigned no reason for his resignation, which he asked to be made effective July 13.

The general offices of the northwest division of the White Eagle Oil Corporation, formerly at St. Paul, Minn., have been moved to the thirteenth floor of the Foshay Tower Building, Minneapolis. H. H. Halvorsen, division manager, stated that the bulk plant will continue operations in the Midway district of St. Paul.

The Denver and Santa Fe field division offices of the United States General Land Office have been consolidated with headquarters in Santa Fe. John T. Murphy, who was head of the Santa Fe office, will be head of the consolidated offices, and J. A. Moore, head of the Denver office, will likely go to Portland, Ore.

The Wackman Welded Ware Company, manufacturer of steel barrels, St. Louis, has taken over the Stern Foundry at Market and Annunciation streets, New Orleans, and will open a plant employing sixty people. The concern ships bulk materials and finished products. The building has 18,000 square feet of space. Considerable heavy machinery will be installed and tracks connecting with the Public Belt Railroad will be put in shape at once.

For the quarter ended June 30, the Union Oil Company of California reported a net income of $550,000, after interest, depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, being equal to 12 cents a share on the common stock and comparing with estimated earnings of $100,000, or 2 cents a common share in the second quarter of last year. For the six months ended June 30 the net income amounted to $1,500,000 or 34 cents a common share against $1,900,000, or 43 cents a share in the corresponding period of last year.

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Fines exceeding $1,000,000 which had been imposed on foreign oil corporations operating in Brazil for alleged violations of the revenue stamp law, were rescinded July 20 by the Brazilian Supreme Court, according to press despatches from Rio de Janeiro. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Texas Corporation were among those affected. It was stated that the Minister of Finance may be appealed to by the government prosecutor.

The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiaries reported a profit for the first six months of 1932 of $3,185,000 after inventory adjustment of $929,000. This compared with a loss of $4,013,000 after inventory adjustment of $2,940,000, for the same period of 1931. Both figures were after interest, depreciation, taxes, and other charges. Earnings per share during the first half of 1932 were $1.18, as compared with a loss of $1.49 for the same period of 1931.

Under the fourth plan of the company for the acquisition of stock by its employees, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has arranged for employees to purchase shares at $23.60 a share during the period July 1 to December 31, 1932. The stock has a par value of $25 a share. Last January the directors fixed a price of $30.50 a share for purchases during the first six months of this year, or the first half of the fourth stock acquisition plan, which became effective January 1.

Luis E. Kemnitzer, who for two years had been acting in Germany as a geologist for the Cities Service Company, has returned to undertake some private research work at the California Institute of Technology on the subject of the oil and gas resources and the geology of the coastal inslands of southern California. Mr. Kemnitzer, who is a graduate of Stanford University and member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, has served as a petroleum geologist in Mexico, South and Central America, and the United States.

V 124 JUL 1932 XUM

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—84 cans, 12,621 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
FORMIC—7 cs, Elmer & Amend, Brazil, Hamburg
OXALIC—1 ck, P J Schweitzer, Champlain, Havre
STEARIC—600 bgs, Binney, Smith & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
TARTARIC—100 cks, Leghorn Trading Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
AGAR AGAR—25 bales, 5,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, President Lincoln, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG—28 cs, 5,600 lbs, President Lincoln, Shanghai
112 cs, 22,400 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Lincoln, Hankow
27 cs, 5,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, President Lincoln, Hankow
6 cs, 1,200 lbs, David L Moss & Co, President Lincoln, Shanhai
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, M Bernstein & Sons, Hokuroku, Tientsin
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—400 dms, C Esteva, San Juan, Arecibo
FATTY, SULPHONATED—104 cks, 15,331 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 cs, W J Honan, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 dm, W J Honan, Hamburg, Hamburg
ALOE—95 cs, Selma Mercantile Corpn, Medea, Curacao
ALUMINA—12 cks, 3,304 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corpn, Pipestone County, Havre
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—200 bgs, United Color Pigment Corpn, Volendam, Rotterdam
AMMONIAC SAL—4 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Minnewaska, London
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—750 bgs, K C Li, President Van Buren, Hankow
SULPHURET—5 cks, General Rubber Co, American Farmer, London
ARGOLS—234 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Canada, Marseilles
55 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Canada, Marseilles
475 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Canada, Lisbon
ARROWROOT—10 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Munamar, Kingston
ARSENIC, RED—50 cks, 12,232 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
WHITE, POWD—8 dms, Innis Speiden & Co, Minnewaska, Antwerp
4 cks, 2,442 lbs, Natural Products Refining Co, Brazil, Hamburg
100 cks, 60,091 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—10 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Volendam, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—100 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distr, Ltd, West Isleta, Lourenco Marques
667 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distr, Ltd, West Isleta, Beira
ASPHALT—20 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Orizaba, Havana
40 bgs, A V Bérner & Co, Orizaba, Havana
LIQUID—500 dms, Flintkote Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
BALSAM—24 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Santa Ana, La Libertad
BARIUM HYDRATE—23 cks, D F Young, American Farmer, London
BAY RUM—20 cs, Frey & Horgan Co, Coamo, San Juan
60 bbls, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Munamar, St Thomas
BLACK EARTH—230 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—2 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
13 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Pipestone County, Havre
25 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, President Lincoln, Shanghai
66 cs, New York Trust Co, President Lincoln, Tientsin
66 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, President Lincoln, Tientsin
4 cs, Chestunt Cooper & Co, President Lincoln, Hankow
16 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Lincoln, Kobe
121 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Lincoln, Dairen
61 cs, Orleans Bros, President Lincoln, Shanghai
10 cs, F W Von Stade, President Lincoln, Shanghai
3 cs, S Rosenhirsch Co, Kurama, Kobe
50 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, Hokuroku, Tientsin
15 cs, N Wagman, Hokuroku, Tientsin
4 cs, A V Berner, American Farmer, London
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs, 2,043 lbs, A C Rempert & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
14 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
4 bbls, Baer Bros, Stuttgart, Bremen
8 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, Stuttgart, Bremen
2 cs, Baer Bros, Stuttgart, Bremen
1 cs, Molin Machine Co, American Farmer, London
BUCHU LEAVES—7 bls, Brown Bros, West Isleta, Canetown
5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
CALCIUM, TARTRATE—199 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Cabo Mayor, Tarranoga
463 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
CAMPHOR—181 cs, 48,184 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
44 cs, F W Woolworth & Co, Kurama, Kobe
CARDAMOM—7 cs, United Fruit Co, Darien, Kingston
CASEIN—418 bgs, The Kalbfleisch Corp, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—234 bls, National City Bank, Lossiebank, Batavia
CELERY SEED—20 bgs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—37 cks, McKesson & Robbins, London Corporation, London
325 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—7 bbls, 5,874 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, Brazil, Hamburg
26 pkgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 ck, General Aniline Works, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
1 dm, General Aniline Works, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
16 cks, 4,470 lbs, Wm Benkert Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
20 cks, Jungmann & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
34 dms, Hamburg, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—4 cks, Hummel Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
280 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
5 cs, E Fougera & Co, Champlain, Havre
200 bgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
50 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
5 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
310 cs, Stuttgart, Bremen
20 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
75 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
250 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
104 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Harshaw Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
16 cks, Wm Benkert & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 cks, Henry Sundheimer, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 carboys, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
4 cks, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
20 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
223 cks, R W Greef & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
62 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Brazil, Hamburg
10 dms, 1,232 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
60 cs, 8,652 lbs, American Cyanamid Co, Brazil, Hamburg
152 bbls, 72,714 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
1 dm, 726 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
2 cs, Akatos, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
25 cs, 5,940 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Brazil, Hamburg
5 cs, 673 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
4 dms, Merck & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
2 bbls, Merck & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
47 bbls, Brazil, Hamburg
4 dms, Brazil, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,582 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
PHOTO—11 cs, 1,588 lbs, G Gennert, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
CHROME, ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, West Isleta, Beira
CLAY—80 cs, Hannover, Bremen
25 cks, Hannover, Bremen
600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
BURNT — 350 bgs, Guy C Foster, Baltic, Liverpool
CLOVES—97 bgs, Canada, Marseilles
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—6 dms, General Aniline Works, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
1 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cks, Hamburg, Hamburg
22 cks, Volendam, Rotterdam
COBALT OXIDE—3 cks, 1,067 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, A A Lindo, Quirigua, Puerto Limon
126 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Quirigua, Puerto Limon
100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Quirigua, Puerto Limon
300 bgs, Gordon Grant & Co, Eastern Prince, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Eastern Prince, Trinidad
192 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo
16 bgs, Wood & Selick, Coamo, Santo Domingo
50 bgs, Lossiebank, Colombo
1,250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
250 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
31 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Buenaventura, Cristobal
76 bgs, Middleton & Co, Cottica, Paramaribo
300 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Cottica, La Guayra
800 bgs, Medea, Puerto Cabello
300 bgs, Barclay Bank, Munamar, Port Spain
140 bgs, R Desvernine, Falcon, Maracaibo
1,553 bgs, Falcon, Puerto Cabello
500 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Falcon, La Guaira
1,250 bgs, Machado & Co, Polarland, Sanchez
500 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Polarland, Sanchez
1,000 bgs, Wessel Kulenkampf & Co, Polarland, Sanchez
500 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Polarland, Sanchez
102 bgs, Wood & Selick, Polarland, Puerto Plata
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Southern Cross, Trinidad
COCONUT—25,300 pcs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Platano, Puerto Castilla
38 bgs, 3,800 lbs, Simons & French, Coamo, San Juan
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Cristobal
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Baracoa, Kingston
2,579 bgs, 257,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Kingston
925 bgs, 92,500 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
49 bgs, 4,900 lbs, C V Smith, San Juan, Aguadilla
28 bgs, 2,800 lbs, N M Church, San Juan, Mayaguez
164 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Liberty Fruit Distr, San Juan, Mayaguez
DESIC—250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Lossiebank, Colombo
CODLIVER CAKE MEAL—350 bgs, Tonsbergfiord, Bergen
10 bgs, Oslo Importing Co, United States, Oslo
COLORS, ARTIST'S—12 cs, M Grumbacher & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CERAMIC—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
EARTH—61 cks, M J Carney, Leviathan, Bremen
10 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
LAC—28 cs, Max Stern, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
PIGMENT—4 jugs, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
PRINTING—4 cs, John E Mandlik, Brazil, Hamburg
COPRA—190 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Kingston
CORK—25 bales, Canada, Lisbon
WASTE—10 bales, Canada, Lisbon
2,697 bales, L Mundet & Sons, Canada, Lisbon
633 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Canada, Lisbon
WOOD—539 bales, L Mundet & Sons, Canada, Lisbon
247 bales, Canada, Lisbon
304 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Canada, Lisboon
CRESOL, SOLID—2 kegs, Monsanto Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool
1 cs, Monsanto Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool
CREAM TARTAR—50 cks, Leghorn Trading Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
CREOSOTE—20 carboys, 3,007 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Brazil, Hamburg
CUTTLEFISH BONES—211 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Cabo Mayor, Marseilles
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, C B Richard & Co, United States, Stettin
DILL SEED—80 bgs, President Van Buren, Bombay
DYES, ALIZARIN—2 jugs, Volendam, Rotterdam
6 cks, Volendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—8 cks, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cks, The Ciba Co, Champlain, Havre
9 dms, American Aniline Product Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
39 cks, Volendam, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—100 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Stuttgart, Bremen
FERTILIZER, NITRATE PHOSPHATE — 10 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corpn, Volenlam, Rotterdam
FILTER, MASSE—85 bales, 9,724 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
PAPER—5 cs, Gerhard & Hey, Minnewaska, London
75 bales, Gerhard & Hey, Minnewaska, London
6 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Farmer, London
68 cs, E Fougera & Co, Olympic, Liverpool
PULP—10 bales, 1,100 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
FLEASEED—20 bgs, Paul Weller, President Van Buren, Bombay
267 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
280 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
134 bgs, D B K Chandual, President Van Buren, Bombay
178 bgs, President Van Buren, Bombay
125 bgs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—4 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
FLUORSPAR — 376 bgs, Enrique Rodriguez, Cristobal Colon, Gyon
FOAMING POWDER—6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Farmer, London
GAMBIER—365 bgs, Lossiebank, Singapore
GELATIN—17 cs, W E Miller, Champlain, Havre
GENTIAN ROOT—52 bgs, A E Rittwagen, Stuttgart, Bremen
GINGER ROOT—295 bgs, West Lashaway, Freetown
60 bgs, President Van Buren, Colombo
25 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
50 bgs, R Desvernine, Baracoa, Kingston
25 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Inc, Baracoa, Kingston
41 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Santa Marta, Kingston
7 bgs, D Steengrafe, San Juan, Aguadilla
GINGERIN—3 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Olympic, Liverpool
GLASS PLATE—6 cs, Brown Bros, Minnewaska, London
SHEET—19 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
WINDOW—11 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
27 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
60 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Minnewaska, London
235 cs, J H Faunce & Co, Minnewaska, London
6 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Scythia, Liverpool
GLUE—407 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
100 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 bgs, 1,095 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
80 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
115 bbls, S Isaacs & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Volendam, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, President Van Buren, Marseilles
20 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Scythia, Liverpool
MARINE—60 kegs, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corpn, Scythia, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—30 dms, Parsons & Petit, Volendam, Rotterdam
30 dms, 38,640 lbs, National City Bank, Brazil, Hamburg
GREASE, WOOL—50 bbls, National City Bank, Hannover, Bremen
28 bbls, N I Malmstrom & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
GUM, BENZOIN—37 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Champlain, Havre
DAMMAR—450 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Lossiebank, Batavia
KARAYA—42 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
210 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
210 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Corp, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
14 bgs, A M Allison & Co, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
MASTIC—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Prest Van Buren, Port Said
30 cs, Prest Van Buren, Port Said
OLIBANUM—20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
9 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
SHIRAZ—244 bgs, American Farmer, London
TRAGACANTH—12 cs, A D Isbetcherian, American Farmer, London
5 cs, Thurston & Braidich, American Farmer, London
286 bgs, American Farmer, London
GYPSUM—6,000 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
110 bgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
HAIR, HORSE—35 cs, Orleans Bros, Hokuroka, Dairen
HENNA LEAVES—49 bgs, Victor Levy, Prest Van Buren, Alexandria
HERBS MEDICINAL—17 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg, Hamburg
9 bls, 1,045 lbs, Peck & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
16 bls, 1,760 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Black Eagle, Antwerp
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—1 cs, Akatos, Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
INDIGO—27 cks, Volendam, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—15 bgs, Spanish Amer Com'l Co, Santa Ana, Corinto
2 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
IRON ORE—849,839 kilos, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Brazil, Hamburg
OXIDE—9 cks, Leaders Siegel Color Co, Baltic, Liverpool
13 cks, Baltic, Liverpool
15 cks, Montag & Cassidy, Scythia, Liverpool
12 bbls, 6,930 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
JODBRICHLORIDE—1 cs, Akatos Inc, Brazil, Hamburg
LICORICE, ROOT—4 bgs, 528 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
MACE—58 cs, Gravenhorst & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
8 bbls, Gillespie & Co, Munamar, St George
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—50 cs, Schofield, Donald & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
CITRATE—100 cs, F N Glavi, Inc, President Van Buren, Genoa
OXIDE—5 cks, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
MANGANESE ORE—650 pockets, General Dry Batteries, Coamo, San Juan
MANIOC ROOT—5 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lossiebank, Sourabaya
MENTHOL—50 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
MOLASSES—175,000 gls, American Molasses Co, Munargo, Havana
NAPHTHALENE—750 bgs, 169,125 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
570 bgs, 135,938 lbs, The White Tar Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
479 bgs, 130,614 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
2,065 bgs, 471,585 lbs, Calco Chem Co, Brazil, Hamburg
NUTS, KOLA—50 bgs, John G Paton Co, Baracoa, Kingston
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Munamar, St George
OCHER—30 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
OIL, ALMOND—2 cs, Stallman & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
BAY—8 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Munamar, Roseau
CAMPHOR—10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Kurama, Kobe
CASSIA—10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, President Van Buren, Hankow
CHINAWOOD—347 tons, McKesson & Robbins, Lossiebank, Shanghai
CITRONELLA—8 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Lossiebank, Batavia
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lossiebank, Batavia
COD—150 cks, E M Javitz & Sons, Tonsbergfiord, Aalesund
CODLIVER—579 dms, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1,100 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Tonsbergfiord, Bergen
25 bbls, Lanman & Kemp, Tonsbergfiord, Bergen
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Tonsbergfiord, Bergen
ESSENTIAL — 20 cs, United States Line, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
4 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
15 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Champlain, Havre
10 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
1 cs, Veolay, Inc, Olympic, Liverpool
1 cs, American Express Co, Olympic, Liverpool
1 cs, D'Orsay Perfumery Corp, Olympic, Liverpool
ETHERIAL—3 cs, Heemsoth & Basse, Volendam, Rotterdam
FUEL—76,519 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Niobe, Aruba
101,199 bbls, Standard Oil Co, E M Clark, Aruba
49,851 bbls, Anglo Mexican Petroleum Co, San Ugon, Puerto Mexico
LIME—1 cs, Planters Prod Co, Munamar, Georgetown
4 cs, Park Benziger & Co, Munamar, Castries
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Munamar, Castries
LUBRICATING—25 bbls, 12,460 lbs Black Eagle, Antwerp
OLIVE—35 cs, Ansonia Shipping Co, Roma, Naples
26 cs, Oceano Shipping Co, Roma, Naples
45 dms, Daneri Co, Roma, Genoa
1,516 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa
57 cs, Antonia Violi, President Van Buren, Genoa
185 cs, J P Smith & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
40 cs, Fiske & Brown, President Van Buren, Marseilles
85 cs, John Solari, President Van Buren, Genoa
50 cs, A L Bazzini, President Van Buren, Genoa
200 cs, Cabo Mayor, Leghorn
50 dms, Cabo Mayor, Tarragona
50 dms, Banca Coml Italia Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
300 cs, F Romeo & Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
25 dms, Chase National Bank, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
100 cs, Starko Co, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
100 cs, National City Bank, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
30 dms, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, C P Astarbi & Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, Francisco Martin, Cabo Mayor, Seville
85 dms, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
50 cs, Cabo Mayor, Malaga
125 cs, Chase National Bank, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
200 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville

OIL, OLIVE—50 cs, National City Bank, Cabo Mayor, Seville
50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
100 cs, F Romeo & Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
9 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
958 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cabo Mayor, Seville
115 dms, Cabo Mayor, Seville
1,050 cs, Cabo Mayor, Seville
ORANGE—15 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Baracoa, Kingston
25 cs, J A Manton, Baracoa, Kingston
5 cs, W & A Leaman, Santa Marta, Kingston
PALM—56 dms, W & A Leaman, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
17 cks, Welch, Holm & Clark, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
40 cks, United Africa Co, West Lashaway, Buruta
576,140 kilos, United Africa Co, West Lashaway, Buruta
68 dms, West Lashaway, Port Harcourt
1,470,000 kilos, United Africa Co, Lossiebank, Belawan Deli
50 bbls, J Bibby & Son, Baltic, Liverpool
PATCHOULI—5 cs, Bank of Manhattan, President Van Buren, Singapore
PERILLA—272 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hokuroku, Dairen
RESIDUE—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
SAFFRON—10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Kurama, Kobe
SEAL—100 cks, Robt Badcock & Co, St George, St John's
SULPHUR — 100 bbls, E M Sargeant Co, Canada, Lisbon
100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Canada, Lisbon
VARNISH—2 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
OPIUM—10 cs, Merck & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PAINT—2 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
PAPRIKA—10 bgs, 1,122 lbs, P C Kuyper & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
15 cs, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
325 bgs, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
250 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
50 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Cabo Mayor, Alicante
PAW PAW JUICE — 7 cs, Chase National Bank, Aquitania, Southampton
PEAT DUST—1,585 bls, Hannover, Bremen
222 bls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
LITTER—100 bls, Hannover, Bremen
150 bls, Brazil, Hamburg
MOSS—200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen
50 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen
500 bls, National Peatmoss Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
150 bls, Brazil, Hamburg
200 bls, Hudson & Laight, Ltd, Brazil, Hamburg
MULL — 1,000 bls, Peatmoss Sales Corpn, Hannover, Bremen
300 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen
3,000 bls, Hannover, Bremen
450 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Hannover, Bremen
5,100 bls, Brazil, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—488 bgs, Catz American Co, Lossiebank, Batavia
500 bgs, National City Bank, Lossiebank, Batavia
PETROLEUM—81,678 bbls, 3,430,476 gls, Standard Oil Co, Livingston, Roe Caripito
PIMENTO—30 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Santa Marta, Kingston
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, President Van Buren, Naples
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Van Buren, Naples
POTASH, CARBONATE—46 cks, Innis Speiden & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
33 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
CAUSTIC—160 dms, 39,681 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Brazil, Hamburg
CHLORATE—1,513 cks, Uniform Cremical Product Co, Brazil, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—454 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
605,820 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
MURIATE—318,654 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
3,500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
1,400 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SULPHATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
PUMICE, ARTIF—10 cs, Rohner Gehrig & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, International Product Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUINOIDINE—13 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, American Farmer, London
RAPESEED—100 bgs, 21,890 lbs, Brazil, Hamburg
ROOT, MEDICINAL—7 bls, 1,117 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
SAFROL—10 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Yokohama
SEAWEEDS—10 bgs, Brown Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—663 bgs, President Van Buren, Bombay
2 bgs, Stallmann & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
SHELLAC—12 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
SOAP BARK—7 bgs, 1,155 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
SOAP—50 cs, Alex Murphy, Cabo Mayor, Barcelona
CASTILE—200 cs, J P Smith & Co, Canada, Marseilles
MILLINGS—53 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
SADDLE—60 cs, Salomon Philipps, American Farmer, London
SODA, SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Hannover, Bremen
100 bgs, Harshaw Chem Co, Hannover, Bremen
133 cks, 47,693 lbs, American Fluoride Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
120 bbls, Harshaw Chem Co, United States, Copenhagen
URANATE—10 cs, 1,430 lbs, Belgo Amer Trading Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SPONGES—1 bl, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
8 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
1 bl, World Sponge Market, Munargo, Nassau
4 bls, Gulf & West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
3 bls, L Kinnon & Co, Munargo, Nassau
REFUSE—5 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
1 bl, World Sponge Market, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, POTATO—75 bgs, C B Richard & Co, United States, Stettin
249 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Volendam, Rotterdam
RICE—11 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
60 cs, 7,656 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
25 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Hannover, Bremen
280 bgs, 62,525 lbs, P A Gaynor & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SOLUBLE—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
WHEAT—30 cks, 7,392 lbs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Morningstar-Nicol Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
SULPHUR, HYPOCHLOR—1 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, National City Bank, Kurama, Kobe
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Cabo Mayor, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—268 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lossiebank, Pasoeroean
530 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lossiebank, Sourabaya
21 bgs, Seligman & Co, Lossiebank, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lossiebank, Batavia
THYME LEAVES — 37 bls, President Van Buren, Marseilles
THYMOL—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, American Farmer, London
TOMBAC LEAVES—100 bls, President Van Buren, Alexandria
TONKA BEANS—40 cks, Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Baracoa, Puerto Colombia
20 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santa Marta, Puerto Colombia
UMBER—25 cks, Wittaker, Clark & Daniels, Baltic, Liverpool
10 cks, 6,226 lbs, Economic Mineral & Metal Co, Cabo Mayor, Genoa
URAMYL CARBONATE—16 cks, 4,758 lbs, Belgo American Trading Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
UREA—302 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—152 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Van Buren, Marseilles
72 cs, J N Limbert & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
79 cs, International Accept Bank, President Van Buren, Marseilles
38 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
18 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
3 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
CUTS—12 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
WAX, BEES—11 bgs, Carr Bros, Inc, Santa Ana, Mazatlan
26 bgs, Canada, Lisbon
6 pkgs, McMiller Candle Co, President Van Buren, Alexandria
17 bgs, R Desvernine, Orizaba, Havana
54 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Baracoa, Talcahuano
226 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Baracoa, Valparaiso
7 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Polarland, Sanchez
CANDELILLA—64 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Agwistar, Tampico
VEGETABLE—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe
YEAST—20 bbls, Certified Yeast Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
COMPRESSED—40 bbls, Hamburg, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—20 bbls, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
8 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, American Famer, London

New York Transit Imports

MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 5 cs, Schofield, Donald & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, Detroit
CARBONATE—10 bgs, Schofield, Donald & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, Detroit
5 cks, Schofield, Donald & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, Detroit
OIL, CHINAWOOD — 346 tons, Werner G Smith & Co, Lossiebank, Shanghai, Cleveland

Baltimore Imports

ASPHALT—105 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Agwistar, Tampico
MINERAL—725 bgs, Walter D Munson, Havana
2,715 bgs, Central Commercial Co, Walter D Munson, Havana
CHEMICALS—115 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
57 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Topeka, Oslo
225 cs, Justin, Bremen
30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Justin, Hamburg
80 cks, Justin, Hamburg
CODLIVER MEAL—1,894 half bgs, Quaker Oats Co, Topeka, Bergen
EPSOM SALT—150 cks, Justin, Bremen
FISH MEAL—550 bgs, Topeka, Stavanger
MOLASSES—9,173,422 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Sagua de Tanamo
6,336,301 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Port Tarafa
OIL, OLIVE—71 cks, Pompein Corp, Exmouth, Marseilles
VEGETABLE—1 bbl, S Shapiro & Co, Justin, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—81,375 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Beaconstreet, Aruba
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—453 bgs, Kingsborough, Antwerp
POTASH CARBONATE—25 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, Justin, Bremen
KAINIT—2,406 tons, N V Potash Export My, Kingsborough, Antwerp
MANURE SALT—565 tons, N V Potash Export My, Kingsborough, Antwerp
537 tons, N V Potash Export My, Justin, Bremen
MURIATE—534 tons, N V Potash Export My, Kingsborough, Antwerp
179 tons, N V Potash Export My, Justin, Bremen
VALONIA EXTRACT—433 bgs, Exmouth, Izmir

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—35 dms, 16 tons, 9 cwts, 2 qrs, 3 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
ANTIMONY SULPHIDE—2 cks, American Farmer, London
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—500 bgs, Advance Solvent & Chemical Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
26 dms, A Klipstein Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—5 cs, Stephen L Bartlett Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CRESOL—1 dm, 2 qrs, 5 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Clairton, Liverpool
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—4 cs, 7 cwts, 1 qr, 5 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
2 cs, American Farmer, London
FERTILIZER—20 bgs, T D Downing Co, American Farmer, London
FULLER'S EARTH—36 cs, 6,408 lbs, Lever Bros Co, Quaker City, London
GLUE, MARINE—60 kegs, 3 tons, 3 cwts, 3 qrs, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp, Scythia, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK, FISH BONES—18 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
FISH SCRAP—10 bbls, John Nagle Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
42 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
3 bbls, J R Poole Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
10 bbls, John Naple Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—11 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—307 bgs, 14 tons, 11 cwts, 2 qrs, 2 lbs, E Butterworth & Co, Clairton, Manchester
180 bgs, 10 tons, 8 cwts, 1 qr, 24 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
GREASE, WOOL—100 bbls, American Farmer, London
50 bbls, 22,630 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
GUM, BENZOIN—35 cs, 3,422 lbs, Knox & Morse Co, Quaker City, London
INCENSE—2 cs, Judson Freight Forwarding Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—10 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SAND—200 bgs, 20,200 lbs, Stone & Downer, Quaker City, Dundee
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—43 bls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
LIME JUICE—8 cks, Murray & Co, American Farmer, London
2 cks, Daggett Chocolate Co, American Farmer, London
MANGNESIA CARBONATE—60 bgs, 6,812 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, United Drug Co, Scythia, Liverpool
OIL, COCONUT—487 tons, 1,092,399 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverpalm, Manila
1,165 tons, 2,610,180 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverpalm, Cebu
CRESOTE—221 dms, 50 tons, 5 cwts, 3 qrs, 2 lbs, Baird & McGuire, Inc, Clairton, Manchester
LUBRICATING—50 bbls, 25,018 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PALM—634 tons, United Africa Co, Salawati, Belawan Deli
PEANUT—30 bbls, Lamont Corliss Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
RED—1 keg, 178 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, 32,033 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
MOSS, GRD—700 bls, 91,932 lbs, Louis E Page, Quaker City, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—83 bgs, State Street Trust Co, Salawati, Telok Betong
WHITE—42 bgs, State Street Trust Co, Salawati, Batavia
POLISH, BOOT—1 cs, Graham & Streeter, Scythia, Liverpool
FURNITURE—1 cs, Graham & Streeter, Scythia, Liverpool
METAL—1 cs, Graham & Streeter, Scythia, Liverpool
POTASH, CARBONATE—12 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
KAINIT—500 bgs, 111,332 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Quaker City, Hamburg
MURIATE—544,757 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SALTPETER—25 bbls, 15,212 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
SOAP, POWDER—5 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SHAVING—12 cs, 1,304 lbs, Lever Bros, Quaker City, London
TOILET—1 cs, American Express Co, American Farmer, London
6 cs, 870 lbs, Lever Bros, Quaker City, London
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—6 bbls, 2,377 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
STARCH, CHEM TREATED—49 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,586 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Lossiebank, Pasoeroean
825 bgs, National City Bank, Salawati, Sourabaya
250 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverpalm, Pamanoekan
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
500 bgs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
PEARL—108 bgs, Catz American Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
VARNISH—1 cs, T D Downing Co, Scythia, Liverpool
WATER, MINERAL—85 cs, 17,802 lbs, Apollinaris Agency, Ltd, Black Eagle, Antwerp

Boston Transit Imports

PAINT—4 cs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam, Worcester

Galveston Imports

BLEACHING POWDER—1 bx, Nashaba, Hamburg
SODA, HYPOSULPHITE—140 bbls, Nashaba, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—8 bls, 30 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
AMMONIA SULPHATE—9,500 bgs, 950,000 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
5,384 bgs, 538,400 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
AMMONIAC, SAL—200 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Nebraska, Berlin
BARIUM CHLORIDE—16 cks, 11,250 lbs, Nebraska, Hamburg
BASIC SLAG — 20 sx, 2,240 lbs, Nebraska, London
BATH SALTS—9 cs, 1,730 lbs, transshipped, London
BONE MEAL—560 sx, 56,000 lbs, Nebraska, Munich
CANARY SEED—383 bgs, 55,480 lbs, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 sx, 25 bgs, 13,690 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
CASSIA, BROKEN—107 pkgs, 11,010 lbs, Silvermaple, Padang
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—10 cs, 500 lbs, Shoehei, Yokohama
CLAY, BLUE, CRUDE—50 tons, Nebraska, Plymouth
COALTAR — 100 dms, 62,500 lbs, Nebraska, Hull
CRUDE — 5 bbls, 2,500 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
DISTILLATE — 64 pkgs, 3,500 lbs, transshipped, London
COPRA MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Melville Dollar, Manila
FISH MEAL — 400 pkgs, 60,000 lbs, Gryme, Ensenada
FULLER'S EARTH — 250 sx, 56,000 lbs, Nebraska, London
GELATIN, ED—5 bbls, 1,100 lbs, Seattle, Paris
GINGER ROOT—50 pkgs, 5,640 lbs, Modavia, Liverpool
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, 580 lbs, Seattle, Strassbourg
HEMPSEED MEAL—1,500 sx, 150,800 lbs, Norway, Kobe
INSECTICIDES—28 cs, 1,200 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
20 lbs, Hokuroku, Yokohama
MEDICINAL PREPS—53 cs, 710 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
2 cs, 190 lbs, Hokuroku, Yokohama
NAPHTHALENE — 100 bgs, 22,550 lbs, Nebraska, Cologne
NICOTINE—2 dms, 440 lbs, transshipped, Russia
OIL, CODLIVER—100 dms, Nebraska, Bergen
HAIR—1 cs, 130 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
10 lbs, Hokuroku, Yokohama
OLIVE—102 cs, Duchess D'Aosta, Leghorn
PALM—306 bbls, Silvermaple, Medan
84 dms, Pacific Enterprise, Liverpool
PERILLA—10 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
RAPESEED—30 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
PAINT—1 cs, 150 lbs, transshipped, Antwerp
PARAFFIN—240 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Silvermaple, Balik-Papan
REFINED—4,235 bgs, 560,080 lbs, Silvermaple, Batavia
PEAT MOSS — 834 bls, 112,000 lbs, Seattle, Schnoege
200 pkgs, 34,400 lbs, Seattle, Bremen
450 bls, 56,000 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
POPPYSEED — 25 bgs, 2,690 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
RICE FLOUR—20 cs, 900 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
10 cs, 560 lbs, Norway, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL—1,500 bgs, 150,080 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
SESAME SEED—3 cs, 150 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
3 cs, 150 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
231 bgs, 40,800 lbs, Silverash, Dutch East Indies
40 cs, 3,200 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
SOAP—40 pkgs, 2,200 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
LAUNDRY—100 cs, 6,030 lbs, Nebraska, Marseilles
POWDER, DERRIS—2 cs, 670 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
TOILET—15 parcels, 20 lbs, Parcel Post, Paris
2 cs, 100 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
SODA CYANIDE — 2,750 cs, 616,000 lbs, Nebraska, Frankfort
SULPHIDE—24 dms, 10,580 lbs, Nebraska, Hamburg
SOYBEANS—2 bgs, 200 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
STARCH, POTATO—5 cs, 10 bgs, 1,240 lbs, Norway, Kobe
SULPHUR STRIPS—19 cs, 2,090 lbs, Nebraska, Kreuznach
SUPERPHOSPHATE—4,780 bgs, 597,500 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
TOILET PREPS—25 pkgs, 8,800 lbs, Europa, St Thomas
4 cs, 340 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama
WAX, VEGETABLE—10 cs, 2,240 lbs, Tatsuta, Kobe

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,763 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Lindvangen, Georgetown
ORE, PULV—56 sx, Cia de Fabricas de Papel, Lindvangen, Georgetown
BLEACHING POWDER—50 cs, R Ramelli, Eglantine, Liverpool
120 cs, W P Ballard, Eglantine, Liverpool
BONES, CATTLE—1 lot, Illinois Central Railway, Seatrain, New Orleans, Havana
CANAIGRE ROOT—18 sx, F Pabst, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz
CHALK, PRECIP—300 sx, H J Baker & Bro, Eglantine, Manchester
COCONUTS—62 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
20 sx, J Meyer, Lindvangen, Kingston
FERROMANGANESE—100 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Eglantine Liverpool
GLASS, WINDOW—3 cs, Winston-Salem, Antwerp
GLUE—13 kegs, United Fruit Co, Eglantine, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—24 sx, F Pabst, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, United Fruit Co, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
OIL, OLIVE—3 cs, G W Rueff, Alberta, Palermo
AND PAINT—14 pkgs, W Wilson, Contessa, Cristobal
PAINT—5 cs, True Tago Paint Co, Saramacca, Cristobal
100 dms, United Fruit Co, Saramacca, Cristobal
POLISH, LIQUID—10 ctns, Saramacca, Cristobal
SARSAPARILLA ROOT — 6 bls, F Pabst, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz
TANKAGE — 1 lot, Seatrain New Orleans, Havana
ZINC CHLORIDE—11 dms, George William Rueff, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE — 5,000 long tons, Lekhaven, Sluiskil
COCOA MEAL—2,000 bls, 18 tons, West Eldora, Rotterdam
GYPSUM ROCK—2,300 tons, Charles W Priddy, Vaga, Cheverie
3,300 long tons, Rosswin, Windsor
OIL, LUBRICATING—9 dms, 1 ton, 100 lbs, Coelleda, Manchester
PEAT LITTER—275 bls, 16 tons, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
MULL—250 bls, 13 tons, City of Baltimore, Hamburg

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, ACRYLIC—5 cs, Quaker City, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—25 dms, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
AMMONIA SULPHATE—152,400 kilos, Wytheville, Antwerp
SULPHATE, SYN—50,440 kilos, Wytheville, Antwerp
BARYTES—30 cks, London Corporation, London
CHALK, CRUDE—500 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, London Corporation, London
CHEMICALS—100 bgs, Hannover, Bremen
8 dms, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, Hannover, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Baron Dechmont, Fethieth

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CLAY—900 bgs, Central Hannover Bank & Trust Co, Hannover, Hamburg
125 cks, Hannover, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—1,016 tons, Cypria, Palamos
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—53 dms, London Corporation, London
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,400 tons, U S Gypsum Company, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
HAIR, HORSE—4 cs, Soeaboemi, Zeitlin
6 cs, London Corporation, London
IRON OXIDE, RED—80 bbls, F B Vandegrift Co, Cypria, Malaga
LEAD ACETATE—91 cks, Quaker City, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—95 bls, Quaker City, Hamburg
MOLASSES — 427,167 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Winnetou, Guantanamo
OCHER—25 cks, National City Bank, Cypria, Marseilles
OIL, COD, POULTRY—20 bbls, Topeka, Bergen
CODLIVER—50 dms, Hannover, Hamburg
CODLIVER, MED—25 dms, Hannover, Hamburg
CODLIVER, TECH — 250 bbls, Hannover, Hamburg
FUSEL—6 dms, Hannover, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—10 dms, American Express Co, London Corporation, London
PALM — 1,300 tons, National City Bank, Soekaboemi, Belawan Deli
300 tons, T G Cooper & Co, Soekaboemi, Belawan Deli
65 cks, West Lashaway, Forcados
686 tons, United Africa Co, Ltd, West Lashaway, Port Harcourt
PARAFFIN—6 dms, Hannover, Hamburg
PEAT DUST—50 bls, Hannover, Bremen
GROUND—150 bls, Hannover, Bremen
MOSS—500 bls, Quaker City, Hamburg
50 bls, Hannover, Bremen
MULL—200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Inc, Quaker City, Hamburg
450 bls, Hannover, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—73,789 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpoint, Las Piedras
109,878 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
9,840 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, El Aleto, La Libertad
POTASH, CAUSTIC—25 dms, Hannover, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—605,820 kilos, 45 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
MURIATE—318,654 kilos, 2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
SULPHATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hannover, Bremen
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, Hannover, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—242 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Soekaboemi, Sourabaya
558 bgs, National City Bank, Soekaboemi, Sourabaya
FLAKE SIFTINGS—212 bgs, National City Bank, Soekaboemi, Sourabaya
ZINC OXIDE—672 bgs, Quaker City, London

San Francisco Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG—28 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
ALCOHOL, DENAT—6 dms, Makawao, Honolulu
ALKALI—3 , Sang Wo, President Lincoln, Hongkong
ANTIMONY METAL—50 cs, H M Newhall & Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
OXIDE, WHITE—250 bgs, Metal & Thermit Corp, President Lincoln, Shanghai
BEESWAX—39 cs, Makawao, Ahukini
BONE MEAL—100 bgs, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
900 bgs, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
BONES—A quantity in bulk, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
926 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
GRANULATED—3,308 bgs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
CANARY SEED—307 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
152 bgs, E S Swann & Co, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
154 bgs, S M Phillips & Co, Hollywood, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—6 cks, 2 cs, 2 bgs, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
10 bbls, 4 cs, 1 bg, 2 pkgs, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 4 cs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
5 kegs, Theodore Roosevelt, Antwerp
COCOA BEANS—25 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Lincoln, Colombo
500 bgs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
200 bgs, J G Dreyfus, Hollywood, Para
256 bgs, J G Dreyfus, Hollywood, Para
400 bgs, D Ghirardelli Co, Inc, Hollywood, Port of Spain
COCONUT, DESIC—3,022 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, President Lincoln, Manila
1,306 cs, Philippine Desiccated Cocoanut Corp, President Lincoln, Manila
DRY HUSKED—157 bgs, Pacific Cocoanut Corp, Monowai, Papeete
COPRA—499 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, California, Masbate
5,346 bgs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Monowai, Papeete
3,244 bgs, Monowai, Papeete
EGG YOLK—25 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
11 cs, H W Peabody & Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
EPSOM SALT—2 cs, American Factors, Ltd, Loch Goil, London
FILTER MATERIAL—2 cs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
FLAXSEED—6,418 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Inc, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—3 cs, Sang Wo, President Lincoln, Hongkong
10 cs, Shun Yuen Hing & Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
10 cs, Him Sang Chong, President Lincoln, Hongkong
74 cs, Sun Yuen Hing, President Lincoln, Hongkong
5 cs, Chow Chong Tai, President Lincoln, Hongkong
10 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
30 cs, Wo Kee Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
20 csks, Shun On, President Lincoln, Hongkong
5 pkgs, Kwong Yick, President Lincoln, Hongkong
GUM, COPAL—92 bgs, order, Loch Goil, London
HAIR, HUMAN, STUMPS—12 bls, President Lincoln, Shanghai
HEMPSEED MEAL—1,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, Norway, Kobe
LIME—1,000 bbls, Horton Lime Co, Texada, Blubber Bay
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, order, Norway, Kobe
500 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Norway, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Lincoln, Hongkong
31 pkgs, Fong Poy, President Lincoln, Hongkong
MOLASSES—10 bbls, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Lincoln, Manila
2,016,000 lbs, Maliko, Port Allen
NAPTHALENE—8 cs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—38 cs, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
OIL, CASTOR—2 cs, American Factors, Ltd, Loch Goil, London
CHINAWOOD—150 dms, W R Grace & Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
PEANUT—20 cs, Shun On, President Lincoln, Hongkong
50 cs, Kwong Yick, President Lincoln, Hongkong
PERILLA—150 dms, Pacific National Bank, Norway, Kobe
150 dms, Pacific National Bank, Norway, Nagoya
PAINT—6 crtns, Makawao, Port Allen
PEPPER, WHITE—25 bgs, order, Loch Goil, London
POTASH SULPHATE — 1,500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Norway, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL—2,500 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Norway, Kobe
3,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Norway, Nagoya
2,000 bgs, Nozaki Bros, Norway, Yokohama
1,200 bgs, H Y Minami, Norway, Yokohama
SODA BICARBONATE—2 csks, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—2 bgs, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
2 bbls, 11 bgs, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
FLOWERS—150 bgs, order, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 3,600 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Norway, Kobe
1,200 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Norway, Kobe
TALC—1 bg, L A Martinez, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
TALLOW—5 bbls, Maliko, Kahului
TOILET PREPS — 1 cs, President Lincoln, Honolulu
2 cs, Maliko, Honolulu
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Monowai, Papeete
WAX—30 cs, Maliko, Kahului
WHITING, BOLTED—48 bgs, Du Val Moore & Co, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
DANISH—24 bbls, Du Val Moore & Co, Loch Goil, Rotterdam

Tampa Imports

OIL, OLIVE—425 cs, Cody, Seville

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—2,572 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
901 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
ACID, SULPHURIC—2,200 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
1,100 lbs, City of New York, East London
2,200 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
774 lbs, Munamar, Port Spain
ALDEHOL—2,200 gls, Satartia, Montevideo
ASPHALT—15,924 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
51,695 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
466,380 lbs, Tai Shan, Shanghai
80,230 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
236,515 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
4,255 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
68,520 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
12,014 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
35,044 lbs, American Trader, London
FLUX—26,431 lbs, West Imboden, Rio de Janeiro
SOLUTION—60,600 lbs, Guayaquil, Cristobal
BISMUTH METAL—6,266 lbs, West Eldara, Amsterdam
BLACK, BONE—2,740 lbs, American Trader, London
BLANC FIXE—14,630 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
BLEACHING POWDER—181,589 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
BLUE VITRIOL — 23,600 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
CADMIUM SULPHIDE — 2,916 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
CINCHONA BARK—1,194 lbs, Uruguayo, Montevideo
CLAY—60,450 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
11,200 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
11,200 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
COALTAR—3,000 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
CORN SYRUP—45,777 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
1,774 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
3,790 lbs, Atlantida, Guantanamo
3,828 lbs, Atlantida, Manzanillo
91,672 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
45,045 lbs, Cold Harbor, Belfast
45,653 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
15,259 lbs, City of New York, East London
26,891 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
7,721 lbs, City of New York, Beira
23,195 lbs, President McKinley, Manila
CORNFLOUR—11,280 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
71,000 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
67,920 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
DEXTRIN, CORN—13,380 lbs, Carnia, Genoa
7,075 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
DISINFECTANT—13,160 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
DYES—13,454 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,636 lbs, President McKinley, Kobe
730 lbs, Martinique, Puerto Colombia
1,228 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
896 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
GASOLINE—11,000 gls, Zarembo, Teneriffe
8,250 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
3,000 gls, Zarembo, Monrovia
4,000 gls, Zarembo, Keta
3,000 gls, Zarembo, Lome
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Lome or Dakar
2,500 gls, Zarembo, Lagos
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Calabar
130 gls, Independence Hall, Havre
2,100 gls, Algic, Buenos Aires
22,000 gls, Zarembo, Las Palmas
GLUCOSE—11,247 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
33,650 lbs, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
GRAPHITE—7,905 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
GREASE, ANIMAL—218,353 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
158,655 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—604 lbs, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
114,683 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
460 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
4,618 lbs, Santa Barbara, Tocopilla
920 lbs, Cypria, Marseilles
4,463 lbs, Cypria, Haiphong
30,346 lbs, Carnia, Genoa
1,111 lbs, Zarembo, Teneriffe
2,250 lbs, Zarembo, Dakar
630 lbs, Zarembo, Grand Bassam
29,835 lbs, Nevisian, Manchester
469 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
28,601 lbs, Independence Hall, Rouen
10,768 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
1,645 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
1,730 lbs, West Imboden, Pernambuco
4,574 lbs, Halleran, Malmo
1,048 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
12,391 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
46,242 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
23,684 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
842 lbs, Pinar Rio, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING—62,296 lbs, Mahout, London
122,052 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool
476 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
6,889 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
5,926 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
1,179 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
17,374 lbs, City of New York, East London
22,772 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
4,515 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
11,340 lbs, City of New York, Beira
5,652 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
HAIR, HOG—33,912 lbs, Hoxie, Cork
6,359 lbs, American Trader, London
INSECTICIDE—18,150 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—16,264 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
704 lbs, Mahout, London
KEROSENE—2,750 gls, Zarembo, Teneriffe
8,250 gls, Zarembo, Las Palmas
3,000 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
600 gls, Zarembo, Monrovia
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Keta
2,500 gls, Zarembo, Lagos
1,500 gls, Zarembo, Calabar
3,000 gls, Zarembo, Opopo
1,250 gls, Martinique, Port Prince
LACQUER—3,553 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
1,385 lbs, Uruguayo, Montevideo
COLORED—3,440 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
2,633 lbs, Ala, Amsterdam
THINNER—200 gls, President McKinley, Bangkok
550 gls, Ala, Amsterdam
LARD—6,500 lbs, Vulcania, Fiume
635,700 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste
15,275 lbs, Guayaquil, Port Prince
315,857 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
22,237 lbs, Hoxie, Cork
22,163 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
74,400 lbs, American Trader, London
3,300 lbs, Zarembo, Las Palmas
156,183 lbs, Nevisian, Manchester
45,764 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
12,400 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
483,119 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
32,000 lbs, West Eldara, Mannheim
4,536 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
4,499 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Skien
391,400 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
539,495 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
52,500 lbs, Deutschland, Deutschland
44,744 lbs, Cold Harbor, Glasgow
50,700 lbs, Cold Harbor, Belfast
52,000 lbs, Cold Harbor, Cardiff
37,200 lbs, Mahout, London
7,613 lbs, Mauretania, Southampton
180,047 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool
18,900 lbs, Berengaria, Southampton
71,487 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
11,236 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
6,125 lbs, Cold Harbor, Avonmouth
340,980 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
6,900 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
2,900 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
19,500 lbs, Vulcania, Naples
LEAD, RED—966 lbs, Pinar Rio, Havana
LIME CITRATE — 409,114 lbs, American Trader, London
LINSEED CAKE—225,480 lbs, Hoxie, Liverpool
2,035,883 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,120,000 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
1,346,980 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
448,756 lbs, Cold Harbor, Belfast
338,296 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
225,502 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
LITHARGE—6,828 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
LITHOPONE—19,184 lbs, Munargo, Nassau
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—21,573 lbs, Cold Harbor, Belfast
METHANOL—550 gls, Atlantida, Guantanamo
550 gls, Tai Shan, Manila
NAPTHA—2,000 gls, Zaremb, Teneriffe
7,250 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
17,000 gls, Zarembo, Grand Bassam
9,000 gls, Zarembo, Axim
77,000 gls, Zarembo, Takoradi
53,250 gls, Zarembo, Saltpond
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Keta
30,500 gls, Zarembo, Lome
40,000 gls, Zarembo, Lagos
30,000 gls, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
5,000 gls, Zarembo, Calabar
15,500 gls, Zarembo, Duala
OIL, EDIBLE—2,205 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
8,550 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
8,025 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
1,200 lbs, City of New York, Beira
4,500 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
ENGINE—8,250 gls, R G Stewart, Aruba
ESSENTIAL RESIDUE—700 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
FISH—6,084 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
FLOTATION—275 gls, Lucia C, Venice
GAS—5,500 gls, Zarembo, Grand Bassam
1,650 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
197,218 gls, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
LARD—4,500 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
LUBRICATING—440 gls, Guayaquil, Puntarenas
17,224 gls, Hoxie, Manchester
2,100 gls, Hoxie, Cork
4,130 gls, Carabobo, Port Maracaibo
4,850 gls, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
550 gls, Santa Barbara, Callao
3,355 gls, Santa Barbara, Tocopilla
2,000 gls, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
7,054 gls, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
4,435 gls, Santa Barbara, Talcahuano
2,478 gls, Cypria, Leixoes
420 gls, Cypria, Lisbon r
3,738 gls, Cypria, Marseilles
2,562 gls, Cypria, Tunis
2,310 gls, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
840 gls, Henri Jasper, Brussels
14,910 gls, American Trader, London
18,491 gls, Carnia, Genoa
1,100 gls, Carnia, Leghorn
3,410 gls, Morro Castle, Havana
2,830 gls, Zarembo, Teneriffe
200 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
1,422 gls, Zarembo, Monrovia
500 gls, Zarembo, Grand Bassam
2,750 gls, Zarembo, Saltpond
2,700 gls, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
825 gls, Zarembo, Calabar
32,254 gls, Nevisian, Manchester
17,388 gls, Independence Hall, Havre
42,576 gls, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
1,470 gls, Independence Hall, St Nazaire
2,200 gls, Atlantida, Tanamo
10,416 gls, Minnewaska, Antwerp
4,956 gls, Baltic, Liverpool
420 gls, Uruguayo, Santos
2,442 gls, Uruguayo, Paranagua
2,880 gls, Uruguayo, Montevideo
4,400 gls, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
8,070 gls, Tai Shan, Manila
4,410 gls, West Imboden, Pernambuco
1,260 gls, West Imboden, Parnahyba
1,932 gls, West Imboden, Victoria
1,375 gls, Halleran, Stockholm
1,050 gls, Lucia C, Trieste
4,620 gls, Lucia C, Venice
1,100 gls, Yoro, Kingston
2,414 gls, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
330 gls, Gripsholm, Helsingborg
1,375 gls, Gripsholm, Malmo
13,310 gls, Algic, Buenos Aires
2,365 gls, Morro Castle, Havana
2,475 gls, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
5,720 gls, West Eldara, Rotterdam
4,455 gls, West Eldara, Amsterdam
14,959 gls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
31,290 gls, Deutschland, Hamburg
605 gls, Munamar, Port Spain
2,310 gls, Munamar, Paramaribo
7,023 gls, Munamar, Dublin
3,025 gls, Pinar Rio, Havana
36,784 gls, Mahout, London
OIL, LUBRICATING 4,452 gls, Britannic, Liverpool
1,265 gls, Artigas, Manchester
590 gls, Tivives, Puerto Barrios
440 gls, Martinique, Port au Prince
4,704 gls, Ala, Rotterdam
16,895 gls, City of New York, Capetown
21,600 gls, City of New York, Algoa Bay
39,535 gls, City of New York, East London
51,090 gls, City of New York, Port Natal
24,400 gls, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
3,440 gls, City of New York, Beira
MOTOR—2,750 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
6,600 gls, Zarembo, Takoradi
OLEO—22,328 lbs, Hoxie, Cork
56,566 lbs, American Trader, London
56,411 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
22,568 lbs, Baltic, Liverpool
33,773 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
254,382 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
4,519 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
15,767 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Stavanger
9,100 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
6,789 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
13,626 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Skien
274,398 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
11,190 lbs, Deutschland, Copenhagen
11,348 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
21,655 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
20,503 lbs, Gripsholm, Stockholm
11,137 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
22,428 lbs, Gripsholm, Malmo
51,789 lbs, Gripsholm, Helsingborg
PEPPERMINT—700 lbs, West Eldara, Amsterdam
PINE—1,416 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
34,442 lbs, City of New York, Beira
RED—11,302 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
8,021 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
TRANSFORMER—4,125 gls, Baltic, Madras
PAINT—2,203 lbs, Algic, Santos
1,464 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
4,142 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
8,486 lbs, Ferncliff, Santos
1,824 lbs, Carnia, Genoa
4,096 lbs, Carnia, Naples
2,328 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
4,955 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
3,608 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
6,550 lbs Satartia, Montevideo
3,440 lbs, Cristobal, Port Prince
3,571 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
1,201 lbs, West Eldara, Amsterdam
ASPHALT—5,571 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
PASTE—1,354 lbs, Halleran, Stockholm
3,399 lbs, Ala, Amsterdam
PREPARED—2,138 lbs, President McKinley, Kobe
THINNER—252 gls, Uruguayo, Montevideo
1,180 gls, Satartia, Montevideo
PALM CAKE—217,723 lbs, Ala, Rotterdam
PARAFFIN—98,000 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
119,185 lbs, Guayaquil, Guayaquil
22,306 lbs, Guayaquil, Manta
61,792 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
44,605 lbs, Santa Barbara, La Libertad
35,218 lbs, Cypria, Oporto
119,305 lbs, Carnia, Leghorn
33,970 lbs, Nevisian, Manchester
22,767 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
54,016 lbs, Lucia C, Bari
10,245 lbs, Lucia C, Venice
33,450 lbs, Cristobal, Porto Colombia
22,300 lbs, West Eldara, Amsterdam
2,231 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Sarpsborg
32,335 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
60,820 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool
60,770 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
52,485 lbs, Tivives, Porto Barrios
99,000 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
34,000 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
REFINED—26,760 lbs, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
22,308 lbs, Carabobo, Port Maracaibo
112,825 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
SCALE—5,990 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
57,000 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
PEAT MOSS—4,245 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—7,698 lbs, City of New York, Algoa Bay
PETROLEUM, REFINED—250 gls, Carabobo, Port Curacao
13,000 gls, Zarehmo, Teneriffe
12,550 gls, Zarembo, Dakar
4,500 gls, Zarembo, Grand Bassam
11,000 gls, Zarembo, Axim
17,000 gls, Zarembo, Takoradi
16,500 gls, Zarembo, Saltpond
15,000 gls, Zarembo, Keta
25,000 gls, Zarembo, Lome
13,000 gls, Zarembo, Lagos
10,000 gls, Zarembo, Port Harcourt
15,000 gls, Zarembo, Calabar
PHENOL—3,300 gls, Guayaquil, Cristobal
PITCH—1,520 lbs, Satartia, Montevideo
109,926 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
POTASH, BICHROMATE—48,723 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
ROSIN—24,144 lbs, Guayaquil, Cartagena
4,200 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
4,568 lbs, American Trader, London
SOAP—3,700 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
177,000 lbs, President McKinley, Bangkok
SODA ASH—12,012 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
36,856 lbs, Pinar del Rio, Havana
170,240 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
55,520 lbs, Munargo, Nassau
9,000 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
3,985 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dublin
BICARBONATE—58,948 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
3,776 lbs, Martinique, Puerto Colombia
24,124 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
BICHROMATE—43,723 lbs, Minnewaska, Antwerp
24,817 lbs, West Eldara, Amsterdam
CAUSTIC—19,467 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
468,854 lbs, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
215,548 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
277,928 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
5,576 lbs, Munargo, Nassau
85,024 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
103,680 lbs, President McKinley, Manila
CAUSTIC, SOLID—66,000 lbs, President McKinley, Cebu
HYPOSULPHITE—11,400 lbs, West Imboden, Rio de Janeiro
SILICATE—8,181 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
STARCH, CORN—18,330 lbs, Santa Barbara, Callao
56,500 lbs, Nevisian, Manchester
3,438 lbs, Baltic, Gibraltar
14,100 lbs, Cold Harbor, Dunedin
4,230 lbs, Cold Harbor, Glasgow
5,490 lbs, Cold Harbor, Cardiff
2,486 lbs, Pinar del Rio, Cardenas
795 lbs, City of New York, Walvis Bay
1,070 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
7,755 lbs, Gripsholm, Stockholm
STEARIN, OLEO—48,316 lbs, American Trader, London
70,055 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—25,400 lbs, Cristobal, Amapala
TALC—22,400 lbs, American Trader, London
TALLOW—88,842 lbs, Hoxie, Liverpool
10,106 lbs, Santa Marta, Callao
10,206 lbs, Munargo, Nassau
334,834 lbs, Brittanic, Liverpool
TANNING EXTRACT—17,511 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
12,806 lbs, Cold Harbor, Belfast
2,624 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
TURPENTINE — 1,650 gls, Ferncliff, Buenos Aires
4,470 gls, Independence Hall, Havre
1,000 gls, Uruguayo, Rosario
2,500 gls, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
2,500 gls, Satartia, Buenos Aires
2,500 gls, Algic, Buenos Aires
200 gls, Munargo, Nassau

TURPENTINE—1,500 gls, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
350 gls, City of New York, Port Natal
VARNISH—2,469 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
932 lbs, Independence Hall, Rouen
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—387 lbs, Uruguayo, Montevideo

Clearance Dates

Ala, June 22
Algic, June 9
Amapala, June 9
American Trader, July 1.
Artigas, July 9
Atlantida, June 24
Berengaria, July 5
Bogota, June 15
Brittanic, July 1
Carabobo, June 8
Carnia, June 18
City of New York, May 27
Cold Harbor, June 23
Cristobal, June 21
Cygnia, May 23
Darien, June 9
Deutschland, June 30
Ferncliff, June 11
Gripsholm, June 30
Guayaquil, June 14
Halleran, June 29
Henri Jasper, June 8
Hoxie, June 24
Independence Hall, June 29
Lucia C, May 12
Mahout, July 9
Martinique, June 21
Mauretania, June 24
Minnewaska, June 24
Morro Castle, June 17
Munamar, June 23
Munargo, June 17
Nevisian, July 7
President McKinley, June 22
R G Stewart, July 12
Santa Barbara, June 17
Satartia, June 22
Scanmail, July 2
Stavangerfjord, June 24
Tai Shan, June 15
Uruguayo, July 2
Vulcania, June 1
West Eldara, May 27
West Imboden, June 22
Yoro, June 20
Zarembo, June 23

Baltimore Exports

ACID, MALIC—6,000 lbs, City of Havre, Wien
CORNFLOUR—20,000 lbs Artigas, Liverpool
56,000 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
GASOLINE — 375 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4,125 lbs, City of Havre, Copenhagen
LACQUER, NITROCELLULOSE—20 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
OIL, LUBRICATING—261 bbls, City of Havre, Havre
20 dms, Cypria, Barcelona
PAINT, MIXED—44 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—11,388 lbs, Irisbank, Manila
THINNER—5 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Artigas, July 5
City of Havre, July 6
Cypria, July 15
Irisbank, July 6
Walter D Munson, July 14

Beaumont Exports

OIL, DIESEL—1,200 tons, Foylebank, Karachi
FUEL—33,300 bbls, Caloria, Ceiba

Clearance Dates

Caloria, July 7
Foylebank, July 7

Boston Exports

ANISE, POWD—1 bx, 50 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
BAKING POWDER—29 pkgs, 1,170 lbs, Sambro, St Johns, N F
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1 bbl, 325 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
CEMENT, CAN—3 dms, 1,377 lbs, Mahout, Marseilles
FURNACE—3 bxs, 193 lbs, Sambro, Dartmouth, N S
CHARCOAL, WILLOW, POWD—1 bbl, 100 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
DRESSING, LEATHER—2 cs, 75 lbs, Laconia, Leicester
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 bx, to Hawaiian Island
3 cs, to China
1 cs, 246 lbs, to Philippine Islands
HAIR, CATTLE—54 bls, 24,853 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
GOAT—106 bls, 44,968 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
HOG—28 bls, 11,768 lbs, Mahout, London
INK, INDELIBLE—1 pkg, 28 lbs, to Hawaii
WRITING—96 pkgs, 4,116 lbs, to Hawaii
51 pkgs, 3,071 lbs, to China
20 pkgs, 1,100 lbs, to Philippines
LARD—1,065 bxs, 59,640 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, 500 lbs, Sambro, St Johns, N F
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 5 lbs, Sambro, Grand Falls, N F
5 straps, 335 lbs, Mahout, Calcutta
METALLIC ASHES—3 bbls, 1,804 lbs, Artigas, Sheffield
MICA BLOCKS—3 cs, 300 lbs, Laconia, England
MUCILAGE—5 pkgs, 200 lbs, to Hawaii
1 pkg, 34 lbs, to China
OIL, OLEO—15 trcs, 5,682 lbs, Mahout, London
PAINT—13 cs, 109 gls, Sambro, St Johns, N F
2 cs, 20 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
PASTE, STATIONER'S—44 pkgs, 1,936 lbs, to Hawaii
9 pkgs, 427 lbs, to China
20 pkgs, 900 lbs, to Philippines
PEANUTS—815 bgs, 125,000 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
POLISH, STOVE—1 ctn, 30 lbs, Sambro, Dartmouth, N S
SHELLAC, ORANGE—1 bg, 100 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
SOAP, CASTILE, GRAN—2 cs, 247 lbs, to Philippine Islands
FLAKES—15 cs, 502 lbs, Lossiebank, Manila
MEDICATED—2 cs, 126 lbs, Sambro, Grand Falls, N F
TAR—200 cs, 8,750 lbs, Lossiebank, Manila
TOILET—1,150 cs, 32,156 lbs, Lossiebank, Manila
TALCUM POWDER—1 cs 72 lbs, Sambro, Grand Falls, N F
TANKAGE—3,734 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
TOILET PREPS—1 pkg, 95 lbs, Lossiebank, Manila
1 ctn, 33 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
TUMERIC, POWD—1 bbl, 269 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
TURPENTINE—3 bbls, 2 dms, 262 gls, Saint John, St John, N B
3 dms, 162 gls, Saint John, Amherst, N S

Clearance Dates

Artigas, July 11
Laconia, July 9
Lossiebank, July 15
Mahout, July 11
Saint John, July 12, 14, 17
Sambro, July 11
Yarmouth, July 9, 15

Galveston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—3 tons, Aquarius, Havre
32 tons, Aquarius, London
COTTONSEED MEAL — 100 tons, Kelkheim, Bremen
100 tons, Kelkheim, Hamburg
LARD—126 tons, Kelkheim, Hamburg
MOLYBDENITE—88 tons, Aquarius, Havre
SOAPSTOCK—34 tons, Aquarius, London
77 tons, Aquarius, Hull
SULPHUR—2,500 tons, Meanticut, Harburg
1,250 tons, Aquarius, Hull

Clearance Dates

Aquarius, July 13
Kelkheim, July 13
Meanticut, July 11

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—5 tons, Winston-Salem, Antwerp
2 tons, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
77 cs, Ferndale, Shanghai
10 tons, Toba, Yokohama
72 cs, Recorder, Liverpool
348 cs, Recorder, Manchester
250 cs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
100 tons, Aquarius, Havre
175 cs, Mongiola, Genoa
31 tons, Meanticut, Hamburg
COTTONSEED MEAL—100 tons, Meanticut, Hamburg
GASOLINE—56,900 bbls, Harry F Sinclair, Havana
14,500 bbls, Harry F Sinclair, Cienfuegos
GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 dms, Harry F Sinclair, Cienfuegos
KEROSENE—2,500 bbls, Harry F Sinclair, Havana
2,100 bbls, Harry F Sinclair, Cienfuegos
OIL, LUBRICATING—580 dms, Harry F Sinclair, Cienfuegos
65 bbls, Mongiola, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Aquarius, July 12
Ferndale, July 8
Harry F Sinclair, July 11
Meanticut, July 13
Mongiola, July 13
Recorder, July 12
Siamese Prince, July 12
Toba, July 9
Winston-Salem, July 7

Los Angeles Exports

ALCOHOL, DENAT—10 dms, 4,340 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
RUBBING—2 cs, 720 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1 bbl, 200 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
508 bgs, 101,600 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
BLACK, CARBON—40 cs, 12,000 lbs, Batoe, Singapore
50 crts, 9,380 lbs, President Jackson, Hongkong
BORATE ORE—1,187 sx, 170,320 lbs, Este, Hamburg
4,200 bgs, 778,160 lbs, Este, Bremen
234 sx, 32,260 lbs, Este, Rotterdam
BORAX—50 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
150 pkgs, 22,400 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Santos, Osaka
CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID—1 bx, 2,420 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
CEMENT, RUBBER—5 dms, 1,000 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
COLOR, CEMENT—5 sx, 500 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DRY—1 ctn, 10 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DENTIFRICE—40 lbs, Calawaii, Hawaii
DRUGS, VEGETABLE, CRUDE—360 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
GAS—20 cyls, Calawaii, Kahului
GASOLINE—90,258 bbls, Sandar, Lands End
45,007 bbls, Athene, Melbourne
1,300 cs, Golden Wall, Hongkong
2,500 cs, Golden Wall, Manila
150 cs, Golden Wall, Cebu
1,600 cs, West Cactus, Santos
300 cs, West Cactus, Pernambuco
GERMICIDE—2 cs, 300 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, 680 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
GREASE, LUBRICATING—2 dms, 1 cs, 880 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
GUM, ARABIC—1 bg, 220 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
INFUSORIAL EARTH—310 bgs, 29,120 lbs, West Cactus, Rio de Janerio
1,750 bgs, 165,760 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—2 ctns, 60 lbs, and 61 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
KEROSENE—100 cs, Golden Coast, Auckland
100 cs, Golden Coast, Wellington
1,414 cs, Golden Coast, Melbourne
350 cs, Golden Coast, Sydney
500 bbls, Athene, Melbourne
500 cs, Golden Wall, Saigon
600 cs, Tai Shan, Manila
6,600 cs, West Cactus, Santos
4,700 cs, West Cactus, Pernambuco
LACQUER—7 cs, 570 lbs, Chichibu, Hongkong
37 cs, 3,200 lbs, Silveryew, Shanghai
32 cs, 1,640 lbs, Silveryew, Manila
2 ctns, 80 lbs, and 30 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
6 ctns, 310 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
PIGMENTED—1 ctn, 30 lbs, Calawaii, Hanapepe
PRIMER—2 cs, 60 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
THINNER—6 cs, 530 lbs, Silveryew, Manila
3 pkgs, 3 kegs, 680 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
3 cs, 800 lbs, Calawaii, Waialua
LARD—2 trcs, 13 crts, 1,460 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
SUBSTITUTE—50 crts, 7 bbls, 19 cs, 17 pkgs, 6,530 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
5 pails, 12 crts, 45 pkgs, 3,270 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
20 cs, 1,010 lbs, Calawaii, Port Allen
30 cans, 1,350 lbs, Calawaii, Lahaina
10 pkgs, 410 lbs, Calawaii, Ahikini
LEMON EXTRACT—10 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
LIME, HYDRATED—1,000 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
MALTED MILK—20 ctns, 500 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS — 6 bxs, 270 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
88 cs, 1,000 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
MINERAL SPIRIT—10 cs, West Cactus, Santos
OIL—15 cs, Calawaii, Hilo
1 cs, Calawaii, Honolulu
COCONUT—3 bbls, Calawaii, Honolulu
COTTONSEED—10 dms, Chichibu, Tokyo
DIESEL—3,494 bbls, Koryo, Osaka
FUEL—6,500 cs, West Cactus, Santos
15,776 bbls, Kiyo, Niigata
6,743 bbls, Kwansai, Osaka
76,221 bbls, Santa Maria, Manila/Cavite
60,928 bbls, Phobos, Yokohama
7,102 bbls, Koryo, Osaka
OIL, GAS—1,000 cs, West Cactus, Santos
LEMON—16 cs, 700 lbs, President Jackson, Manila
LUBRICATING—1 bbl, 5 cyls, 30 dms, Calawaii, Honolulu
MACHINE—3 cs, Calawaii, Hilo
OLEO—6 dms, Calawaii, Honolulu
ORANGE—3 cs, 100 lbs, President Jackson, Manila
SALAD—5 dms, Chichibu, Yokohama/Osaka
10 dms, Chichibu, Yokohama
1 dm, Calawaii, Honolulu
ORANGE EXTRACT—10 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
PAINT—3 bxs, 720 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
1 bx, 60 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
IN OIL—1 cs, 30 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
MIXED—3 crtns, 100 lbs, Calawaii, Hanapepe
81 kits, 4,050 lbs, President Jackson, Manila
3 pkgs, 150 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
6 crtns, 230 lbs, Calawaii, Kapaa
6 crtns, 240 lbs, Calawaii, Waimea
REMOVER—1 cs, 50 lbs, Calawaii, Hanapepe
WALL—11 pails, 550 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
PARAFFIN—176 bgs, 24,640 lbs, Golden Coast, Auckland
440 bgs, 61,600 lbs, Golden Coast, Wellington
PASTE, WAX—2 cs, 90 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
1 crtn, 3 lbs, Calawaii, Kapaa
PEANUTS, BLANCHED—35 crtns, 1,250 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
PEAT MOSS—2 bls, 200 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—44,663 bbls, Kiyo, Niigata
5,011 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver
GAS, LIQ—91 cyls, Kingsley, Victoria
35 cyls, Calawaii, Honolulu
PHOSPHATE, COLLOIDAL—40 bgs, 3,990 lbs, Silveryew, Swettenham
PLASTER PARIS—40 sx, 4,000 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
POTASH MURIATE—880 bgs, 111,370 lbs, Calawaii, Port Allen
1,423,070 lbs, West Cactus, San Juan
1,616 bgs, 204,510 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
6,400 bgs, 810,880 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
PUTTY—1 dm, 500 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
SCOURING POWDER—175 cs, 9,890 lbs, President Jackson, Shanghai
30 cs, 1,690 lbs, President Jackson, Hongkong
SILICA, GRD—4 bgs, 400 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
SOAP, TOILET—2,630 lbs, Calawaii, Hawaii
SODA COMPOUND—126 pkgs, 145,400 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
SILICATE, LIQ—1 bx, 20 lbs, Batoe, Singapore
SOYBEANS—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
STEARIN, ED—50 bgs, 8,000 lbs, Silveryew, Manila
SULPHUR—4 sx, 400 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
TALLOW, INED—1 keg, 130 lbs, Este, Hamburg
TOILET PREPS—2,020 lbs, Chichibu, Tokio
60 crtns, 4 pkgs, 1,680 lbs, Tai Shan, Manila
94 pkgs, 2,150 lbs, Calawaii, Hawaii
1 pkg, 36 crtns, 2 bxs, 1,340 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
TRIPOLI, PULV—1 cs, 50 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama
VARNISH—1 crtn, 20 lbs, Calawaii, Hanapepe
1 crtn, 20 lbs, Calawaii, Waimea
1 crtn, 40 lbs, Calawaii, Kapaa
1 bx, 2 dms, 120 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
2 crtns, 70 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
WASHING POWDER—43 pkgs, 6,200 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
WAX—5 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
ZINC SULPHATE—3 bbls, 800 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Athene, July 9
Batoe, June 27
Calawaii, June 24
Chichibu, June 27
Cingalese Prince, July 8
Este, June 27
Golden Coast, July 1
Golden Wall, July 9
Kingsley, July 6
Kiyo, June 25
Koryo, July 1
Kwansai, July 4
Phobos, July 4
President Jackson, June 25
Sandar, July 1
Santa Maria, July 10
Santos, July 6
Silveryew, June 29
Tai Shan, July 2
West Cactus, July 2

Mobile Exports

ROSIN—25 bbls, Nordvangen, Cape Hatien
100 bbls, Nordvangen, Maracaibo
86 bbls, Nordvangen, Puerto Plata
20 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, Melbourne

Clearance Date

Nordvangen, July 9

New Orleans Exports

ACID, STEARIC—200 sx, Parismina, Havana
ASPHALT, GILSONITE—209 sx, City of Omaha, Hamburg
BAUXITE ORE—502 tons, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
BLACK, CARBON—323 cs, Counsellor, Manchester
50 cs, City of Omaha, Hull
12 cs, Alegrete, Santos
144 cs, Integritas, Genoa
798 cs, Syros, Havre
235 cs, Syros, London
500 cs, Patricia, London
50 cs, Patricia, Newcastle
158 cs, Patricia, Antwerp
1,123 cs, Elizabeth van Belgie, Havre
25 cs, City of Omaha, Bremen
330 cs, City of Omaha, Hamburg
725 cs, City of Omaha, London
837 cs, Western Queen, Liverpool
444 cs, Western Queen, Manchester
219 cs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
217 cs, Maasdam, Antwerp
57 cs, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
6 cs, Dakotian, Liverpool
423 cs, Dakotian, Manchester
50 cs, Deer Lodge, Dublin
269 cs, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
5 tons, Raimund, Bremen
183 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
1 ton, Raidmund, Helsingfors
1 ton, Raimund, Bilbao
8 tons, Raimund, Leith
2 tons, Raimund, Oslo
1 ton, Raimund, Barcelona
35 tons, Raimund, Tarragona
22 tons, West Neris, Buenos Aires
40 cs, Arsa, Las Palmas (for trans-shipment)
425 cs, Deer Lodge, Avonmouth
CATTLE DIP—21 dms, Isabela, San Juan
CLAY—600 sx, Syros, Havre
CORNFLOUR—316 cs, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
160 sx, City of Omaha, Hull
432 sx, Syros, London
ELM BARK—5 bls, City of Omaha, London
3 bls, Western Queen, Manchester
1 bl, Syros, London
FULLER'S EARTH—742 sx, Steinstad, Tampico
GASOLINE—500 dms, 100 cs, Hibueras, Puerto Cortez
180 cs, Austvangen, Port au Prince
GLUCOSE—127 bbls, Counsellor, Liverpool
67 bbls, Counsellor, Manchester
120 bbls, 448 sx, City of Omaha, London
240 bbls, Syros, London
67 bbls, Patricia, London
70 bbls, Patricia, Newcastle
120 bbls, Deer Lodge, Liverpool
180 bbls, Deer Lodge, Dublin
258 bbls, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 bbls, Maasdam, Amsterdam
2 cs, Hibueras, Puerto Cortez
HAIR, HOG—38 bbls, Counsellor, Liverpool
261 bbls, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
40 bls, Deer Lodge, Belfast
INSECTICIDE—1 ton, Raimund, Basrah
1 cs, Arsa, Santa Crus de Teneriffe
11 dms, Austvangen, Paramaribo
KEROSENE—200 cs, Austvangen, Paramaribo
200 cs, Arsa, Las Palmas (for trans-shipment)
5 dms, Arsa, Marseilles
LARD—50 tins, 10 cs, Austvangen, Port au Prince
500 tins, Austvangen, Santo Domingo City
300 tins, Austvangen, Curacao
1,400 tins, Austvangen, La Guaira
131 tons, 372 pkgs, 45 crts, Isabela, San Juan
150 tins, Isabela, La Romana
20 tubs, Isabela, St Thomas
596 pkgs, 25 crts, 10 cs, Isabela, Ponce
42 pkgs, Isabela, Mayaguez
15 crts, 30 pkgs, Isabela, Arecibo
85 pkgs, Isabela, Arroyo
115 pkgs, Isabela, Aguadilla
SUBSTITUTE—50 tubs, Isabela, Ponce
25 tubs, Isabela, Mayaguez
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—1 bl, Syros, London
METHANOL—74 dms, Syros, Havre
METHYLENE—126 dms, Elizabeth von Belgie, Havre or Dunkirk
OIL, LINSEED—3 dms, 2 pkgs, Isabela, San Juan
LUBRICATING—630 bbls, Counsellor, Liverpool
506 bbls, Counsellor, Manchester
65 cs, City of Omaha, Hull
450 bbls, City of Omaha, London
253 bbls, Western Queen, Liverpool
638 bbls, Western Queen, Manchester
25 bbls, Maasdam, Rotterdam
396 bbls, Maasdam, Amsterdam
39 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
5 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Lezhorn
15 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Naples
3 dms, Hibueras, Puerto Cortez
146 bbls, Syros, London
354 bbls, Integritas, Genoa
65 bbls, Patricia, Newcastle
65 bbls, Patricia, London
130 bbls, Patricia, Antwerp
30 bbls, Deer Lodge, Liverpool
220 bbls, Deer Lodge, Avonmouth
143 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
14 tons, West Neris, Buenos Aires
40 dms, Arsa, Las Palmas (for trans-shipment)
250 dms, 599 bbls, West Neris, Marseilles
200 bbls, Elizabeth van Belgie, Havre
MINERAL—65 bbls, Elizabeth van Belgie, Bordeaux
260 bbls, Arsa, Marseilles
OLEOMARGARIN—69 trcs, Parismina, Havana
PAINT—4 cs, Austvangen, Curacao
10 cs, Isabela, San Juan
20 cs, Isabela, Fajardo
20 cs, Isabela, Ponce
PARAFFIN—212 sx, Counsellor, Manchester
51 sx, Elizabeth van Belgie, Havre
119 sx, Elizabeth van Belgie, Antwerp
1,342 sx, City of Omaha, London
252 sx, Western Queen, Manchester
306 sx, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
100 cx, Parismina, Havana
226 sx, Syros, Havre
2,155 sx, Deer Lodge, Belfast
25 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
10 tons, Raimund, Helsingfors
20 tons, West Neris, Montevideo
14 tons, West Neris, Buenos Aires
383 sx, Arsa, Genoa
154 sx, Arsa, Leghorn
181 bbls, Patricia, Antwerp
ROSIN—70 dms, Steinstad, Puerto Mexico
44 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
GUM—1,200 bbls, Deer Lodge, Liverpool
SOAPSTOCK—150 bbls, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
SOYBEANS—1,250 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
500 tons, Counsellor, Liverpool
STARCH—80 sx, City of Omaha, Hull
15 tons, City of Omaha, London
600 sx, Maasdam, Amsterdam
TALC—20 sx, Austvangen, Santo Dominge City
TALLOW—1 keg, Elizabeth van Belgie, Havre
TOBACCO EXTRACT—12 tons, Raimund, Bremen
TRIPOLI — 1,205 sx, Western Queen, Manchester
20 sx, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
PULVERIZED—25 tons, Raimund, Hamburg
TURPENTINE — 12 cs, Austvangen, Santo Domingo City

Clearance Dates

Alegrete, July 9
Arsa, July 1
Austvangen, July 16
City of Omaha, June 15
Counsellor, June 25
Dakotian, July 8
Deer Lodge, July 9
Elizabeth van Belgie, June 30
Integritas, June 28
Isabela, July 15
Maasdam, July 2
Maddalena Odero, July 8
Parismina, June 9
Patricia, June 29
Raimund, July 2
Steinstad, June 27
Syros, June 30
West Neris, June 30
Western Queen, June 15

Newport News Exports

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE — 280 lbs, Silvercypress, Dairen
CHEMICALS—9,690 lbs, Winton, Melbourne
2,100 lbs, Winton, Adelaide
2,100 lbs, Winton, Brisbane
17,390 lbs, Winton, Sydney
COPRA CAKE—100 tons, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
908 bgs, 103 tons, West Arrow, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—62,480 lbs, Silvercypress, Shanghai
SASSAFRAS BARK—1,025 lbs, Capulin, London
SODA ALUMINATE—1 dm, 100 lbs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
STARCH, CORN—61,600 lbs, Clairton, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Binnendijk, June 10
Capulin, June 30
Clairton, June 8
Silvercypress, June 24
West Arrow, June 21
Winton, June 20

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Norfolk Exports

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE — 280 lbs, Silvercypress, Yokohama
COPRA CAKE—908 bgs, 103 tons, West Arrow, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—62,480 lbs, Silvercypress, Shanghai
INSECTICIDE — 1,000 lbs, City of Canton, Auckland
1,000 lbs, City of Canton, Wellington
SODA NITRATE—5,413 tons, Leoponia, France
STARCH, CORN—62,260 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
81,500 lbs, West Arrow Antwerp

Clearance Dates

City of Canton, June 29
Hoxie, June 22
Leoponia, June 25
Silvercypress, June 24
West Arrow, June 21

Philadelphia Exports

DYE—1 jg, Blue Sunoco, Montreal
ANILIN—10 dms, Augvald, Barcelona
DYESTUFFS—12 dms, Augvald, Barcelona
ENAMEL—1 cs, Scanstates, Gdynia
GASOLINE—3 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
BLENDING—769,055 gls, Blue Sunoco, Montreal
GREASE, LUBRICATING—12 bbls, Augvald, Barcelona
15 dms, 3 bbls, 10 pls, Argentino, Santos
30 dms, Scanstates, Copenhagen
30 dms, 210 bbls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
HAIR, CATTLE—268 bls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
HOG—15 bls, Capulin, London
26 bls, Schodack, Havre
HORSE—2 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
INK, PRINTING — 2 bbls, San Clemente, Limon
SHOE—1 cs, San Clemente, Panama City
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC — 5 pkgs, Argentino, Rosario
LICORICE MASS—30 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
OIL, COMPOUND—64 bbls, Augvald, France
GRAPHITE—1 cs, Scanstates, Gdynia
LUBRICATING—252 pkgs, Argentino, Rosario
80 cs, 343 dms, Argentino, Santos
484 dms, Augvald, Morocco
35 bbls, Augvald, Spain
201 dms, 365 pkgs, 675 bbls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
65 dms, 40 bbls, Scanstates, Copenhagen
20 pkgs, Scanstates, Gdynia
554 pkgs, Scanstates, Stockholm
6 cs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
220 bbls, Schodack, Havre
9 dms, 625 bbls, Schodack, Dunkirk
MINERAL—35 dms, 453 bbls, 2 half bbls, Augvald, France
10 dms, Augvald, Algiers
NEATSFOOT—6 bbls, 1 crt, Augvald, Barcelona
10 dms, Argentino, Buenos Aires
NEATSFOOT, SULPHONATED—1 bbl, Argentino, Buenos Aires
TRANSFORMER — 2 pkgs, Argentino, Rosario
PAINT, LIQUID—6 bxs, San Clemente, Cristobal
PARAFFIN, REFD—15 pkgs, 51 cs, 1,626 bgs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
UNREFINED — 2,310 bbls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
POLISH, SHOE—12 cs, San Clemente, Panama City
SOAP, COMMON—5 bxs, 162 ctns, San Clemente, Corinto
VARNISH—1 bx, San Clemente, Cristobal

Clearance Dates

Argentino, July 7
Augvald, July 7
Blue Sunoco, July 8
Capulin, July 2
Collingsworth, July 8
Kiel, July 7
San Clemente, July 8
Scanstates, July 2
Schodack, July 9

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—800 tons, Deer Lodge, Glasgow
GASOLINE—100 tons, Stella Lykes, Cristobal
10,200 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal
GREASE, LUBRICATING—353 dms, 1,032 cs, California, San Pedro
KEROSENE—60,000 bbls, California, Shanghai
40,000 bbls, California, San Pedro
OIL, LUBRICATING — 5,000 bbls, 350 dms, 1,255 cs, California, San Pedro
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,300 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal

Clearance Dates

California, July 13
Cordelia, July 12
Deer Lodge, July 12
Stella Lykes, July 13

San Francisco Exports

ACETYLENE—6 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
ACID, MURIATIC—36 crbys, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
NITRIC — 3 crbys, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHURIC—1 crby, Manukai, Kahului
STEARIC—1 pkg, President Adams, Honolulu
ALCOHOL—2 pkgs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
DENATURED—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIA—5 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
ANHYDROUS—15 cyls, President Adams, Honolulu
SULPHATE—3 crtns, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
10 bgs, Silverhazel, Calcutta
2 bgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1,500 bgs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIAC, SAL—2 dms, Tolken, Melbourne
ANTISEPTIC—6 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
APRICOT KERNELS—110 bgs, San Francisco, Hamburg
ASPHALT—101 dms, President Adams, Singapore
115 dms, Silverhazel, Singapore
719 dms, Silverhazel, Manila
200 dms, Silverhazel, Calcutta
755 dms, Silverhazel, Medan
508 dms, Silverhazel, Penang
2,919 dms, Golden Star, Saigon
20 bbls, Golden Star, Bangkok
3,150 dms, Golden Star, Haiphong
79 tons, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GILSONITE—1,305 bgs, San Francisco, Hamburg
BAKING POWDER—15 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
5 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
25 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 crt, Manukai, Port Allen
BEESWAX—2 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BENZENE—14 dms, Silverhazel, Calcutta
BITUMEN—416 bbls, Tolken, Melbourne/Adelaide
1,092 bbls, Tolken, Melbourne
1,040 bbls, Tolken, Sydney/Melbourne
1,943 bbls, Tolken, Sydney
BLACK, CARBON—80 cs, President Adams, Singapore
JAPAN—17 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
LAMP—4 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BLUE, LIQUID—16 cs, 1 bbl, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BOILER COMPOUND—20 dms, President Adams, Manila
BONE MEAL—2,400 bgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BONES—603 bgs, President Adams, Hongkong
BORAX—1 cs, President Adams, Shanghai
900 bgs, Silverhazel, Calcutta
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BRONZING LIQUID—4 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
BRUSHES—8 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
12 bxs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
CALCIMINE—104 kegs, Silverhazel, Manila
6 crtns, 1 keg, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CALCIUM CARBIDE—3 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SULPHITE—1 crtn, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CARBON—4 bgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BISULPHIDE—3 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DIOXIDE — 65 cyls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
48 lbs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
TETRACHLORIDE—3 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CEMENT, ROOFING—4 cs, Silverhazel, Singapore
14 dms, 2 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
RUBBER—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—1 pkg, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
3 cs, Silverhazel, Penang
85 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GLASSWARE—1 crtn, Manukai, Honolulu
1 crtn, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICALS—1 cs, Chiriqui, Eten
14 sks, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
2 crtns, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
1 crtn, Manukai, Honolulu
BOILER—7 dms, President Adams, Manila
PHOTOGRAPHIC—1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—6 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
CINNAMON—3 bls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CLEANER—34 crtns, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
64 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
72 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
COALTAR—1 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
COLOR, DRY—2 bbls, Manukai, Hawaii Islands
2 bbls, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
FOOD—1 cs, Manukai, Manukai, Kahului
IN OIL—1 bx, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—2 cs, Shinyo, Yokohama
OIL—2 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—10 kegs, 1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CORKS—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
1 bg, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DENTAL PLASTER—1 bbl, President Adams, Shanghai
DENTIFRICE—72 lbs, Manukai, Hononlulu
5 ctrns, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
12 cs, Manukai, Hilo
DEODORANT—1 cs, President Adams, Shanghai
DISINFECTANT—5 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 crtn, Manukai, Honolulu
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—7 cs, President Adams, Bangkok
18 cs, President Adams, Hongkong
4 cs, President Adams, Shanghai
5 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
70 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
304 lbs, Manukai, Honolulu
2 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
1 crtn, Manukai, Kahului
72 crtns, Manukai, Honolulu
2 cs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
DYE, COALTAR—40 lbs, Manukai, Honolulu
LIQUID—1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
2 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
ENAMEL—3 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 crt, Manukai, Kahului
FIRECLAY—103 cks, Silverhazel, Bais
FLAVORING EXTRACT—1 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
1 cs, President Adams, Kohala
2 cs, 1 keg, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
4 crtns, Manukai, Kahului
15 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
FLAXSEED—50 sks, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
174 sks, Mara, Hawaiian Islands
GASOLINE—1,000 dms, Michigan, Manila
2,500 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
1,598 dms, Silverhazel, Manila
1,000 dms, Golden Star, Manila
4,000 bbls, Betterton, Balboa/Cristobal
GELATIN—20 cs, President Adams, Manila
GLASS, BROKEN—70,000 lbs, President Adams, Hongkong
PLATE—1 bx, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
GLUE—2,170 lbs, Silverhazel, Belawan
637 lbs, Silverhazel, Penang
3,885 lbs, Silverhazel, Port Swettenham
GRAPHITE—4 cs, Manukai, Kahului
FLAKE—1 dm, Manukai, Honolulu
GREASE, AXLE—30 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 dm, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
LUBRICATING—18 dms, President Adams, Honolulu
35 bbls, Tolken, Melbourne
45 bbls, Tolken, Adelaide
25 bbls, Tolken, Sydney
50 dms, Tolken, Townsville
10 dms, Silverhazel, Singapore/Penang
50 dms, Golden Star, Saigon
120 bbls, Golden Star, Haiphong
24 dms, 5 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 bbls, 1 bx, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
25 dms, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
HOPS—2 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE — 504 lbs, Manuki, Honolulu
INK, PRINTING—5 dms, President Adams, Singapore
5 cs, 45 bbls, President Adams, Hongkong
5 cs, 10 bbls, 14 pls, 10 dms, President Adams, Manila
8 dms, Silverhazel, Belawan
1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
17 dms, Chiriqui, Valparaiso
WRITING—4 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
59 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
INSECTICIDE—4 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
13 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
3 dms, 2 cs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
1 crtn, Manukai, Kahului
KEROSENE—400 dms, Michigan, Manila
600 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
8,000 bbls, Betterton, Balboa/Cristobal
400 dms, Golden Star, Manila
LACQUER—13 cs, 10 kgs, Silverhazel, Manila
32 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
21 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
2 dms, Manukai, Kahului
1 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SURFACER—1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
THINNER—10 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
40 kgs, Silverhazel, Manila
2 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
LARD COMPOUND—50 crts, President Adams, Honolulu
12 cs, 37 crts, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
5 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—2 cs, Shinyo, Yokohama
8 pkgs, Bordeaux, Tokyo
LEAD ARSENATE—1 crt, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 dm, Silverhazel, Belawan
6 bbls, Tolken, Launceston
IN OIL—50 pls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
15 pkgs, Manukai, Kahului
RED—16 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
20 pls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
8 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE—10 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
6 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE, IN OIL—200 kgs, Silverhazel, Manila
43 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
LIME—100 dms, Manukai, Hilo
225 bbls, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
LYE—5 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
5 cs, 50 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL PREPS—9 cs, President Adams, Bombay
52 crtns, President Adams, Manila
67 crtns, President Adams, Shanghai
1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
11 cs, President Adams, Bombay
4 crtns, 39 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
MILK POWDER—5 bbls, President Adams, Honolulu
50 bbls, Silverhazel, Manila
NAPHTHALENE BLOCKS—2 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
NICOTINE SULPHATE — 15 lbs, Manukai, Honolulu
NITROUS OXIDE — 4 crts, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
OCHER—114 bbls, Bordeaux, Kobe
OIL, CASTOR—10 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
COCONUT—10 dms, Chiriqui, Panama
COCONUT, CRUDE—40 dms, Chiriqui, Panama
COCONUT, REF'D—45 bbls, President Adams, Shanghai
6 bbls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, WHITE—6 dms, Chiriqu, Panama
COTTONSEED—25 dms, Shinyo, Yokohama
26 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
CYLINDER—100 dms, Silverhazel, Penang
700 dms, Silverhazel, Port Swettenham
100 dms, Silverhazel, Colombo
1,150 dms, Silverhazel, Singapore
DIESEL—15,000 bbls, Zuiyo, Shimonseki
30,000 bbls, Zuiyo, Ofunato
FLOOR—2 cs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
FUEL—2 cs, Silverhazel, Rangoon
101 dms, Golden Star, Saigon
9,150 bbls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
200 dms, Michigan, Manila
LINSEED—35 cs, 20 pls, 3 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
5 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
4 dms, Manukai, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—65 dms, 4 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
200 dms, President Adams, Shanghai
67 dms, President Adams, Manila
544 dms, Pleasantville, Shanghai
55 dms, 20 cs, Tolken, Brisbane
390 dms, Tolken, Melbourne
16 dms, 80 cs, Tolken, Townsville
50 bbls, 145 dms, Tolken, Adelaide
75 dms, Tolken, Townsville
8 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
52 dms, Shinyo, Kobe
2 cs, Silverhazel, Singapore
120 dms, Silverhazel, Singapore/Penang
150 dms, Silverhazel, Calcutta
80 dms, Silverhazel, Medan
500 dms, Silverhazel, Penang
400 dms, Silverhazel, Port Swettenham
25 dms, Silverhazel, Ipoh
400 dms, Silverhazel, Singapore
1,350 bbls, Silverhazel, Calcutta
4 dms, Silverhazel, Manila
100 dms, Golden Star, Ioliol
151 dms, 100 cs, Golden Star, Manila
12 bbls, Golden Star, San Carlos
57 dms, Golden Star, Cebu
497 dms, Golden Star, Saigon
561 dms, Golden Star, Bangkok
676 dms, Golden Star, Hongkong
390 dms, Golden Star, Hongkong
786 dms, Golden Star, Hongkong
150 cs, Golden Star, Haiphong
75 pkgs, Golden Star, Haiphong
248 pkgs, Golden Star, Saigon
160 bbls, Golden Star, Haiphong
358 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
20 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
182 dms, 5 bxs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
2,800 bbls, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
MACHINE—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
MOTOR—100 dms, Silverhazel, Belawan
SALAD—25 cs, President Adams, Osaka
1 cs, President Adams Hangkong
90 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
50 dms, Bordeaux, Yokohama
2 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
23 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
50 crtns, Manukai, Honolulu
SHINGLE—5 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
TRANSFORMER—1 bbls, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
70 pkgs, Golden Star, Haiphong
OLEOMARGARIN—2 bbls, 20 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
OXYGEN—30 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
PAINT—5 cs, 10 pls, President Adams, Manila
20 dms, President Adams, Shanghai
6 dms, 10 pls, 12 cs, Silverhazel, Calcutta
49 kegs, 35 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
20 pls, Silverhazel, Belawan
19 kegs, 56 cs, 1 crtn, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
92 pkgs, Manukai, Kahului
30 pkgs, Malolo, Honolulu
ALUMINUM—10 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
AUTO TOP—1 cs, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
BRONZE—10 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
COLD WATER—1 crtn, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 keg, Mana, Hawaiian Islands
GRAPHITE—10 kegs, Manukai, Honolulu
IN OIL—417 crtns, 13 kegs, 85 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
52 cs, Manukai, Kahului
10 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
2 crtns, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
MIXED—165 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
25 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
15 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
30 cs, Manukai, Hilo
9 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—15 pls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
22 bxs, 1 kg, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
REDUCER—3 dms, 2 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—1 cs and 2 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
ROOFING—10 pls, 20 dms, Silverhazel, Manila
THINNER—19 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PARAFFIN—5 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PARIS GREEN—5 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—105 pls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
24 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
LINOLEUM—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PEPPER, BLACK—1 sk, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
PERFUMERY—17 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLUEM PRODUCTS—2 cs, Golden Star, Hongkong
POLISH, FURINTURE—11 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
METAL—200 bxs, Golden Star, Manila
30 bxs, Golden Star, Hongkong
10 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
18 lbs, Manukai, Honolulu
4 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
SHOE—3 cs, Tolken, Melbourne
1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
73 lbs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SILVER—2 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
STOVE—1 cs, Shinyo, Shanghai
2 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
POLISHING MATERIAL—1 crtn, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
POTASH XANTHATE—30 dms, Shinyo, Yokohama
PUTTY—10 kgs, Silverhazel, Manila
1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
2 bbls, Manukai, Port Allen
2 kgs, Manukai, Hilo
12 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—419 bgs, Tolken, Sydney
105 bgs, Tolken, Melbourne
105 bgs, Tolken, Brisbane
RED, VENETIAN—2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
ROSIN—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
RUBBER SOLVENT—1 dm, Talken, Sydney
RUST PREVENTIVE—1 cs, President Adams, Honolulu
SALT—200 cs, Tolken, Newcastle
361 sks, 32 cs, 117 bls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
40 sks, 19 bls, 2 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
SHELLAC—1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 crtn, Manukai, Kahului
ORANGE—1 cs, Providencia, San Rosalia
SOAP—150 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
320 bxs, 9 bbls, Manukai, Port Allen
LAUNDRY—3 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
1 cs, Bordeaux, Tokyo
1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
50 cs, Manukai, Kahului
755 bxs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SCOURING—41 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SADDLE—1 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
SOLVENT—41 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—9 cs, 10 sks, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET—1 cs, Bordeaux, Tokyo
15 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS—3 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SODA ASH—2 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
1 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
2 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
BICARBONATE — 2 cs, President Adams, Shanghai
50 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
CAUSTIC—4 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
SAL—10 crtns, Manukai, Honolulu
SOLVENT — 16 dms, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
DRAIN PIPE—20 crtns, Manukai, Honolulu
STAIN, WOOD—60 dms, 26 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
10 dms, Manukai, Kahului
SHINGLE—2 bxs, 20 pls, 20 kgs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
STARCH, CORN—15 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHUR, ATOMIC—80 kgs, Tolken, Launceston
SUPERPHOSPHATE—15 bgs, Silverhazel, Calcutta
TALLOW, INED—30 dms, Chiriqui, Panama
TOILET PREPS—6 cs, President Adams, Hongkong
9 cs, President Adams, Penang
1 bbl, President Adams, Manila
7 cs, Shinyo, Yokohama
19 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
5 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
3 pkgs, Manukai, Honolulu
4 cs, Manukai, Hilo
30 cs, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
TURPENTINE—5 crtns, 1 dm, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
3 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
12 cs, San Francisco, Hamburg
EXTRACT—2 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
3 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 bbl, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
VARNISH—5 cs, President Adams, Manila
1 cs, President Adams, Hongkong
33 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
1 cs, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
1 crtn, Manukai, Kahului
4 crtns, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
OIL—6 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
REDUCER—2 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
WATER, MINERAL—12 gls, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
WAX—5 cs, Silverhazel, Manila
FLOOR—1 cs, President Adams, Singapore
6 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
5 crtns, Manukai, Port Allen
POLISHING—27 crtns, Manukai, Hawaiian Islands
WHITING, DANISH—1 bbl, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
YEAST—20 bxs, President Adams, Kobe
30 pkgs, President Adams, Honolulu
10 crtns, Malolo, Hawaiian Islands
ZINC COMPOUND—10 kgs, President Adams, Kobe

Clearance Dates

Admiral Wiley, June 15
Betterton, June 16
Bordeaux, June 16
Chiriqui, June 16
Emma Alexander, June 14
Golden Star, June 16
Malolo, May 28
Mana, May 25
Manukai, May 24
Michigan, June 14
Pleasantville, June 10
President Adams, June 10
Providencia, June 15
San Francisco, June 15
Shinyo, June 15
Silverhazel, June 15
Tolken, June 11
Zuiyo, June 14

Savannah Exports

ROSIN, GUM—160 bbls, Glaucus, Manila
67 bbls, Glaucus, Bangkok
1,450 bbls Glaucus, Shanghai
250 bbls, Glaucus, Tsingtao

Clearance Dates

Glaucus, June 30

Tampa Exports

FERTILIZER—6,000 bgs, Sorvangen, Georgetown
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,100 tons, Cody, Alicante
3,142 tons, Prusa, Pasages
300 tons, Tampa, Dalen
2,009 tons, Trollebolm, Gothenburg

Clearance Dates

Cody, July 6
Prusa, July 7
Sorvangen, July 5
Tampa, July 11
Trollebolm, July 11

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT, GILSONITE—A quantity, El Coston, New York
BLACK, CARBON—1,625 bgs, Medina, New York
BLEACHING POWDER—1 bx, Meanticut, Houston
BONE MEAL—A quantity, El Estero, Boston
COCONUTS—A quantity, El Oceano, New York
SODA HYPOSULPHITE—140 bbls, Meanticut, Houston

Houston Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—40,000 bbls, Herbert G Wylie, Tampa

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—30,224 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco
51,949 bbls, Kekoskee, Seattle
26,338 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle
39,189 bbls, Warwick, Portland
68,006 bbls, Lio, San Francisco
2,250 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
KEROSENE—3,646 bbls, Warwick, Portland
OIL, DIESEL—1,479 bbls, Warwick, Portland
2,045 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
FUEL—53,144 bbls, Torres, Seattle
66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Portland
7,898 bbls, Lio, San Francisco
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond
32,366 bbls, Oleum, Oleum

Mobile Coast Trade

FERROPHOSPHORUS—25 tons, Anniston City, Los Angeles

New Orleans Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—24 tons, Point Caleta, San Francisco
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—18 tons, Point Caleta, Portland
DISINFECTANT—20 tons, Point Caleta, Oakland
GLASS, WINDOW—54 tons, Point Caleta, San Francisco
LARD SUBSTITUTE—12 tons, Point Caleta, Los Angeles
MOLASSES—25 tons, Point Caleta, Los Angeles
13 tons, Point Caleta, Seattle
12 tons, Point Caleta, Oakland
OIL, CASE—21 tons, Point Caleta, Los Angeles
COTTONSEED—20 tons, Point Caleta, Portland
LUBRICATING—14 tons, Point Caleta, Oakland
12 tons, Point Caleta, Portland
SODA ALUMINATE—25 tons, Point Caleta, Los Angeles
20 tons, Point Caleta, San Francisco
STARCH—20 tons, Point Caleta, San Francisco
TAR—10 tons, Point Caleta, San Francisco
TOILET PREPS—29 tons, Point Caleta, Los Angeles

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—125 crbys, Brookings, Portland
BORIC—800 sx, Nevadan, New York
ALBUMEN, EGG—28 cs, President Lincoln, New York
ALCOHOL—4 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
ALUMINA SULPHATE—500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
AMMONIA — 56 cyls, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
ANTIMONY OXIDE—26 tons, President Lincoln, New York
APRICOT KERNELS—19 tons, Robert Luckenbach, New York
ASPHALT—850 bbls, Brookings, Willbridge
BAKING POWDER—75 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
2 cs, Patterson, Unalaska
BRISTLES—121 cs, Nevadan, New York
115 cs, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
10 cs, Virginia, New York
BRUSHES—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
CALCIUM CHLORIDE — 5 cs, Nebraskan, Seattle
CLEANSER—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
COCONUT, DESIC—5 tons, Absaroka, Norfolk
182 cs, Nevadan, New York
225 tons, President Lincoln, New York
26 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
366 cs, Kentuckian, New York
20 cs, Kentuckian, Philadelphia
CREAM TARTAR—150 bbls, Nevadan, Boston
DENTIFRICE—9 lbs, Patterson, Herschel Island
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
6 crtns, Nebraskan, Seattle
EGG YOLK—55 cs, Kentuckian, New York
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE — 22 dms, Kentuckian, Philadelphia
GASOLINE—734 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
802 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
72 dms, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
99 dms, Brookings, Portland
GERMICIDE—A quantity, Nebraskan, Seattle
GLUE—15 tons, Absaroka, Norfolk
33 tons, President Lincoln, New Yok
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 17 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
354 pkgs, Kentuckian, Philadelphia
HAIR, HUMAN, STUMPS—7 bls, Willkeno, Charleston
HEATING FLUID—215 lbs, Patterson, Herschel Island
HEMPSEED—200 bgs, Nevadan, New York
HOPS—940 cs, Nevadan, New York
2,070 cs, Nevadan, Boston
9 tons, Virginia, New York
INK—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
KEROSENE—530 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
350 cs, 36 dms, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
LARD—23 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
6 pkgs, Patterson, Unalaska
150 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
75 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
SUBSTITUTE—50 bbls, Admiral Farragut, Portland
53 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
50 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
LEAD, WHITE—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
2 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
LITHARGE—29 tons, American Star, Seattle
MAGNESITE—395 tons, 160 bgs, Nevadan, Philadelphia
400 bgs, Kentuckian, Boston
MEDICINAL PREPS — 1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
METHYL CHLORIDE—1,245 lbs, Patterson, Herschel Island
MILK POWDER—165 bbls, Willkeno, Charleston
200 bbls, Kentuckian, New York
200 bbls, Kentuckian, Boston
MUSTARD SEED—325 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
OIL—152 pkgs, Brookings, Astoria
2,200 pkgs, Brookings, Willbridge
CHINAWOOD—150 dms, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
LINSEED—1 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
LUBRICATING—5 gls, Patterson, Herschel Island
12 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
250 dms, Wapama, Los Angeles
7 tons, Virginia, New York
PERILLA—35 dms, Nevadan, Philadelphia
OLEOMARGARIN—500 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
PAINT—21 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
23 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
400 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Tacoma
600 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
1,500 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
8 cs, Nevadan, Los Angeles
1,600 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
16 tons, President Lincoln, New York
REDUCER—2 crtns, Nebraskan, Seattle
PERFUMERY—4 lbs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
PEANUTS—500 bgs, Nevadan, New York
2,000 bgs, Nevadan, Boston
PETROLEUM—134 tons, Cascade, Seattle
PRODUCTS—584 pkgs, Admiral Senn, Los Angeles
PUTTY—1 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
RED, VENETIAN—1 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
SALT — 800 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Tacoma
600 sx, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
500 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Astoria
3,000 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Astoria
3,000 pkgs, Brookings, Portland
SOAP—13 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
7 cs, Alaska Trading Stations
20 tons, American Star, Seattle
17 tons, American Star, Everett
108 tons, Cascade, Seattle
LAUNDRY—18 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
TOILET—43 lbs, Patterson, Herschel Island
172 lbs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
SODA SILICATE—27 tons, Cascade, Seattle
SOLVENT—1 cs, Nevadan, Los Angeles
SPRAY—2 crtns, Nevadan, Los Angeles
SUNFLOWER SEED—150 bgs, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
508 bgs, Nevadan, New York
TOILET PREPS—201 cs, Nevadan, New York
5 tons, Robert Luckenbach, Philadelphia
VANILLA EXTRACT—1 cs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations
VARNISH—1 cs, Patterson, Herschel Island
5 cs, 1 dm, Nebraskan, Seattle
YEAST—40 bxs, Patterson, Alaska Trading Stations

Containers Returned

Boston

DRUMS, STEEL—6, Jenney Manufacturing Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
VARNISH—55, Durex, Abrasives Corp, Clairton, Manchester

Los Angeles

CYLINDERS, IRON—8, Gryme, Ensenada
25, Kingsley, Vancouver
DRUMS—60, Hakuroku, Kobe
IRON—5, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
150, Gryme, Ensenada
STEEL—84, Pacific Enterprise, Liverpool

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—1, United Fruit Co, Nicarao, Bluefields
23, Standard Fruit and Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
4, Demerara Bauxite Co, Lindvangen, Georgetown
1 cs, United Fruit Co, Eglantine, Liverpool
27, R H Garrot, Atenas, Tela
DRUMS—30, Chalmette Petroleum Co, Nicarao, Bluefields
40, Standard Fruit Co, Nicarao, Bluefields
30, Jackson Oil Co, Nicarao, Bluefields
30, Demerara Bauxite Co, Lindvangen, Georgetown
60, West India Oil Co, Lindvangen, Georgetown
60, Chalmette Petroleum Corp, Choluteca, Belize
49, R H Garrot, Atenas, Tela

San Francisco

BARRELS—33, Maliko, Hilo
6, Maliko, Kahului
26, Maliko, Honolulu
99, Makawao, Ahukini
CARBOYS—24, Makawao, Ahukini
CYLINDERS — 48, Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
71, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Monowai, Papeete
1, Charles T Ash, Monowai, Papeete
43, Makawao, Ahukini
11, Maliko, Hilo
58, Maliko, Honolulu
DRUMS—2,110, Associated Oil Co, California, Manila
75, J A McNear Co, Monowai, Papeete
28, Williams, Dimond & Co, Monowai, Papeete
104, Locke T Harper, Monowai, Papeete
200, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Vancouver
30, Maliko, Honolulu
56, Maliko, Hilo
TANKS—130, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Vancouver
16, Maliko, Port Allen

New York

BARRELS—406, J & R Tennant, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
694, West India Oil Co, Monarch of Hamilton
100, Tidewater Oil Co, Munamar, Fort de France
CARBOYS—44, Grasselli Chem Co, San Juan, Ponce
37, South P R Sugar Trading Co, San Juan, Ensenada
16, Grasselli Chem Co, San Juan, Arecibo
CYLINDERS—3, T F Ryan, Platano, Porto Castilla
14, Linde Air Product Co, St George, St Johns
3, Liquid Carbonic Co, Munargo, Nassau
6, National Ammonia Co, Santa Ana, Acajutla
5, Fidangue Bros & Sons, Quiriqua, Cristobal
5, Phoenix Utility Co, Agwistar, Tampico
9, Pratt & Brake Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
25, Air Reduction Sales Co, Coamo, San Juan
6, Linde Air Prod Co, Coamo, San Juan
144, Armour & Co, West Isleta, Algoa Bay
CYLINDERS—4, National Ammonia Co, West Isleta, Beira
2, American Oxygen Service Corp, Munamar, Paramaribo
5, Swift & Co, Darien, Santiago
30, National Ammonia Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
7, Venezuela Gulf Oil Co, Falcon, Maracaibo
6, Baker Irons & Dochstader, Falcon, La Guaira
20, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, Baracoa, Kingston
3, Gillespie & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
5, United Fruit Co, Santa Marta, Cartagena
19, Swift & Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
24, U S Alkali Export Ass'n, Southern Cross, Santos
5, Linde Air Product Co, San Juan, Ponce
4, South P R Sugar Trading Co, San Juan, Ensenada
DRUMS—20, Tidewater Oil Co, Canada, Ponta Delgada
7, Young & Hyde, Inc, Coamo, San Juan
3, Barquineiro Tejero Co, Coamo, San Juan
7, Armour Ammonia Works, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
100, American Bluefriesveen Inc, Munamar, Castries
16, Grasselli Chem Co, San Juan, Ponce

Recent Charters

MOLASSES — —— gls, Ger S S Biscaya, part cargo, North Side, Cuba to New York, ⅞c per gl, July/August
PETROLEUM—13,000 tons, Nor M S Ida Knudsen, crude, California to Port de Bouc, 15s 6d, option Talara or La Libertad loading, 14s, August
8,700 tons, S S —, clean, two ports, Black Sea to three ports Capetown-Durban range, 13s, July
7,500 tons, Nor M S Raila, clean, Trinidad to North of Hatteras, private terms, August
5,000 tons, Br S S Adellen, crude, Tampico to Continent, private terms, August

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended July 20, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Caraway seed, 550 bags, filthy.
Celery seed, 30 bales and 15 bags, filthy.
Medicinal preparations, 11 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Mustard, 3 cases, no declaration of net weight.
Mustard seed, 25 bags, filthy.
Poppyseed, 650 bags, filthy.
Sabadilla seed, 100 bags, excessive ash.

U. S. Revenue: May

Collections of stamp taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, during the month of May in various products were as follows, as compared with the same month last year:—

Taxes Collected

	May 1932.	May 1931.
Distilled spirits, nonbeverage	$551,719.05	$772,221.98
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	11,362.33	22,789.21
Grape brandy used to fortify sweet wines	1,253.11	989.96
Oleomargarin, colored	7,209.95	12,302.60
Oleomargarin, uncolored	85,506.35	38,341.52
Opium, coca leaves, etc.	4,501.33	12,305.50

Quantities Taxed

	May 1932.	May 1931.
Distilled spirits, nonbeverage, gallons	376,785	585,516
Spirits or wines, rectified, gallons	3,313	3,837
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	70,788	123,026
Oleomargarin, uncolored, pounds	14,202,540	15,336,608

Tankship Fire Inquiry Ordered

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20, 1932.

A Federal investigation into the explosions and fire which destroyed the tanker Raleigh Warner at Good Hope, just above this city, was ordered on Monday, July 18, by the local office of the Commissioners of Steamship Inspection. The tanker, owned by the Sabine Towing Company, Port Arthur, Texas, was discovered afire on Friday, July 15, and before the blaze was extinguished, nine men lost their lives. The tanker had just taken on 40,000 barrels of oil consigned to New York when two explosions shook the vessel. Four fire tugs were rushed to the ship and flames were fought for three days until the arrival of chemical fire extinguishers from Houston, Texas, put the blaze out. The ship was valued at about $350,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear, August 2, in Helena, Mont., the rate situation affecting shipments of petroleum products from Casper, Glenrock, and Greybull, Wyo., refineries. It is asserted that rates in the north and west favor the Midcontinent field. August 8, in Portland, Ore., it will hear the complaint relative to various shipments into that State in which it is claimed that freight rates prevent certain markets from competing.

Current Market Prices

(Continued from page 11)

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F., barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	27.00
finer grades, works, bags,	ton.	27.00 @	36.00
imported	ton.	22.00 @	27.00
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol) 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.37 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.32 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.39 @	.46
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.45
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02½
works	ton.	22.00 @	45.00
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.02½@	.03
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
light, medium, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.28
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	1.90 @	2.25

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums,	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.03 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0435@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0610@	.0655
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.95 @	5.00
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels,	lb.	.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
35 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags,	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags,	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels,	lb.	.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.09½@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags,	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels,	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.08¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.18½@	.21
Resinate, fused, dark, bard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.06½
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels,	lb.	.21 @	.28
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00 @	60.00
small lots, works, kegs,	lb.	.07½@	—
75-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00 @	75.00
small lots, works, kegs,	lb.	.04½@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs,	lb.	.90 @	1.20

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Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative branch office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Acetic acid:—Agency, Sydney, Australia (339).
Albumen:—Agency, Loos, France (375).
Alcohol, refined:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (342).
Animal hair, curled:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (372).
Asphalt and bitumen:—Purchase, London (343).
Bichromate of potash and synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers:—Purchase and agency, Alexandria (341).
Bristles, pig:—Purchase and agency, Oslo, Norway (323).
Carbon electrodes:—Purchase, London (343).
Cascara bark:—Purchase, London (398).
Celluloid, for toy and ping-pong ball manufacture:—Purchase, Hongkong (377).
Chamois skins:—Agency, Buenos Aires (324).
Chemicals for electroplating:—Purchase, Hyderabad, India (385).
Copper:—Agency, Berlin (361).
Druggists' rubber sundries:—Purchase, Toronto (388).
Fertilizers and agricultural insecticides:—Purchase and agency, Buenos Aires (320).
Fuller's earth:—Agency, Mexico City (358).
Glassware for laboratory, medicine bottles, cosmetic jars, and small glass containers:—Agency, Buenos Aires (325).
Glucose:—Agency, Goteborg, Sweden (351).
Glycol ethylene, and organic synthetic products:—Agency, Loos, France (375).
Grape juice, evaporated by vacuum process:—Agency, Bucaramanga, Colombia (347).
Greases and fats for soap manufacture:—Agency, Genoa (349).
Greases and fats for soap manufacture:—Purchase, Trieste, Italy (350).
Honey, specially buckwheat grade:—Agency, Hamburg (308).
Insecticides:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (408).
Lampblack, and artificial yellow and red iron oxide, for mosaic and tile manufacture:—Agency, Buenos Aires (328).
Lard:—Agency, Caracas (384).
Lard:—Purchase and agency, Caracas (352).
Linseed oil cake:—Agency, Hamburg (348).
Lubricating oil reclaimers:—Agency, Mexico City (358).
Magnesium salts, sulphur and other industrial chemicals:—Agency, Loos, France (375).
Naphthalene in powder form; bicarbonate of soda, and silicate of soda:—Agency, Havana (322).
Oil-burning heating devices:—Agency, Vienna (311).
Oilseed meal and corn meal:—Agency, Bridgetown, Barbados (346).
Paint and varnish raw materials:—Purchase and agency, Florence, Italy (338).
Paint-spraying machine shafts, flexible:—Purchase or agency, Stockholm (319).
Paints, varnishes, oils, and raw materials for paint manufacture:—Purchase, Zaandam, Netherlands (390).
Perfumery and toilet preparations:—Purchase and agency, Hongkong (335).
Peroxide, commercial, for textile mills:—Agency, Toronto (301).
Pigments for water and oil colors:—Agency, Shanghai (376).
Pitch, wood and vegetable:—Purchase, London (343).
Potash nitrate, in crystals:—Purchase, Bangkok (322).
Pyrethrum, flowers and extract:—Purchase, Hamburg (337).
Rosin, grade H:—Agency, Medellin, Colombia (336).
Rubber scrap:—Agency, Hamburg (401).
Seeds:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (408).
Soft-drink making materials:—Agency, Hamburg (355).
Sponges, good quality:—Agency, Buenos Aires (324).
Spraying oils, petroleum base, for fruit trees:—Purchase, Santiago, Chile (360).
Sulphur:—Agency, Goteborg, Sweden (351).
Superphosphate, copper sulphate, calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, and triple superphosphate:—Purchase, Sao Paulo, Brazil (340).
Syrup for baking purposes:—Agency, Goteborg, Sweden (355).
Veterinary preparations:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (408).

Trade News Briefs

A second plan for the production of sulphuric acid is expected to begin operations soon in the vicinity of Shanghai, China. It will have a capacity of 15 tons a day.

The William G. Withrow Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Grand Rapids, Mich., after various sales tests, checks, and investigations as to local acceptance of its products, has moved its manufacturing headquarters to 910 South Olive street, Los Angeles. It retains its former location at Gran Rapids as a branch.

Explorations in Java are reported t have disclosed deposits of from 25,00 to 30,000 tons of phosphate minerals i the vicinity of Buitzenzorg. Develop ment of the deposits is not imminent

Canadian exporters of senega roo are encountering a greatly reduced de mand for their product in Japan formerly a noteworthy consumer. Th use of substitutes is said to be re sponsible for the lessened require ments. Prices quoted c.i.f. Japa have fallen from between 35 cents an 37 cents per pound some six month ago to 27 cents recently, and a further reduction is expected by traders.

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record
American Asphalt Paint Company..	Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	.....	.....
American Asphalt Paint Company..	Com.	Spec.	10% stk.	.....	.....
Calumet Oil Company.....	Com.	..	.00½c.	July 15	July
Dow Chemical Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Aug. 15	Aug.
Dow Chemical Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Aug. 15	Aug.
Gilmore Gasoline Plant No. 1.....	Com.	Mo.	20c.	July 25	July
Liberty Limestone Corporation.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	July 1	June
Liquid Carbonic Corporation.....	Com.	Q.	25c.	Aug. 1	July
Lone Star Gas Corporation.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.63	Aug. 1	July
Metal & Thermit Corporation.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Aug. 1	July
Owens Illinois Glass Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	Aug. 15	July
Owens Illinois Glass Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept.
Smith Agricultural Chemical Corp..	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July
Standard Cap and Seal Company...	Com.	Q.	(0)	Aug. 15	Aug.
Steau Romana Corporation.....	Ord.	Interim	2%	.....	.....
Union Oil Company of California..	Com.	Q.	25c.	Aug. 10	July
Worcester Salt Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug.
Dividends Omitted					
Houston Oil Company.....	Pfd.	S-A	37½c.	Aug. 1	.....
Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Aug. 15	.....

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